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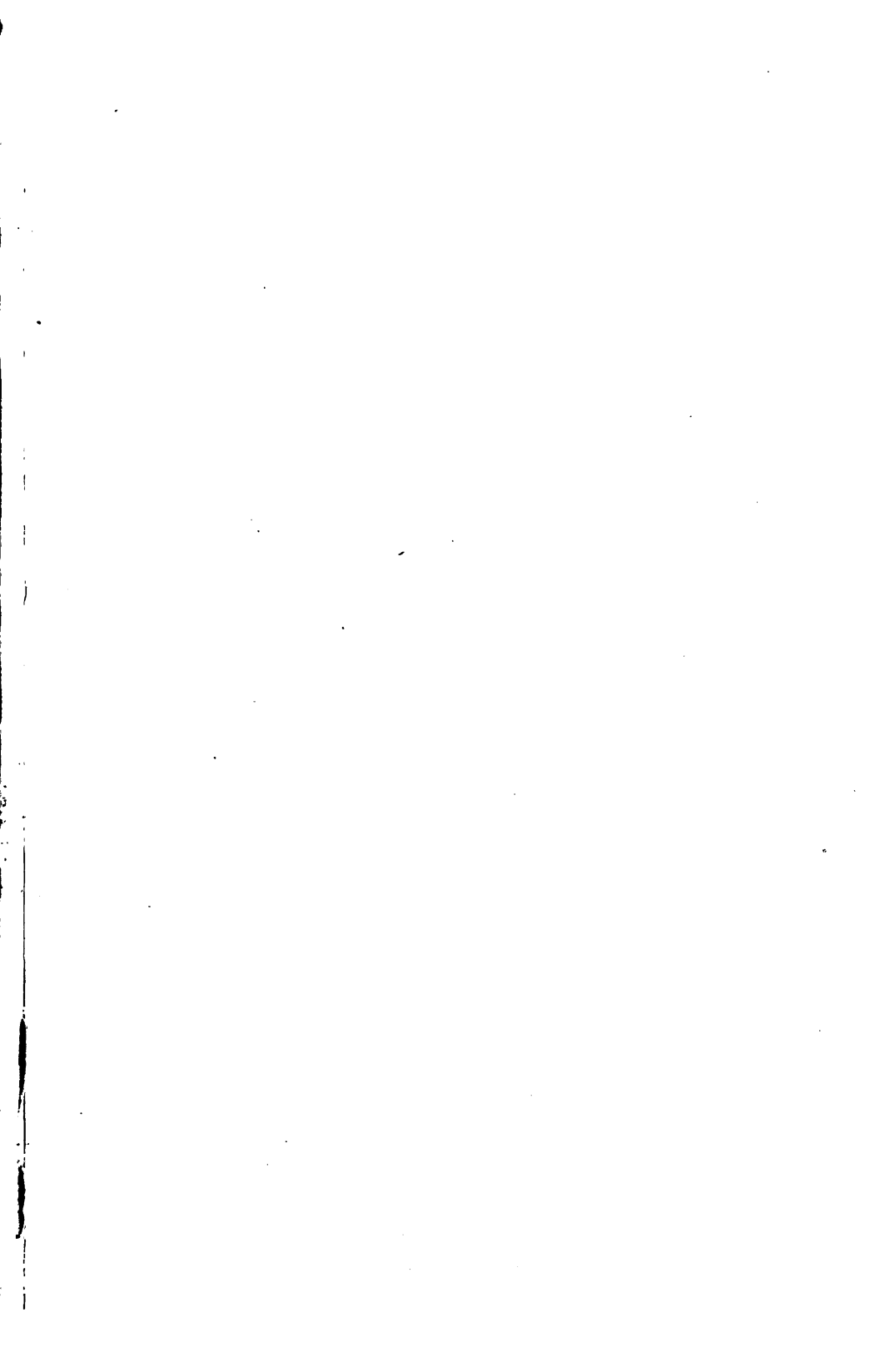
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THE EAGLE.

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

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VOL. XIII.

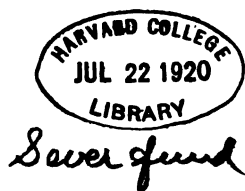
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THE EAGLE.

CAMBRIDGE LIFE IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

[Continued].

IF we now turn from Masters and Fellows to the Undergraduates, at that time often designated 'the boys,' and boys the great majority certainly were in respect of age, we cannot but be struck by the presence of conditions which must greatly enhance our admiration of those scholars who succeeded in the pursuit of learning. In one sense the universities might be said to be still national, in that they fairly represented all classes of the people. Scions of noble houses and sons of country squires found themselves side by side in the schools, the chapel, and the hall, with the sons of poor parsons, of yeomen, husbandmen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, innkeepers, tallow-chandlers, bakers, vintners, blacksmiths, curriers, ostlers, labourers, and others whose humble origin may be inferred from the fact that they are described merely as 'plebeians.' I take these descriptions (which occur, most of them again and again) from the 'Book of Admissions' to our college, recently published by an honoured member of our society,—a record which is a valuable contribution to our more accurate knowledge of University history. It also illustrates, I think, in a very noteworthy manner, the fact that the great middle class of

this country was at that time only just coming into being. The rough and simple habits of life to which the great majority had been habituated before they went up to Cambridge must have rendered privations and hardships, such as have come under our notice, far more tolerable than we might otherwise suppose. The scanty fare described by Dr. Lever was probably as good as that to which many of its recipients had been accustomed at home. To sleep four together in one narrow chamber, was no novelty to the son of the petty shopkeeper, the farm labourer, or the artisan. And, knowing what we do of the modes of training youths prevalent in those times, we may feel tolerably certain that the birch, when it descended on the hapless culprit in the college hall, was rarely invested with all the terrors that belong to a first infliction of such punishment. The sons of ploughmen and bricklayers found it no great hardship to be called upon, as undergraduates frequently were, to mend the roads in and about Cambridge. When Midsummer came, not a few of them hastened gleefully to Sturbridge Fair, in the immediate vicinity of the town, in order to erect a booth and earn a shilling or two by their skill as salesmen; and as harvest time approached, the exercises in the schools were discontinued, in order to enable a large proportion of their number to give their services in gathering in the fruits of the earth; while their expenses on their way to a distant scene of labour were generally met by the alms which they managed to extract from the richer travellers on the road.

The studies of these times represent the change when the ancient *trivium* and *quadrivium* were dwindling sadly into the modern three years' course of study. In mediæval times, a seven years' course, comprising grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, mathematics, and astronomy, was not unfrequently supplemented by a seven or eight years' course of

theological studies, the necessary addition before the candidate in theology could claim the honours of the doctorate. We find William Stafford, in his *Brief Concept of English Policy*, written in 1581, complaining that fathers 'when they send their sonnes to the universities, suffer them no longer to tarry there, than they may have a little of the Latin tongue'; 'and then,' he says, 'they take them away and bestow them to be clerks with some man of law, or some auditor or receiver, or to be secretary with some great man or other, and so to come to a lyving, whereby the universities be in a manner emptied.' But, notwithstanding, the proportion of those at Cambridge during the last thirty years of the sixteenth century, who proceeded to their M.A. degree, may, I think, be fairly reckoned as about $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of those who took the B.A.—a much larger proportion than we find in later times. It should, however, be noted that prior to this period the universities had altogether eliminated the first stage of the *trivium*, that of grammar, from the curriculum, by requiring that all students on entrance should already have gained the elementary knowledge of Latin, implied in the term, at 'a grammar school. The course of study for the Master of Arts' degree had also been modified by the substitution of philosophy, astronomy, drawing (*i.e.* geometrical perspective drawing) and Greek, for arithmetic, geometry, mathematics, and astronomy. The narrow range of each course, with the exception of that of the civil law, is brought home to us very forcibly by the third of the Elizabethan Statutes which requires that he who has already lectured in *theology* shall give lectures in civil law, medicine, or mathematics, on four days of the week at least.

We must not leave unnoticed the intimate connexion which it was then sought to maintain between theology and the different branches of secular learning. It

was the mediaeval notion, certainly no contemptible one, that all knowledge, whether natural, philosophic, or linguistic,—all the sciences and all the arts,—found their fit culmination in the study of the divine nature. At first, the more eminent and catholic teachers of the Reformation made a noble effort to keep this theory in force. We maintain, said John Sturm of Strassburg, the great oracle of culture in Protestant Universities in the 16th century, ‘we maintain that the end of study is the formation of the religious character adorned with learning and eloquence.’ Roger Ascham, his friend and follower, in one of his letters, defines the scope of his own studies to be a knowledge of the Scriptures, with the study of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero as ancillary thereto,—*quasi ministra et ancilla*.

It is in the year 1552 that we find that narrower conception which has since prevailed, for the first time formally enunciated; it having been required by the Commissioners appointed to visit the University, that every Master of Arts should definitely apply himself to one or other of the three studies of divinity, law, and physic. This injunction drew forth a very thoughtful remonstrance from Roger Ascham, in which it is easy to discern a forcible plea for the recognition of a principle which has lately been urged with no little cogency upon our Universities,—I mean *the endowment of research*. ‘If,’ says Ascham, writing to Cecil, ‘some be not suffered in Cambridge to make the fourth order, that is surelie as they list, to study the tongues and sciences, the other three shall neither be so many as they should, nor so good and perfect as they might. For law, physic, and divinity need so the help of tongues and sciences as they cannot want them, and yet they require so a whole man’s study, as he may part with no time to other learning except it be at certain times to fetch it at other men’s labour. I know Universities be instituted only

that the realm may be served with preachers, lawyers, and physicians, and so I know likewise all woods be planted only either for building or burning; and yet good husbands, in serving, use not to cut down all for timber and fuel, but leave always standing some good big ones, to be the defence for the new springe.* Therefore if some were so planted in Cambridge, as they should neither be carried away to other places nor decay there for lack of living, nor be bound to profess no one of the three, but bound, themselves, wholly to help forward all, I believe preachers, lawyers, and physicians should spring in number, and grow in bigness, more than commonlie they do.'

This wise and reasonable protest failed to bring about any modification of the illiberal decree of the Commissioners, but the justice of Ascham's observations is forcibly brought home to us when we find Lord Bacon, half a century later, giving expression in his treatise on *The Advancement of Learning* to a significant lament that all the colleges in Europe are 'dedicated to professions, and none left free to arts and sciences at large.' The effects of this narrow conception of the functions of a University may, indeed, be seen all around us at the present day, when the conviction of so large a proportion, even of the academic community itself seems to be, that all learning which does not directly include some practical goal is what is termed 'useless,'—that all academic studies are to be pursued with reference to a future professional career, and must be held to find their best *raison d'être* in the prospect they hold out of a high place in the Class Lists or the Tripos and the eventual reward of a fellowship.

While the studies of the collegian were thus more and more restricted to the routine of a certain prescribed curriculum, and the privileges of the individual

* i.e. new growth.

and of the whole society placed with far too little reservation at the discretion of its Head, it will readily be surmised that even the recreations of the young collegian were not free from an inquisitorial and somewhat irritating supervision. Bathing, as I have already noted, was forbidden under severe penalties. Among athletic exercises, football seems to have held a forward place. I am not able to state what rules were generally observed in the game; but when we find the Vice-Chancellor issuing, in 1580, an injunction whereby no scholar 'of what degree or condition soever,' was permitted to play, except within *the precincts of his own college*, it will be inferred that the whole character of the same differed considerably from the modern sport conditioned by 'Rugby rules.' Let us hope that it inclined to a more humane regard for limbs and for life. Archery was permitted in the open fields. Bull-baiting and bear-baiting, diversions which had been but recently introduced into this country, possessed attractions too powerful for the proctor and his men to overcome. One of Dr. Caius' statutes for his own college descants at length on the unsuitableness of such sports, not simply on account of the *danger*, supposing the bull or the bear broke loose, but because these 'new sports,' the good doctor goes on to say, 'extinguish the love of learning, empty the pocket, waste the useful hours, and turn men themselves into brutes.'

The acting of plays was certainly a mode of diversion far more becoming a learned community. William Soone, who was for a short time professor of the civil law in the University, gives an account of these performances which reminds us somewhat of the modern newspaper puff: 'In the months of January, February, and March, the students,' he says, in a letter to a friend, 'in order to beguile the long evenings, amuse themselves with exhibiting public plays, which they perform with so much eloquence,

such graceful action, and such command of voice, countenance, and gesture, that if Plautus, Terence, or Seneca, were to come to life again, they would admire their own pieces and be better pleased with them than when they were performed before the people of Rome; and Euripides, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, would be disgusted at the performance of their own citizens.'

So long as the players were content to confine themselves to the production of the classic muse, the licence of the stage was kept within comparatively harmless limits, but occasionally an original composition either in Latin or in the vernacular evoked by its open or covert satire the liveliest resentment; while Fellows, and even Masters, of colleges did not disdain to resort to such compositions as affording the opportunity for effective ridicule of the opposite party or of personal foes. In the reign of Queen Mary, the scholars of Christ's College produced a Latin play entitled *Pammachius*, assailing the abuses of the papal court and the Roman faith, an act of temerity which called forth the prompt interference of Gardiner, and threatened at one time to involve the whole college in serious difficulties. In such exercises of their talents, the authors and performers alike seem to have been but very slightly restrained by a sense of their position in the university, and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the composition of a Master of Trinity, is at least as remarkable for its grossness as for its talent. The ancient feud between 'town' and 'gown' at no time raged more unintermittently than at the period of which I am now speaking, and it was a favourite device of the scholars when bringing out one of these original compositions to introduce the Mayor of the town, or some other prominent member of the corporation, as sustaining a highly ridiculous part or placed in a ludicrous situation. Of one of these performances, entitled *Club Law*, which was given at

Clare College in 1597, Fuller supplies us with an account enlivened by something more than his usual quaint humour :

‘The students,’ he says, ‘having gotten a discovery of some town-privacies, from Miles Goldsborough (one of their own corporation), composed a merry but abusive comedy *in English*, as calculated for the capacities of such whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare-Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the Mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk (riveted in with scholars on all sides) where they might see and *be seen*. Here they did behold *themselves* in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests and expressions, that it was hard to decide which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy.’

It was probably one of the results of the little attention given to athletic sports that we find the richer students constantly incurring the reprimands of the authorities at this period by their excessive foppery. ‘Cut taffeta doublets,’ ‘galligastion hose,’ silk and velvet, and ‘excessive ruffs’ in their shirts, were the external signs by which the sons of wealthy men endeavoured to make manifest their superiority to the baser sort ; while even Fellows of colleges incur rebuke on account of unauthorized and irregular adornments of the academic gown with facings of velvet and satin.

Such are perhaps the most noteworthy features of college life at Cambridge in the latter part of the 16th century. When compared with those presented

by St. John's College (from whose annals they have been mainly taken) in the earlier part of the same century, the contrast is by no means favourable, and I cannot but attribute the change we find for the worse partly to the mental constraint placed upon the students by the enforcement of a uniform standard of religious faith and the entire limitation of their studies to a certain prescribed curriculum. Did space permit, it would be easy to supply a very different and a very remarkable picture from the aspects of the same society half a century before, in years when these cramping restrictions had not yet come into force and the college was ruled by the able and kindly-hearted Dr. Metcalfe. The enthusiasm with which a little band of its younger members—among whom were Ascham, Cheke, Cecil, Ponet, together with Thomas Smith of Queens' and Walter Haddon of King's—pursued the study of Greek,—of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and those other genii of the antique world whom the wave that rolled from Italy had recently brought to the English shores,—appears almost astonishing. We have far better texts of those authors in the present day, and the best Greek scholarship of the Cambridge of that time would, I fear, raise a somewhat contemptuous smile in the sixth form at Harrow or Shrewsbury; but when I note the genuine ardour with which these students were inspired, rising before the dawn to spell out by the aid of their dim lamps some masterpiece of ancient Hellas,—combining together to effect a reform in the pronunciation of Greek itself, which not even Gardiner's imperious prohibitions as Chancellor and the dead weight of dull conservative prejudice could prevent from being carried to ultimate and permanent success,—building up, in this intellectual intercourse, friendships which are to be traced as influencing their whole subsequent careers, in noble rivalry, in honourable achievement,

in marriage into each other's families, in many a kindly action as one or other needed a helpful hand,—when, I say, I note these features, it seems to me that the best results to be attained by academic culture—the true love of learning, the conception of more catholic and lofty views of life and letters, the formation of honourable and soul-inspiring attachments—were fully realised.

Then came 'the check, the change, the fall,' as men's thoughts were more and more absorbed in theology and the freer spirits chained down by prescribed formulæ of faith and vexatious restrictions of discipline. Most of us are aware that the history of both Cambridge and Oxford at this period, but that of Cambridge more especially, is largely made up of a series of struggles between the ecclesiastical authorities and the Puritans, arising out of a determination on the part of the former to repress theological controversy, on the part of the other to introduce it. I am bound to confess, after some years' study of this period, that the early Puritans appear to me to have represented the larger share of the intellectual ability, the earnestness of thought, and the real scholarship of the University at that time; but I am also very far from concurring in the harsh judgment that has been pronounced on Whitgift and those who gave him their support. He appears to me to have acted under a very sincere and conscientious conviction of the absolute necessity of abolishing all further disputes concerning Church discipline and Church doctrine, if there was to be anything like academic order and quiet study,—and in this belief I hold him to have been perfectly right. It would be difficult to exaggerate the disastrous results of disputes like those which he sought to repress as waged in his time in the chief Protestant Universities abroad—at Leipzig, Heidelberg, Strassburg, Erfurt, and Wittenberg—between the Lutherans and the

Calvinists. If we turn the pages of Henke's *Life of George Calixtus* or of Dorner's *History of Protestant Theology*, we shall find sufficient evidence of the baneful effects of such controversies on the development of learning. I am disposed, therefore, to think that Whitgift was right in the main, and I believe that the disinclination which Cambridge has ever since shewn to theological controversy is to be traced to a conviction that the interests of the University would be best subserved by an adherence to a like policy. But at the same time there is much to be said in defence of the Puritan party. They seem to have been actuated as a body by very high motives, and it is impossible to deny that the arbitrary measures of many of the Elizabethan bishops—the reflex probably of *her* imperious will—together with their too obvious greed in amassing wealth and the laxity with which they connived at the non-residency of the clergy—were features which might well fill all those who had the good of the Church at heart with anxiety and misgiving. These early Puritans were men daring to bear the burden of the age,—that crushing burden, which men like Dr. Perne evaded and sought to ignore. I know indeed, and there is an element of justice in the criticism, that it has been said that the proceedings of Cartwright and his followers were often characterised by a recklessness which was almost criminal, nor can it be denied that their two most formidable assaults on the Establishment took place,—the one, when the destinies of Protestantism seemed trembling in the balance in the Netherlands, the other when the Spanish Armada was setting forth for England. But, to the early Puritans temporal evil seemed trivial when compared with spiritual truth; and when the spirit of the martyr, whether in science, in learning, or in faith, once descends upon him, the ordinary calculations of ordinary men are unheeded and disappear. Little

of prudence, it would seem, had he, the Roman, who, amid the thunder and the darkness, clomb the volcano's side, to wrest from nature her dire secret in the sanctuary of her most awful shrine, and to perish in the effort. Little of *common* sense can we discern in him, the intrepid navigator, who, embarking amid the evil forebodings of his countrymen and surrounded by the menaces of his own crew, sailed on and on, until one evening, as the sun went down, he saw the gleaming lights on the Bahamas! Small commendation from common minds attended that philosopher, who penned his finest treatise when starvation was knocking at his door, and who left his professor's chair to give his life for his country in her struggle with her mortal foe!

There are crises in the lives of men when the poet's *dictum* becomes a signal truth:

'High heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more!'

And posterity with deliberate verdict sanctions the actions of the hero and erects the trophy to his memory, while those, seemingly far wiser in their generation, who essayed no lofty enterprise and incurred no danger, pass onward to oblivion, leaving neither an example nor a track behind.

J. B. MULLINGER.



WILLIAM ARCHIBALD FORBES.

I HAVE been asked by the editors of this magazine to give some account of my friend W. A Forbes, Fellow of this College, who died last winter out in Africa, while engaged in exploring part of that country from a Zoological point of view. There have been notices of him in the public papers which tell of the main steps in his short career, and something of the promise he showed as a man of science. These main steps are given again here, and I have tried to tell as faithfully and briefly as I could my impression of Forbes as he appeared to me—first as my fellow-undergraduate and afterwards as my kind friend in London.

He was the second son of Mr. J. S. Forbes, the railway director. He entered at Winchester College when he was eleven years old, and was there for six years. After four years' study of German at Aix-la-Chapelle, he became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, and after two years came up to London to complete his medical course. He had already acquired a very strong taste for biological matters, and the extent and accuracy of his knowledge very soon attracted the attention of Zoologists, and threw him into intimate relations with men much his seniors. He was particularly friendly with A. H. Garrod, formerly Fellow of this College, whom he afterwards

succeeded in the post of Prosector to the Zoological Society, and it was through his influence that Forbes came to Cambridge and entered our College. This was in October, 1876.

Though this year in London was most useful to him for his scientific studies, it was not the best preparation he could have had for obtaining the full benefit of a career at the University. He was a student—almost a man of science first—and an undergraduate afterwards. He told me once that he thought the University career was generally over-estimated. Perhaps it is, but I think his rather isolated position from the men of his own standing, which came largely from his former manner of life, was not the most favourable one of seeing it at its best. He was not naturally a reserved or an exclusive person, and certainly was not wanting in kindness or good fellowship.

He devoted himself almost entirely to his Zoological pursuits, and did remarkably well. He and I went to the same person—a clergyman—to be prepared for the Little-Go in our first term. I recollect our coach saying to me sometime afterwards, "You and I will be glad we have known Forbes, one of these days." It was rather an odd way of putting it, but it showed his appreciation of his abilities, and the power which he displayed in subjects quite different from those to which he was especially devoted.

He was made a Scholar of the College, and in the winter of 1879 took a first class, with distinction, in the Natural Science Tripos.

Prof. Balfour had a very high opinion of his powers; he said that the paper on Comparative Anatomy was the best which he had ever looked over.

In the autumn of this year (1879) his friend Garrod died. Though he was very reticent in giving utterance to his emotions, it was evident that this was a very great sorrow to him,—a sorrow which found a practical application in the editing of a memorial volume of

Garrod's collected works, and was expressed in the reverent manner in which he always treated his memory. One felt it was sacred ground to him, on which a stranger would do well not to intrude.

Garrod had expressed it as his wish that Forbes should succeed him in the office of Prosector; and accordingly he entered on the duties almost immediately after taking his degree. The Prosector of the Zoological Society has at his disposal all the animals which die in the Society's gardens. He had, therefore, splendid and unique opportunities for studying the relationship of animals, both in their structures and in the living state. Forbes performed the duties of his office in a most efficient and liberal manner. While making excellent use himself of the material at his disposal, he was always ready to offer the abundant surplus part of it to anyone who would do any good with it. In the Long Vacation of 1881 he invited a number of the more advanced students of Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge to the rooms which the Zoological Society had built, at his suggestion, at the Gardens, in order that they might take advantage of the abundant supply of material for investigation. Though he took great interest in Mammalian Zoology, the part of his subject to which he was especially devoted was the study of Birds, and it is not too much to say that, had he lived, he would probably have become one of the first Ornithologists in Europe.

In a memorial notice* of him, which his friend Sclater, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, sent to *Nature*, there is the following passage:—

“Mr. Forbes entered upon the duties of his office with characteristic energy, and during the three following sessions of the Zoological Society brought before the scientific meetings a series of most interesting and valuable communications derived from his studies

* I have had recourse to this notice for a good many of the details here given.

of the animals that came under his examination. He had a happy knack of putting forward abstruse points of anatomy in an understandable form, and especially directed himself to the muscular structure and voice organs of birds, in continuation of the researches of his predecessor Garrod on the same subjects. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Forbes made a short excursion to the forests of Pernambuco, Brazil, of which he published an account in the *Ibis* for 1881, and in the following year passed his holiday in the United States, in order to make the acquaintance of his American brethren in science and their collections."

I recollect the pleasure with which he anticipated his visit to the Brazilian forests—a visit which it is the dream of every naturalist to make—and which he was so fortunate as to put into successful execution.

He was elected a Fellow of the College in October, 1880.

In the summer of 1882 the opportunity came of visiting the region of W. Africa, in the Valley of the Niger. There were strong reasons both for accepting and rejecting the proposal, on the one hand the region had already proved itself a disastrously unhealthy one, but this was especially in the low-lying tracts round the mouth of the river; on the other hand it was, as far as zoology was concerned, almost an undiscovered country. The matter was very carefully considered, and finally he decided to take the risks and go.

Short letters came at intervals telling of his doings, one with a passing notice of fever, from which he had recovered. But from December all through the beginning of this year there was an ominous break in his communications. It was not till March that a telegram was received telling of his death two months before, on January 14; he died at Shonga—a place some 400 miles up the Niger, where he had been detained by the breaking down of his communication with the coast.

Though he was so devoted to scientific pursuits he had other interests as well. He took great pleasure in dramatic performances, and had a considerable acquaintance among artistic people in town.

In religious, as in other matters, his independence of character was strongly marked. For him the old beliefs were no longer possible of credence, and though he was careful, as far as I have known, to avoid unnecessarily hurting other people's feelings, he did not hesitate to express his views when opportunity offered.

As to external matters, he was, when I knew him, a little above middle height, and fairly thickly made. Up here he was not over careful in his personal appearance, but there was more attention paid to it when he went to live in London. It was a rather odd-looking, sallow, face, with thick features—the lower part covered with a brown beard. He was short-sighted and wore spectacles, which were tilted up on his forehead when he looked at an object close. A very intelligent face, too—and the general impression of a man who saw things very straight, and formed his own opinion and went his own way.

J. J. LISTER.



BESANT'S LIFE OF PALMER.

NEW things are more remarkable about this book than the promptness with which it has appeared. It was only in August of last year that Professor Palmer was murdered; and barely six months afterwards we receive from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant a biography which bears no trace of having been hastily compiled. One reason of this was the anxiety shewn by every one who knew anything of Palmer to contribute something to the completion of the work; in fact so many were the stories that rolled up about him that some of them under sober criticism turned out to be quite legendary, notably, the accounts of the way in which his passion for Oriental languages was conceived and developed; others, again, referring to his spiritualistic experiences.

It is easy to say that this is a book that is certain to be read with absorbing interest by all who take it up, whether they should ever have heard of Palmer, or no: being written throughout in the author's well-known style, which is eminently cheerful and sympathetic, it appeals strongly to even the most casual reader. Hereafter the book will be read as a whole, and it will be seen how complete was the dramatic unity of Palmer's career, how the whole previous life may be regarded as the preparation for the heroic achievement which brought it to so tragic a close, how the work that Palmer accomplished could not have been done save by a man who had lived the same life that he lived, possessed and developed the same wonderful faculties.

But for us just at present, with the name of Palmer fresh in our memories and the history of his exploits still ringing in our ears, it is not as a biography that this book is most interesting, but rather as a memoir of the nature and character of the man whose name has so suddenly been added to the glorious list of departed worthies who in their lifetime belonged to this our college. It is not, therefore, in any sense as a literary critique that this notice is intended; rather would we try to cull a few of the most interesting passages here and there, that we may learn what manner of man he was whose character and exploits are the subject of this book.

A native of Cambridge, Palmer was educated at the Perse school, where, however, he did not greatly distinguish himself in the ordinary routine. Already, however, he began to feel his way in languages, learning Romany, which he accomplished by bribing tramps and tinkers with his hoarded pocket money to give him stray lessons. He was a small delicate lad, yet possessed considerable muscular strength and endurance; *e.g.*, he was a first rate gymnast and swimmer, though, in other sports and games he took no part. At school, as throughout his life, he was wonderfully popular, through the personal attraction which was his principal charm.

After leaving school he was for three years a dock clerk in London, and, according to his employer, a first rate one, which contrasts strangely enough with the very unbusiness-like character of the man in later life. These years in London were most valuable in teaching him experience and self-confidence. In his leisure hours he amused himself with learning Italian, mainly by associating and conversing with the frequenters of foreign cafés; afterwards, he learnt French in a similar way, and had a curiously intimate acquaintance with the provincial dialects of both these languages as well as with their pure literary form. He always inveighed vigorously against the

time honoured method of learning modern languages by the aid of Grammars, which usually results in a conspicuous failure; and insisted rather on the vocabulary as being of the first and greatest importance, so that in learning simply how to read a tongue without opening anything more than a dictionary, one acquires insensibly a vast amount of grammar and syntax.

Besides his languages, the theatre, of which he never tired, took many of his leisure hours, and among other lighter diversions he experimented in mesmerism, in which it was soon discovered that he was remarkably proficient, and which was to him for some time a subject of absorbing interest.

When he was nineteen, symptoms of pulmonary disease developed to so alarming an extent that he was told by an eminent physician that his life could only last a few months. He returned, therefore, to Cambridge, but was most singularly cured by a herbalist in that town who administered a strong dose of lobelia, a poison resembling hemlock in its effects, which arrested the consumption. During his convalescence he amused himself with acting, verse writing, drawing, and the like, for which he always had considerable aptitude.

This convalescence closes the first period of his life. Hitherto there had been nothing serious in his pursuits, but in 1860 he made the acquaintance of Syed Abdullah, who came to Cambridge to read with various candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Then it was that attracted by the conversation of the able Oriental, Palmer, out of curiosity, began to learn and read the Arabic character, and then stimulated by the help and talk of his friend, he was carried swiftly onwards, so that, what at first was sport became the most serious purpose of his life. He had found—himself; and with an extraordinary aptitude for Eastern languages, he decided on becoming an Oriental scholar, and making his living thereby in some way not yet defined. He went on, therefore, taking lessons with Syed Abdullah and worked with

most tremendous energy and zeal, which were uninterrupted for the next eight years. He found after a while other masters and advisers besides Syed Abdullah, both English and Oriental, and had almost from the first every encouragement, with help and sympathy on all sides. In 1862 he was led to think of entering the University. Two Fellows of St. John's discovered him, and finding that he was a highly interesting and uncommon man, not only from his extraordinary proficiency in Oriental languages, but also from his many accomplishments and great personal charm of manner, they introduced him to Mr. Todhunter, who, being equally struck by him, brought his case formally before the governing body, with the result that Palmer was invited to stand for a sizarship, which was obtained, and subsequently followed by a scholarship. The old studies were now resumed in order that he might take the necessary degree, and his undergraduate life commenced, a period of continuous and intense labour, as, besides his classical work, he had various pupils in Arabic; he was engaged on catalogues of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the King's and Trinity Libraries, and afterwards in the University Library; he was corresponding with a Lucknow newspaper; and was throughout pursuing his Oriental work with astonishing success.

In the year 1867 he applied for the post of attaché and interpreter to the Embassy in Persia, and for this purpose, he applied for and printed the testimonials which have already appeared in the pages of the 'Eagle.'

Moreover, with all this press of work, Palmer was no recluse or solitary student; although he took no exercise, he was of a social and festive disposition, and always ready to sit up half the night. He became strongly attracted at this time by Spiritualism, and it is said that in those days he actually believed in the so-called manifestations; but of later years he held the whole business in a most boundless contempt, main-

taining it to be a clumsy and palpable swindle, which he lost no opportunity of exposing.

He finally took his B.A. degree with third class classical honours; while casting about to find in exactly what way he could make his work a means of support, the College again came to his aid, and he was elected to a fellowship, which incident fitly closes the second period of his life.

One thing was now necessary to complete Palmer's Oriental education, the chance of travelling in the East; for he was already perfect in reading, writing, and speaking Arabic, Persian, and Hindu. The opportunity came in 1868, in the form of an invitation to join the Sinai Survey Expedition under the leadership of Captain Wilson, a competent scholar being necessary to collect names, legends, copy and decipher inscriptions, and so forth. Palmer gladly availed himself of the chance, and was immensely benefited in every way by it. In the first place it completely restored his health which had been failing under the great stress of work at Cambridge; it completed his Oriental education, and above all, it gave him that familiarity with the desert and the Arab tribes which enabled him to undertake his great task of last year. This remark applies more particularly to the second expedition shortly to be mentioned. It was then that he became known among the Arabs by the name of the Sheikh Abdullah. Of the actual work of the party little need be said for the purposes of this notice; the main results were that the route of the children of Israel was traced with a certainty almost complete, and the identity of Jabel Musa with Mount Sinai established. The Sinaitic inscriptions were found to be uniformly worthless, as being merely additions of a comparatively modern date, and having no more connection with the Israelites than the name of a visitor scratched on a monument has to do with that monument. Palmer became the historian of the expedition in a book called "The Desert of the Exodus,"

published shortly after his return, a book full of interest, containing an excellent account of the Sinai Bedouin. In it he speaks of the immense difficulty of collecting names with accuracy (his own principal share of the work) on account of the stupidity and indifference of the Arabs, and the variety of the dialects.

The party returned in 1869, but in the following year Palmer again went out to explore the Desert of the Wanderings, this time with no other companion than Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake. They were sent out by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and assisted also by the University of Cambridge—with general instructions to investigate the North East of the Peninsula, settle if possible the site of Kadesh, and search for Moabite inscriptions. The two young men performed the whole of this journey on foot, with no other escort than the owners of the camels, which carried their equipments, and even these were changed in passing from tribe to tribe. They started from Suez and walked completely through the Desert to Jerusalem, walking about ten miles a day. They found a great quantity of *nawamis*, a set of pre-historic stone houses which seem to be sepulchral monuments, discovered the site of Kibroth Hattaavah, and brought fresh arguments to establish the site of Kadesh, and finally collected a vast quantity of traditions and legends.

They discovered, however, no Moabite inscriptions, and it seems most probable that none exist. At Jerusalem Palmer became greatly interested in the dispute as to the situation of the Holy Sepulchre, and in fact continued to afford the Palestine Exploration Society every kind of assistance and advice, and was a year or two ago appointed one of the Editors of the 'Survey of Western Palestine,' the official report of the Society.

Palmer had become engaged, in the year in which he took his degree, to a young lady named Laura

Davis, whose acquaintance he had made at Grantchester; but he had to seek reputation and an income before marriage could be thought of. The Sinai and Tih expeditions made a good beginning in the direction of the former—the income had not yet appeared, but the engagement continued. Immediately on his return he wrote the official report of his journey, and in the autumn of the same year (1871) he produced the ‘Desert of the Exodus,’ before alluded to; and also wrote, with Mr. Besant, the History of Jerusalem. In the same year he became a candidate for the vacant post of Professor of Arabic in this University, the electors being the Heads of Colleges. It was thought at first that there would be no competition, as Dr. Wright, of the British Museum, had decided not to stand; eventually, however, he did stand, and was elected. It is difficult to see why Palmer was passed by; his low Classical degree, his youth, and even a certain vague suspicion of Bohemianism, seem but light matters compared with his extraordinary Oriental proficiency, and the fact that he was the only Cambridge man who was or possibly could be a candidate for the post. Be that as it may, Palmer was passed by. And here it is convenient to notice that Mr. Besant is very jealous for his friend, and on this occasion especially, but also in other passages through the book, speaks of the University of Cambridge in a tone of by no means friendly criticism, whether imbibed from Palmer or expressing his independent convictions is not quite apparent. He calls this election a deliberate and uncalled for injustice, an insult to his reputation as a scholar: “it embittered the whole of his future connection with the University: it was never forgotten nor forgiven.” Elsewhere also he alludes to the same affair as ‘unmerited, strange and cruel neglect,’ and finally quotes Palmer himself as saying: “the very worst use a man can make of himself is to stay up at Cambridge and work for

the University." Again, when the stipend of the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic, which he obtained in the same year, was shortly afterwards increased from the trifling sum of £40 to the considerable one of £300, Mr. Besant hints that the University drove a hard bargain for their money by the stipulations as to residence, lecture courses, etc.; and there are other allusions, *e.g.* to the conservatism of the Heads of Colleges, with here and there a sarcastic reference to the career of a Fellow through the various College offices, "lecturer, tutor, what not, to the comfortable obscurity of a fat college living." Even the system of private tutors does not escape a quiet cut. It is not a point on which it is pleasant to dwell, but it distinctly characterises the book, as the sentiment crops up in such various and distinct passages; and, moreover, it is perhaps of more interest to Cambridge men than to the rest of the world. It is pleasant to note by way of contrast the uniformly kind and graceful terms in which Mr. Besant alludes to St. John's College and Palmer's connection with it.

On his appointment to the Lord Almoner's Professorship Palmer married, and lived first at Cambridge and then at Newnham. During the next three years he was hard at work, establishing his reputation among Europeans as an Oriental scholar. Of the actual work done by him during the ten years (1871-81) mention has been made in another place; it suffices briefly to mention an Arabic grammar, on the plan of which a series of grammars has since been issued in Persian, Hindustani, etc.; a Persian Dictionary; a translation of the Koran; and his edition of the poems of Zoheir, both in Arabic and English; he also revised Martyn's Persian Translation of the New Testament; and contributed a number of valuable papers to various journals and reviews.

In the early summer of 1878 Palmer lost his wife in consumption, after travelling unsuccessfully for two

or three years to Paris, and finally to Bournemouth, in the vain attempt to restore her health. This brings us to the last three years of his life, and though his connection with Cambridge was not actually severed till 1881, though he continued to give his lectures and take pupils, he lived in reality in London, and was only anxious to find regular work there in order to leave Cambridge entirely. In 1879 he married again, a Polish lady, with whom in the spring of the next year he visited Germany, having lately learnt the language. About this time he became involved in considerable pecuniary embarrassment, owing to his complete ignorance and carelessness of money matters, joined to some singular misfortunes in the fate of a legacy. Accordingly he sequestered his Fellowship and Professorship, and left Cambridge for good, with the intention of making an income by writing, examining, and taking pupils. He turned his attention to journalism and answered an advertisement which announced a vacancy on the staff of the "Standard." He was selected, and though at first he did not promise well, owing to his ignorance of, and lack of interest in, politics, he soon adapted himself well to his profession, having the power of writing easily and pleasantly on almost any subject, together with his great fund of special and valuable information on Eastern topics, which happened at that time to be prominently before the attention of the public. His style was smooth and elegant and his rapidity in getting up a subject of which he had previously been in almost total ignorance was very remarkable. Needless to say that in this, as in every other phase of his life, he made numerous and devoted friends by his intense personal charm of manner and sympathy. He himself regarded this as the happiest period of his life; for he loved his work, his merits were recognised, he was living in London, and surrounded by congenial friends. And then the end came. Of that there is

no need to write; with the main outlines of it all Englishmen are familiar, and to go into detail would require too great time and space. The last two chapters of the book are devoted to a minute and graphic account of every circumstance connected with the great ride and the tragic death of the Sheikh Abdullah.

Such then are the main outlines of Palmer's life, and it is interesting to trace through them all the distinct individuality of the man. And perhaps one of the most noticeable features is his extraordinary versatility. Uniting to a marvellous gift for languages an industry and ardour almost unparalleled, in his lighter moments he was master of numerous arts and accomplishments, all requiring considerable talent. He had great skill in drawing and painting, was admirably proficient in legerdemain, by which he was much attracted, and was incessantly engaged in writing verses, humorous and serious, with wonderful facility; his translations, also, from Persian and Arabic poets had high merit in their English form. One of his favourite amusements was fishing, the solitude of which rested and refreshed him, and considering his intensely sociable character this occasional desire for silence and repose is easily understood. Yachting he also liked, and used frequently to enjoy with a college friend who possessed a boat on the Norfolk Broads. Even the acquisition of European languages was to him not a toil but a pleasure, and ranked among his lighter occupations. And this reminds one that as Romany was the first language he learnt after English, so to the last he took the greatest interest in the gipsies, and was co-editor of a volume of gipsy ballads with Miss Janet Tuckey and Mr. Charles Leland. The latter, it may be mentioned, has sent from Philadelphia a most delightful letter of his personal reminiscences of Palmer, which is quoted *in extenso*. This delight in associating with gipsies, Bohemians, vagrants, and also with all sorts of people who run shows, act,

deceive, and in fact are interesting for any kind of cleverness, was very characteristic of him. His intensely human interest and sympathy with all those with whom he was brought in contact, joined with his powers as a mesmerist and thought-reader, gave him a very remarkable influence over all such people. Not, however, that he looked on his fellow-men exactly from the sentimental and philanthropic kind of view. 'I do not think,' says his biographer, 'he loved, so much as he wondered at, his fellow-men. He loved his friends it is true, but he was always studying humanity,' and he took a keen delight in discerning always one and the same Man under his various disguises and distinctions, of faith, language, morals, and surrounding circumstances. (So too, in a different sense, we may well wonder at seeing the same man a Cambridge Professor and man of letters, a barrister—for at one time he actually studied law and went on the Eastern circuit—among the gipsies their mysterious friend and patron, in London the successful journalist, among his own circle the social and genial friend, with his sunny kindliness of nature and many accomplishments, and in the desert, among Arab chiefs and Indian princes, the man who had by his wonderful learning and his personal influence so identified himself with them in language and manners and sentiments as to be known and loved among them as the Sheikh Abdullah).

He was a man of great presence of mind, and of unbounded pluck, both physical and moral, having often extricated himself from serious dangers, and concealed under a cheerful and tranquil exterior troubles and difficulties that at times might well have maddened a man less strong.

This article cannot be better concluded than with a short extract from Mr. Charles Leland's letter already referred to.

"It is very difficult to explain how it was that he

learned languages at all with such marvellous rapidity, and perfect accuracy. He always cleared his way clean of all errors from the very first step...Nature had gifted Palmer so that he needed less study to learn anything than any man I ever knew...He combined plain common sense, clear judgment, and great quickness of perception into all the relations of a question, with a keen love of fun and romance...He was extremely benevolent and generous, and very thoughtful in his gifts; very good to all poor people, and a man of a thousand as regarded nursing the sick and bestowing those attentions which only a woman or a man endued with miraculous tact and kindness can think of...His industry was something appalling; work had no terms for him. He could write an Arab lexicon as earnestly and with as much interest as other men write romances...One might suppose, from the character of the anecdotes which I have given, and this continual mobility, that Palmer was a frivolous man; he was so far from this that I do not think I ever knew any one in my life who was more serious or earnest as regarded great duties...Palmer, while he lived, never missed an opportunity to do a kind act. He, by his genius and industry, greatly aided learning and literature; he was one of the great scholars of his time. As a teacher he was literally a marvel. Finally, after a life during which he did far more good to others than to himself, he died in the service of his country, a death so heroic that it is a poem in itself. Had he left none to mourn him, his death could not have been regretted, it was such a fitting ending to his strange yet noble life."

What higher eulogy is possible?

P. R. CHRISTIE.

NOTE. We have heard with pleasure, that a portrait of Palmer by his friend John Collier (one of our most vigorous portrait painters), has been subscribed for by past and present Fellows and some friends, and will become the property of the College, for the Combination-room probably.

A large and handsome brass tablet is about to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Professor Palmer and his companions. The tablet is adorned with devices emblematic of the East and of the Naval and Engineering Services. On a band intertwined with the ornamentation, appear the lines: *Otia temnentes cupientes ardua plorat Tres simul abreptos mater ut orba Rahel.* The following is a copy of the inscription.

In memory of three brave men: Professor Edward Henry Palmer, Fellow of S. John's College Cambridge, Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic and a Scholar and Linguist of rare genius: Captain William John Gill, R.E. an Ardent and Accomplished Soldier and a Distinguished Explorer: Lieutenant Harold Charrington, R.N. of H.M.S. Euryalus, a young Officer of High Promise; who when travelling on public duty into the Sinai Desert were treacherously and cruelly slain in the Wady Sâdr August 11th MDCCCLXXXII. Their Remains after the lapse of many weeks, having been partially recovered and brought to England, were deposited here with Christian Rites, April 6th MDCCCLXXXIII.

This Tablet has been erected by the Country in whose service they perished, to commemorate their Names, their Worth and their Fate.

That tragic Fate was shared by two Faithful Attendants, the Syrian Khakîl 'Alîk and the Hebrew Bâkhor Hassân, whose remains lie with theirs.

"Our Bones lie scattered before the Pit, as when one breaketh and cleaveth Wood upon the Earth, but our eyes look unto Thee O Lord God!" Ps. cxli.



JOHN WILLIAM COLENZO.

WHEN endeavouring to comply with a request that I should give the readers of the *Eagle* a sketch of my father's life, it will be my aim to throw a little light upon some features of it which seem to me to lie more directly within the scope of a College Magazine. In dealing with the life as a whole, I shall necessarily be confined to a very scanty outline.

My father was born on the 24th of January, 1814, at St. Austell, and was baptized there at the age of 14. Nothing, I am satisfied, would afford a more instructive lesson of industry, conscientious, and untiring to the last degree, than a complete record of his boyhood and youth. But I shall pass over this period in order that I may not trench on the space required for the facts of his adult years. It may be mentioned, however, that the Master of the Devonport Grammar School at which he was placed, confessed that at the age of 14 my father had learnt all that the school could possibly teach him, and that it would be a waste of his time to keep him there any longer. The straightened circumstances of my grandfather's family must have thrown my father very much upon his own resources, and greatly diminished, in fact, his early educational advantages. At the age of 15 he was obliged to go as usher to a preparatory school. Four years later, however, his desires turned towards the University; the pecuniary means, upon the strength of which he decided to enter upon a career at Cambridge, being limited to the

sum of £50 provided by his grandmother for the 1st year, and a like sum promised by her for the 2nd, while for the 3rd he was exhorted to "trust to Providence." He went up to Cambridge in the October term of 1832. In the following March he won a Hare's Exhibition, and on the 5th of November, 1833, gained a further footing at St. John's as one of Dr. Dowman's Sizars.* A reference to the College books will show that he was again entered as Sizar on the 6th of November, 1834, and that he was a successful competitor for the following Exhibitions: Hare's as above, and twice again in March, 1833 and February, 1834; Litherland's at Christmas, 1833, and Dr. Rayner's in 1835. He received the Naden Divinity Studentship at Christmas, 1834,† and in November, 1835 was elected Scholar.

It may be noted too, that on the lists of prizemen in his three years he was second the first year, first the second year, and first the third.‡ To those who have at any time heard his voice, it will seem a matter of course that the 1st of the reading prizes given to second year men should have been gained by him.

It will not be superfluous to record here that the rooms in College occupied by my father were the following: as an Undergraduate, staircase E in the 3rd court, ground floor on the right. Upon his return to Cambridge in 1842, staircase F in the same court, ground floor on the left hand. From these rooms, after a little while he moved to staircase M in the 2nd court, 1st floor on the right hand. The stove now in the outer room is said to have been placed there by him in substitution for an open fireplace. He was not in these rooms long before he had an opportunity of taking a better set on staircase A new court,

* Now termed Proper Sizars.

† Held for 3 years.

‡ The numbers on the lists were respectively 76, 26, and 7.

"2 pair of stairs, looking out upon Trinity Library,"* where he remained until his removal to Fornsett.

At the head of the long list of writings printed under my father's name in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*† will be found three publications which serve to show that at the age of 19 his studies had not been exclusively mathematical. In 1833 he published "Notes on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 8vo. pp. 152; a "Translation of the Ars Poetica of Horace, with Notes," pp. 31; and a "Translation of Plato's Apologia."

His two sons, five and thirty years later, when preparing for College under his tuition, could not fail to have their wonder aroused at the facility with which he read out into English the *Æneid*, the Satires of Horace, and Plays of Aristophanes. I well remember the impression produced upon us; how we wondered that he should be so independent of the dictionary and should possess such a mastery over classics which had been so long laid by. Even to the apprehensions of us schoolboys, it was obvious that he was not satisfied with a mere approximation to the meaning of what he rendered, and still later, in February, 1877, the inaccuracies of a showy translation of the Odes of Horace which had come under his notice, incited him to take up that poet as a recreation after his laborious day's work. On my return to Natal at that time, I found that it was part of the evening's programme at Bishopstowe for us to assemble in the study to hear the translation of the last Ode.

It is well known that my father came out 2nd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1836 and 2nd Smith's prizeman.‡ A Fellowship necessarily fol-

* John Metcalfe, his gyp, now head porter.

† A catalogue of the writings both MSS. and printed of Cornishmen, by George Clement Bouse and William Prideux Courtney. Longmans.

‡ The Senior Wrangler was Mr. Archibald Smith, alluded to by the *Saturday Review* as one of the most brilliant mathematicians of his time.

lowed, and he was elected on the foundation in March, 1837. After taking his degree, the question of choosing a profession became the subject of careful deliberation by him. Old friends were appealed to for advice, and ultimately Orders were decided upon in preference to the Bar. In 1838, after having filled several collegiate posts as lecturer, he accepted the appointment of Mathematical Master at Harrow under Dr. Wordsworth. He held this for 4 years, returning in 1842 to St. John's. It may be mentioned, that this return was preceded by a disastrous calamity in the shape of a fire, that destroyed his school-house and created heavy liabilities, the pressure of which led ultimately to the sale of the copyright of the whole of his mathematical works.* A list of these, which he began to write during this second residence at Cambridge, is given at the end of this paper. As auxiliaries to their study, he published from time to time a large number of companion volumes of examples and solutions. I remember that the proofs of an edition of the Algebra were under his revision in 1877.

My father was ordained upon his beginning work at Harrow. During his subsequent residence at College he held the offices of Sacristan, Seneschal, and, in 1845, that of Junior Dean. One at least of the sermons preached by him at this time appears to have been published.† I am told by John Metcalfe, in whose memory a deep affection for my father has preserved a vivid picture of those old days, that he was a very popular preacher with the townsfolk, drawing crowded congregations. People began to appeal to Metcalfe to say when and where Mr. Colenso would preach.

* The price paid for them must be called a nominal one, when it is considered what a mine of wealth the books have proved to the purchasers.

† A sermon preached in substance in the Chapel of St. John's College on the 26 February, 1843, on the death of the Rev. George Langshaw, B.D.

"I remember," says Metcalfe, "asking him this once, "and he very kindly wished me never to ask that "question for anyone."

I may here appropriately introduce a letter which was addressed by my father to a former pupil. This letter is the first of a series of three, all written, as he explains, very hurriedly, and under pressure of engrossing occupations. In one of these, extending over 16 large pages, and in which he enlarges upon a question touched upon in the first, is found an earnest exposition of views which 18 years later he developed in his Commentary upon the Epistle to the Romans.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Nov. 1, 1843.

MY DEAR R—,

I am much pleased to hear from you, and to find that you are, through God's grace, prospering, I trust, in body, mind, and spirit. Although you may not be making as rapid advancement in actual study as might be possible under other circumstances, yet your time of preparation will be profitably spent if it sends you up to us furnished with those habits of order, industry, and obedience, which will secure you from so much of the danger and evil which must surround you when you leave finally your parent's roof and enter upon the solemn duties of self-government.

I have a great desire (one day, I trust, to be fulfilled) of knowing personally Mr. N—, whom I have long learnt to revere, and from whom, I am sure, you and I may learn many precious lessons of true wisdom. Let us not lose the opportunities given us in our several paths of life of profiting by the experience and studying the examples of those who have gone before us—they are great talents committed to us, for the due improvement of which we must be held responsible. I fully believe, indeed, that there is no truth more fearfully neglected in these days than that to whom much is given of them shall the more be required. We are so ready to measure ourselves by others who have had far less of light and advantages, and judging our own case better than theirs, to rest satisfied therewith. But doubtless there were none of the grosser sins of Sodom and Gomorrah practised, openly at least,

in Chorazin and Bethsaida in the time of our Saviour—and yet it will be more tolerable for the former in the day of God than for the latter—and Christian England may find her state amidst neglected privileges and abused powers and wealth and influence far more miserable and guilty in His sight than that of the Heathen who have had a very little light and have not quenched it. And some such, I dare say, you will have met with amidst your Classical Studies. And, at any rate, when you read next Plato, or Sophocles, or even your present true-hearted writer Thucydides, bear in mind that, wherever truth is spoken by their lips it cannot be from the corrupt part of man, nor from the prompting of an evil spirit, but from the Divinity itself which dealt with them, stirring their spirits deeply within, and giving them glimpses of that great Light which the Gospel of Christ has poured upon our eyes. Try to get the habit of reading your Classics as the writings of brother men—men thinking and moved, just as you and I are; not indeed having such abundance of outward Illumination in the possession of the Revelation of God's truth, but having still that inward witness which is speaking for that truth with them—secret longings and wants and questionings which bespeak the presence of an Immortal Spirit, and which nothing of this world can ever satisfy; and as you read, go on to consider if you do not find that to the true and pure of heart (humanly speaking), more grace has been given—so that even your Greek poets and philosophers have been enabled to seek and in some measure to find the knowledge of their God. This is the true way to read Greek and Latin authors—not as the works of beings having no connection with ourselves, but of our fellow-men and fellow-travellers between life and death; and, (though the fulness of the time was not come when the Gentiles should receive the brightness of the Saviour's coming), not left in darkness altogether, but permitted to have communing with the Father of their Spirits and ours, and shewing by their daily lives of humility and uprightness and mercy and goodness that they were not without God,—nay, that they had even a true faith in Him, whom they saw revealed to them from without by the things which He had made, and within by the Law written on their hearts. Surely for such as these was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

I enclose your equation, and hope you will write to me as often as you like, though I cannot promise always to reply immediately and at length, from my many occupations here.

Ever yours affectionately,

J. W. COLENZO.

Let me note here, that during the eight years 1844-51, he edited "The Church in the Colonies," a record of S. P. G. work, and again in 1852-3, "The "Monthly Record of Church Missions." These last make up two little volumes of nearly 600 pages. They contain a great deal of most interesting historical matter from the Editor's own pen, and close with a history of the diocese of Capetown, and of the 9 months' tour which led to the sub-division of the vast district under Bishop Gray's supervision.

(To be Continued).

Obituary.

REV. R. P. COATES.

OUR obituary last week announced the death of the Rev. R. P. Coates, M.A., Vicar of Darenth and sometime Rural Dean of Gravesend, who fell asleep on the 8th instant in his seventy-second year. Educated at Exeter Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, he took his degree in 1834 as a Senior Optime and First Class Classic. In 1863 he was presented to the Vicarage of Darenth, near Dartford, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, in recognition of his services at the King's School in that city, and in 1870 he was made Rural Dean of Gravesend. He was known as a student of archæology, having been for many years on the council both of the Royal Archæological Institute and of the Kent Archæological Society, to whose papers he had been a frequent contributor, as occasionally he had been to the *Ecclesiologist*; and a few years since he had been requested by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to write the History of the Diocese of Rochester, though from failing health he was unable to undertake such a considerable work. Throughout his life he had been a loyal and zealous son of the Church and a faithful exponent of her teaching; in his views a "Tractarian" from the time of his ordination, and a member of the English Church Union from its very early days. He had also been an active supporter of the Church of England Penitentiary at St. Mary's Stone. Close under the walls of the beautiful and interesting church

of Darenth, which had been restored by him in 1868 under the superintendence of the late Mr. Burges, architect, he was laid to rest on Wednesday last with the full rites of the church he had so dearly loved.—*Guardian*, June, 1883.

REV. HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

By the death, on September 22nd, of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., F.R.S., our college has lost a distinguished member, the diocese of London an eminent author and divine, the Church of England an earnest and brilliant advocate, and magazine literature one of its foremost pioneers.

Henry Stebbing took his degree of B.A. at St. John's College in 1823, and was ordained by Bishop Bathurst; but long ere this, at the early age of 17, he had distinguished himself, when he ventured into print with a volume of poems, his first being "The Wanderers." After his ordination, he held the post of second master of the Norwich Grammar School for a short time; he was then appointed to the vicarage of Hughenden, where he remained only for a short period, for Henry Stebbing thirsted for access to London publishers and London literary society. London, where he was appointed to the care of St. James', Hampstead, was his home for the next 56 years, and the field of his labours. He and his wife lived to find their home surrounded in miles of bustling streets; London, however, could not be too big for him, he knew it and it knew him; He was never heard to complain of its mud, its smoke, or its fogs.

As a clergyman, he was always a moderate churchman inclining to the Evangelical party; his sermons, which were extempore, attracted large congregations; Professor Huxley, and others as famous and more orthodox, have been often his hearers.

With politics he meddled little, except when the lightness of heart with which the nation, as he thought, plunged into the Crimean War, drew from him a vehement remonstrance in the form of a published letter.


But besides constant toil as a preacher, and a devoted pastor among the poor, he found time, stolen chiefly from the nights of laborious days, to work successfully in many departments of literature. His historical publications, which are numerous, are of a clear style, strong sentiments, and opinions learned and impartial. Editions of the prayer book and the authorized version of the bible with his annotations have a wide spread fame. When Mr. Buckingham founded the *Athenæum* in 1828, Dr. Stebbing was its first working Editor, and wrote its first article. He was a member of various learned bodies, among others, the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow 40 years ago. His range of friendship was wide enough to comprise Isaac D'Israeli, Samuel Rogers, Barizzi, Eastlake, Dean Hook, Sir Charles Bell, and Wheatstone, and he had the privilege of being amongst the few admitted to Coleridge's death bed.

One of those men who could scarcely understand what leisure meant, he yet, says one of his sons, "possessed one of the most versatile and elastic temperaments that ever man was blessed with. with the shadow of death already darkening over him, within ten days of the end, on a chance remark of mine that my two boys of eight and ten had begun 'Gulliver's Travels,' he sat down again to the marvels of Lilliput with an enjoyment as keen and as spontaneous as theirs. The incessant changes of toil, clerical and literary, was his receipt for surviving to eighty-four years, and keeping the happy freshness and hopefulness of life to the latest hour."

WILLIAM PAULL.

One of our oldest Graduates, William Paull, who took his B.A. in 1827, has just died at the advanced age of 88. He obtained a senior opt. and a 3rd class in the Classical Tripos, and was for 8 years Head Master of the Cathedral School, Chester; he continued to be a Minor Canon of that Cathedral till 1850, when he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of Handley, which he filled until his death, which occurred in October of this year.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

 THE Prize for the best solution of the following problems has been awarded to the set bearing the motto

Dum vivimus vivamus.

The winner is Robert Large.

(1) Prove that the number of Mathematical men in Cambridge added to the number of Non-mathematical men who are Classical men is equal to the whole number of Classical men together with the number of Non-classical men who are Mathematical.

(2) If there are more men in College than books in any one man's possession, then there must be at least two men with the same number of books.

(3) Shew that if men who are neither studious nor athletic should not come to college, it follows that an un-athletic man who is justified in coming must be studious.

1. Each set makes up the total number of men who learn classics or mathematics or both. The two sets are therefore equal to one another.

2. A number of men equal to the greatest number of books in any one man's possession may each have a different number of books from any of the other men in the batch. Of the remaining men in the College, one at least must have one of these same numbers of books. Therefore at least two men have the same number of books.

3. Since an un-athletic man should not come to College, if he is also not studious, he must therefore, to be justified in coming, be studious.

(This last is not more than a re-statement, a little more 'working' should be exhibited.—ED.).

The three Prizes given in the last Academic year have been won by Ds. G. C. M. Smith, A. G. S. Raynor, and R. Large.

Prize Competition IV.

A Prize of One Guinea is offered for the best English Ode of not more than five Stanzas.

Subject :

Cambridgeshire Landscape.

To be sent in under a motto, with name in an enclosed envelope, to Mr. Caldecott, on or before February 28th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editors are in no way responsible for the opinions or suggestions in letters inserted in this part of the *Eagle* beyond the fact that they have thought the subjects not unsuitable for discussion].

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

COLLEGE LAUNDRIES.

SIRS,—A Prospectus lately received from a Steam Laundry Company suggests the question why should not each College (or combination of smaller Colleges) have a Laundry of its own? The Joint Stock Companies hold out prospects of large profits from this kind of enterprise. Why should not Colleges undertake a similar scheme, and by so doing reduce the cost of washing to its Members, or in its corporate capacity reap a profit thereby? The chief Hotel in Cambridge finds that it answers to have a Laundry-farm of its own; why should not a College also?

The proposal appears now most opportune when all Colleges find more or less difficulty in letting all their farms.

Some of the reasons in favour of such a plan are :

1. The persons to whom the important work of cleansing our linen is entrusted, and the laundry-premises as well,

would be under direct control of the College officers; we should be freed from risk of such dangerous practices as have been revealed in London and elsewhere, where laundries consist often of one wretched room, in which drying as well as washing is carried on, and in a corner of which often lies a man or woman struck down by fever or some other infectious disease induced by the air of this unwholesome den; where also the laundress is often a night-nurse. Here no *town* washing would be taken in. Things would be got up cleaner.

2. Economy: large establishment. A saving to the College or its Members.

When I first came into College, the laundress allotted to me annoyed me much by her inefficiency; the white linen sent from home returned thither at the end of term of a dirty yellow colour, probably the result of her taking in some very dirty things from the town.

I have no genius for details; the outlines of the plan proposed would be to take the first vacant farm whose size and vicinity to the College fitted it for the purpose, to erect thereon the necessary buildings, and to appoint a staff of laundresses, chosen so far as advisable from those who already wash for the College. Some officer of the College would be appointed to supervise, and to draw up a tariff of charges by term or article.

The question of utilizing part of the farm for a direct supply of farm and dairy produce to the College, though open for discussion, is not pertinent to my present subject.

I send the proposal to the *Eagle* as S. John's is always the pioneer in all useful reforms.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

LUTHER SECUNDUS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term. 1883.

The following changes have taken place in the constitution of the Council of the College (which replaces the old "Seniority"): Professor Liveing, June, 1883; Mr. Mac Alister, June, 1883; Mr. Scott, October, 1883; in place of Dr. Wood, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Pieters. The Council is now composed of Professor Mayor, Mr. Mason, Mr. Russell, Mr. Torry, Mr. Main, Mr. Hill, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Smith, Mr. Heitland, Professor Liveing, Mr. Macalister, Mr. Scott.

The vacant Fellowship has been filled up by the election of Professor Alexander Macalister to a Professorial Fellowship, and of the following Bachelor Scholars of the College to ordinary Fellowships:—J. A. Fleming, first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1880, and Distinguished in Physics; S. Lavington Hart, first-class in the same Tripos; and J. C. Moss, third-classic 1882, highly distinguished for the Chancellor's Medals, Craven Scholar, late Porson Scholar, Browne Medallist (eight medals out of twelve given 1879, 80, 81). Mr. Fleming was the first Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the University College, Nottingham, but resigned in order to devote himself to the development of the uses of Electricity; Mr. Hart is one of the University Extension Lecturers; Mr. Moss is a Master at Harrow School.

By the election of Professor Macalister, the full tale of Professorial Fellowships required of the College by the new Statutes of the University has been made up. The *five* Professorial Fellows are—Professor Babington, Professor Mayor, Professor Liveing, Professor Clark, and Professor Macalister.

Dr. Parkinson resigned his Tutorship at the end of the last academical year. Having taken his degree at the head of the Mathematical Tripos of 1845, the year when Sir William Thomson was second wrangler, Dr. Parkinson was appointed an Assistant Tutor (*i.e.* Lecturer) in 1849, and Tutor in 1864; 990 pupils having been matriculated under him during these nineteen years. Dr. Parkinson's life since coming up as a freshman has been passed in connexion with the college, and we are glad to say that he now retires from tutorial work in good health, and with continued interest in College and University affairs. Early this year Dr. Parkinson was elected to the Fellowship vacant by the death of Professor Palmer, and at once placed himself under Statute xxv, according to which, under certain

conditions, any Fellow may become a Supernumerary Fellow, "enjoying all benefits and advantages, save and except that of being entitled to dividend." It may be noticed, that this makes our number of actual Fellows fifty-seven, though there are still for some purposes only fifty-six Fellowships. Besides thus continuing a member of the Governing Body of this College, Dr. Parkinson takes a part in University matters as member of several of the University Boards. A large number of pupils have just presented to Dr. Parkinson a handsome and costly gift as a token of good will and kindly remembrance. These will be valued (as Dr. Parkinson has written to his old pupils) "as long as I shall be able to value anything in this life." The present consists of a dessert-set of six handsome silver dishes, together with a neat silver inkstand for Mrs. Parkinson.

St. John's has gained another link of attachment to the Medical faculty by the prompt election of Professor Macalister to a Professorial Fellowship. Professor Macalister succeeds Professor Humphry in the Chair of Anatomy, and comes to us from the University of Dublin with a great reputation for energy and varied learning as well as for his professional attainments. We observe in the list of lectures that he announced no less than three courses (for men of various years) for the present Term. From the *Medical Directory* we extract the following account of Professor Macalister's offices of distinction :

MACALISTER, ALEXANDER :—A.B. Dublin; M.D. Dublin 1876; Lic. Med. 1869; M.B. 1871; L.K.Q.C.P. Ireland 1862; L.R.C.S.I. 1861; L.M. 1862; Fellow of the Royal Society; Member (by appointment of the Queen) of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland; Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy; Member of Council of the Royal Zoological Society; Corr. Member of the Nat. History Soc. of Cherbourg; Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy, in the University of Dublin; Professor of Anatomy of the Metropolitan School of Art; Examiner in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London; Examiner in Physiology and Pathology in the University of Glasgow; Thomson Lecturer on Natural Science and Theology, F. C. College, Aberdeen; Honorary Physician to the Scottish Benev. Society, St. Andrew's; late Surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin; late President of the Department of Anatomy and Physiology of the British Association; Author of "*Introduction to Animal Morphology*," "*Morphology of Vertebrate Animals*," and many papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, *Philosophical Transactions*, *Proceedings of the Zoolog. Soc.*, *Medical Press*, *Journal of Anatomy and Physiol.*, &c.

Mr. Heitland and Mr. Ward have this term entered upon their duties as College Tutors.

Mr. Mason, Mr. Torry, and Mr. Smith having applied to be appointed Tutors under a Council Order, dated Dec. 5, 1882, these applications were granted by the Council.

Ds. G. B. Mathews, Scholar, Wright's and Hughes' prizeman, 1883, was Senior Wrangler in the Tripos of this year.

Mr. Mathews had the pleasure of gaining this distinction without going out of the College for a private tutor, his studies having been directed by Dr. W. H. Besant.

The Rev. J. W. Pieters, B.D. (B.A. 1847), who has been in residence since 1851, and has been Senior Bursar since August, 1876, has vacated his Fellowship by marriage, and has now left Cambridge.

Mr. R. F. Scott, M.A., Fellow, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Senior Bursar in place of Mr. Pieters.

The College Auditorship vacated by Mr. Hicks, has been conferred upon Mr. W. H. Gunston, Fourth Wrangler, 1879.

Ds. J. R. Tanner, Scholar, First Class in Historical Tripos, 1882, has been appointed to Lecture on History. Mr. Tanner's subject for this Term is: "The History of the Netherlands, 1584 to 1609." During the next two terms, "English Constitutional History."

Ds. G. R. Alston, Scholar, and of the Inner Temple, has been elected to the vacant MacMahon Law Studentship, £150 a-year for four years. Alston was eleventh wrangler in 1881 and second-class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of the same year.

The Naden Divinity Studentship has now been divided into three which will be of the annual value of eighty pounds each, for three years. On the first election by this new method one Studentship was given for three years, one for two, and one for a single year; so that from now there will be a single vacancy every year. The Students are to be in residence. W. H. Bennett, B.A., first-class Theological Tripos, 1882, with the Hebrew, Evans, and Scholefield Prizes, Fry Hebrew Scholar, and Tyrwhitt's University Scholar, has been elected for three years; F. Sandford, B.A., and C. A. Scott, B.A., Scholars, both second-class (first division) Classical Tripos, part I., 1882, have been elected, the former for two years, and the latter for one year. The Studentship was vacated by the Rev. John Brownbill, M.A., who has lately issued the first part of a treatise on Canon Law.

Mason Prize.—Last May Term saw the establishment of the "Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew." It may be remembered that some few Terms ago certain friends and former pupils of the Rev. P. H. Mason, our President, met to devise some University memorial of his self-denying labours in the cause of Hebrew learning. One of the resolutions then carried (unanimously) recognised that during a period of several years the study of Hebrew in the University owed its existence almost entirely to the unwearying efforts of Mr. Mason. It was further resolved to perpetuate Mr. Mason's name in the University in connexion with Hebrew studies by founding a Prize which

should bear his name. Subscriptions were invited and were liberally given for this object.

Last Term the subscription list closed, and a sum of upwards of £800 of Stock was offered by the Secretary and Treasurer to the University to establish a "Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew"; the Prize to consist of the annual interest of the above sum, to be awarded to that candidate for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships who shall be deemed to have shewn the best knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and Hebrew Composition. It need hardly be said that the offer was gratefully accepted. It will be seen that the new Prize will be adjudged without any addition to the already large number of examinations, and without losing any of its value by payment of additional examiners. It is also a subject of congratulation that it is calculated to stimulate and encourage proficiency in just that branch of Hebrew studies which Mr. Mason has always had most at heart, as being the most necessary either as a help to a practical knowledge of the Old Testament or to a scholarly mastery of the wider field of Semitic studies. A small balance was expended in a personal memorial.

Those of us who have the advantage of knowing Mr. Mason as a teacher can testify that he never fails to inspire his pupils with a share of his own enthusiasm with regard to Hebrew, and of his belief that a study of the Sacred Language is at once the indispensable and the most effective equipment for the battle of life, in whatever rank of the Church militant a man may have to fight. But, whether Hebrew students or not, we all rejoice in this public recognition of our President's zealous and self-denying labours amongst us. To himself, perhaps, more pleasing than the public memorial were the tokens of esteem and affection which it was the means of calling forth on all sides. May he be spared to see several generations of "Mason Prizemen" helping on the spread of a sound school of Old Testament exegesis.

The Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., formerly Fellow, has been appointed Dean of Exeter after being eleven years Dean of Manchester. Dr. Cowie was Senior Wrangler in 1839 (Cowie, Frost, Colson, Reyner being the first four, of whom it may be noted that they are all Johnians, are all living, and are all in Holy Orders). Among Dr. Cowie's publications is a Catalogue of MSS. and scarce books in our Library, published 1842.

During the year, a large number of musical works have been presented to the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. Pendlebury.

Professor Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow, has just been appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, in succession to the late H. J. S. Smith. Professor Sylvester was Second Wrangler in 1837, Mr. Griffin, also of this College, now Rector of Ospringe, being Senior.

Mr. Sylvester appears on the Roll of the Senate as having taken his first degree in 1872; the long interval, as is well known, was caused by the operation of the Test Acts, Mr. Sylvester, who is by birth a Jew, being unable to fulfil the conditions of conformity to the Established Church, required of all graduates, until the repeal of these Acts in 1871. Mr. Sylvester held a Professorship in Virginia for some time, and afterwards one at Woolwich. For some years he has been Professor of Mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a foundation intended to be a kind of University of Universities, a school for teaching teachers, and for affording the very highest kind of instruction given in America. In the subject of Pure Mathematics there is no doubt that this intention was carried out by Professor Sylvester; and now he returns to England knowing that he has left behind him not a few young and able Mathematicians ambitious of giving America a good place in the future history of the Science. In several Long Vacations of late we have had the pleasure of Professor Sylvester's society in College for a few weeks. Now that he is nearer we hope that his visits to Alma Mater will be at least as frequent. It is interesting to note that Professor Sylvester makes at least the fourth of the Oxford Professors who are Cambridge men. The others are Professor Pritchard, Clifton (both Johnnians), and Pollock.

Mr. Garnett, lately Fellow and Lecturer in the College, and now Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the University College, Nottingham, has been nominated by the Dean of Durham to the Principalship of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which is appended the Professorship of Mathematics and Physics. Mr. Garnett, we understand, will not leave the Nottingham College until the close of the current academic year.

Mr. W. M. Hicks, M.A., who was re-elected to a Fellowship in June, has been appointed Principal of the Firth College, Sheffield. Mr. Hicks is one of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos of this year, and one of the Secretaries of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association.

Ds. Thomas Roberts, Scholar, has been appointed assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

Ds. J. Brill, Scholar, 4th Wrangler, 1882, has been appointed assistant to the Professor of Mathematics at University College, Aberystwith.

Ds. E. F. J. Love, Scholar, has been appointed Demonstrator of Experimental Physics at the Mason Science College, Birmingham.

Mr. F. H. Colson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, has left Clifton College for the Second Mastership of the Grammar School, Bradford.

Mr. Bonney has been admitted to the degree of Doctor in Science.

The Bishop of London has presented the Prebendal Stall of Islington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to his examining chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Senior Classic and Senior Medallist, and afterwards Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham; vacant by the death of the Rev. Prebendary Coleridge.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Dr. Boulton, Principal of St. John's College of Divinity, Ilighbury, N., to the Prebendal Stall of Eadland in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. Erie John Sutherland Rudd, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Atlay, formerly Tutor of the College).

Ordinations in September:

Priests:

R. W. Atkinson, B.A., Ripon.
C. W. N. Hutton, B.A., Canterbury.
F. de Quincey Marsh, M.A., St. Alban's.
Oswald Rigby, B.A., Ely.
R. A. Storrs, B.A., Gloucester and Bristol.
E. J. Wild, B.A., Worcester.
F. J. Williamson, B.A., Manchester.

Deacons:

W. H. Dodd, B.A., Ely.
H. F. Gipps, B.A., Ripon.
R. Holden, B.A., Manchester.
W. Holden, B.A., Manchester.
G. F. Jackson, B.A., Ripon.
F. W. Patten, B.A., Durham.
R. Thorman, B.A., Ripon.

The following members of our College have been selected to preach the University Sermon during the present Academical year:—October 28, Rev. J. M. Wilson; December 2 and 9, Rev. Joseph Foxley; February 3, Rev. W. A. Whitworth; February 17 and 24, Rev. Harry Jones; March 30, Rev. A. Caldecott; April 27, Rev. W. J. Kennedy; June 22, Rev. A. F. Torry.

The preachers in College Chapel during the Term were The Master, Mr. J. M. Wilson, Professor Mayor, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. C. J. E. Smith, and Mr. Foxley.

At the fifty-third meeting of the British Association held recently at Southport the following members of St. John's took part officially in the proceedings:

Secretary of the Association—Professor Bonney.

Section A (Mathematical and Physical Science)—W. M. Hicks, M.A. (*Secretary*); D. Mac Alister, M.A. (*Recorder*).

Section D (Biology)—Professor Milnes Marshall (*Secretary*).

Section F (Economic Science and Statics)—J. Heywood (*Vice-President*), Professor Foxwell (*Secretary*).

Section G (Mechanical Science)—H. Trueman Wood (*Secretary*).

There are ten of the Freshmen who have enrolled themselves as medical students. The proportion of these to the whole number of Freshmen is noteworthy in connexion with the rapid growth of the medical school in the University. We observe that the list of medical lectures proposed by the Medical Board and approved by the General Board of Studies (*Reporter*, Oct. 17, 1883) covers the whole ground required for the various medical and surgical degrees. Thus, for the first time, the medical school has the means of offering a complete medical education sufficient to carry a student from the Little-Go to the M.C. and M.D. degrees. There is still a good deal to be done in the way of establishing the various posts on a firm footing, for it is no secret that some of the most important of them are filled 'for love' and not 'for money.' But those who have worked against many discouragements to make Cambridge a 'complete school' may well be congratulated on the fulfilment of what was thought their dream.

On November 8th, 1883, Professor Macalister was invested, at the same time as Professor Foster, with the complete degree of Master of Arts *honoris causâ*. In presenting him the Public Orator (Mr. Sandys) spoke as follows:

In Professoribus novis vestro omnium nomine salutandis, fato quodam iniquo successoris laudes decessoris desideria nonnunquam aliquatenus imminui videntur. Hodie vero ornat adhuc Professorum ordinem eloquentissimus ille Anatomiae Professor quem diu sumus admirati. Integro igitur sinceroque gaudio Professorem illum salvere jubemus, quem Caledonia Hiberniae quondam donavit, Hibernia Britanniae nuper reddidit. Salutamus virum qui corporis humani scientiam interiorem, antiquissimum illud atque regium (uti nuper audivimus) scribendi argumentum, quasi propriam provinciam penitus exploravit; qui ne his quidem finibus contentus, sed etiam in alias rerum naturae regiones egressus, non modo de zoologia et de comparativa quae dicitur anatomia egregie meritus est, sed geologiae quoque operam singularem impendit, petrographiae praesertim recentiores progressus curiositate minuta perscrutatus. Idem et litterarum amore et linguarum peritia insignis, inter rerum antiquarum monumenta ne quidem hieroglyphica neglexit, neque historiam ecclesiasticam intactam reliquit. Ergo non uni tantum Collegio sed toti Academiae gratum est, virum tot tantisque animi dotibus instructum, societati illi tam cito esse adscriptum, cui medicinae studia commendavit olim vir et de litteris antiquis et de scientiis recentioribus praclare meritus, Thomas Linacre.

Vobis praesento Collegii Divi Johannis socium, Anatomiae Professorem insignem, ALEXANDBUM MACALISTER.

We may here give the reference made to Professor Palmer by the Public Orator when presenting the new Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic (Mr. Robertson Smith):

'Multum in Palmerio nostro nuper amissimus; qui qualis et quantus vir fuerit, vosmet ipsi recordamini. Erat in illo (uti meministis) ingenium tam multiplex tam pariter ad omnia versatile ut natum ad id unam diceretis quodcunque ageret. Erat in illo (ne plura commemorem) animus subtilis, acutus, facetus; morum urbanitas summa; linguarum denique orientalium admirabilis illa peritia, unde et famam maximam et fatum luctuosum consecutus est: 'non ille pro caris amicis aut patria timidus perire.'

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, June, 1883.

The following are our Prizemen :

Mathematical.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Mathews	Beckett	Holmes
Hogg	Clarke, E. T.	Roseveare }
Gifford	Innes	Stroud
Sample	Hursley, E. H.	Bushe-Fox
	Kerly	Kirby
	Moors	Love, A. E. H.
		Hughes
		Mossop
		Martin

Classical.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Hardman	Stanwell	Darlington
Christie	Crook	Barlow
	Roby	Raynor

*Natural Science.**(In alphabetical order).*

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Andrews, E. C.	Acton
Goodman	Gepp
	Jones, R. H.
Cooke	Kerr
Watts	Phillips, R. N.
	Sprague
	Wilson

Law.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Langley	Mellor	Orgill
Douglas	Morgan, T. A. }	Hoyle
	Stevens	Nichols
	Ede	Gilling
	Riley	

*Theology.**(In alphabetical order).*

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Pollock	Mattinson	Ayles
	Murray	Branscombe
	Warner, H. J.	Cook

History.

FIRST YEAR.
Green, G. E.

The following obtained prizes :

Greek Testament.

3rd year.	not awarded
2nd year.	Mattinson }
"	Murray }

Hebrew.

3rd year.	Pollock
2nd year.	Murray

Recommended.

"	Blaxter }
"	Mattinson }
1st year.	Branscombe
	<i>Recommended.</i>
"	Ayles

Essay Prizes.

Boys-Smith }
Frost }
Darlington

Reading Prizes.

Blain
Morrison

Foundation Scholars.

Rapson
Andrews, E. C.
Christie
Hardman

Beckett
Clarke, F. T.
Innes
Kerr

Phillips, R. N.
Stanwell
Darlington
Roseveare

Proper Sizars.

Blain
Fuller, H. H.
Gipp

Hull, H. A.
Knight, J. T.
Mead

Murray
Pattinson
Warner, H. T.

Wright's Prizemen.

Mathews
Goodman

Beckett
Stanwell

Holmes }
Roseveare }
Darlington }

Hughes' Prizemen.

Mathews

Goodman

Sir John Herschel's Prizeman.

Gifford.

Exhibitors.

Ayles
Barlow
Beckett
Bushe-Fox
Cooke, E. Hunt
Darlington
Douglas
Fenton
Frost
Goodman
Green, G. E.

Hogg
Holmes
Hughes
Jones, H. R.
Kerly
Langley
Low, A. L. H.
Martin
Mathews
Mattinson
Mellor

Moors
Morgan, T. A.
Murray
Orgill
Pollock
Raynor
Roby
Stanwell
Warner, H. J.
Watts

Entrance Scholars and Exhibitors who came into Residence Oct., 1883.

W. C. Fletcher (of Kingswood School, Bath), Foundation Scholar.
W. Dunn (Blackheath Proprietary School) } £70 a year for 2 years.
S. A. S. Raus (Charter House School) }
F. W. Hill (Manchester Grammar School), Exhibition, £50 for 3 years.
C. A. M. Pond (City of London School), £40 for 3 years (Minor Scholarship).
A. G. Sainsbury (Private Tuition), Exhibition, £40 for 3 years.
A. T. S. Pressland (Modern School, Bedford) Exhibition, £40 for 1 year.
A. G. C. Ewing (Merchant Taylor's School) } Hebrew Exhibition, £50 for
A. S. Hamilton (Merchant Taylor's School) } 2 years.
L. Rogers (Brecon School), Natural Science Exhibition, £50 for 3 years.

The following obtained first classes in the Triposes held last June :

Mathews (Senior) Hogg (7th) Gifford (14th) Semple (21th)

Moral Sciences Tripos.

Peiris

Stout

(distinguished in Metaphysics).

Natural Sciences Tripos.

PART II.

Bateson
Edmunds
Goodman
Harker
Roberts, T

PART I.

Cooke, E. H.
Kerr
Phillips, R. W.
Watts

On October 5, the following were elected to Exhibitions attached to the undermentioned Schools:—Dr. Dowman's Exhibition of £40 for scholars from Pocklington School is awarded to C. Foxley. Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition of £32, tenable for four years, for scholars from Oakham School or Uppingham School, is awarded to W. O. Barraclough, of Oakham School. The Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £33. 6s. 8d., tenable for three years, for scholars from Sedbergh School, is awarded to C. Tupper. Dr. Newcome's Exhibition of £40, tenable for three years, for a scholar from Grantham School, to S. Clay. The Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitions, for scholars from Hereford School, have been awarded to N. P. Symonds, F. J. Livesey, and T. B. Tatham, of Hereford Cathedral School. The following have been elected Sizars:—Bradford, Brereton, S. Clay, Fedden, Foster, Foxton, Jackson, Livesey, Middemach, Rogers, Rendle, Sainsbury, W. L. Smith, Seward, Symonds, Thornton, Tillyard, Wolfendale.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Officers of the Club for the October Term:

1st Captain—E. H. Craggs.
2nd Captain—H. M. Bennett.
Secretary—F. Mellor.
3rd Captain—J. C. Brown.

4th Captain—H. T. Gilling.
5th Captain—J. S. Clarke.
6th Captain—C. H. Innes.
7th Captain—E. T. Woodhead.

May Races. This year's racing compares very favourably with that of last year. In last year's Lent and May Races, L.M.B.C. lost six places; this year it has gained two.

First Night. The 1st and 3rd Boats rowed over, the 2nd was unfortunately bumped by Clare.

Second Night. This time the 1st and 2nd rowed over, and the 3rd was caught by Magdalene.

Third Night. The 1st Boat was again unable to catch 3rd Trinity, though it succeeded in getting within a length. The 2nd Boat bumped Caius II. at the Willows, and the 3rd rowed over.

Fourth Night. The 1st Boat rowed over again. The 2nd bumped Downing in the Long Reach. The 3rd descended to Selwyn, who have thus bumped every night since they got on the river.

On the *Fifth* and *Sixth Nights*, the 1st and 2nd Boats rowed over.

The Bateman Pairs. Rowed on Wednesday, June 13th. As there were only three pairs, the Race was concluded in one heat. Dodd and Bennett (2nd station) passed Roseveare and Gowie (1st station) at First Post Corner. Woodhead and Gilling (3rd station) also passed the same boat at Grassy after a foul. After this, Woodhead and Gilling gained rapidly on Dodd and Bennett, and won very easily.

Our Crew for the University Fours was composed as follows:

	st.	lb.
(bow) H. M. Bennett.....	10	2
2 J. C. Brown.....	12	5
3* E. H. Craggs	12	7
(str.) N. P. Symonds	10	9
* Steerer.		

They rowed in a new Four built by Logan.

University Fours. The trial of Symonds, a freshman, at stroke was amply justified by the result of the races. He rowed very pluckily, and was well supported by the men behind him. On the first day we drew against Pembroke, who fouled the bank in Post Reach, thus making our victory still more easy. On the second day we drew Jesus, and, in the opinion of most judges, the race was a certainty for Jesus. Even our own crew were surprised at the result, for after losing a little at first we kept our distance, gained steadily up the Long Reach, and won by three or four seconds. On the third day we rowed the final heat against 3rd Trinity. They maintained a slight advantage until the boats entered the Long Reach, when our men began to gain, and on passing the Railway Bridge were some yards to the good. Here both crews spurted, 3rd Trinity took a better course than we did, and their pistol went off about two seconds before ours. Craggs lodged a protest because our pistol missed fire at the first attempt. A meeting of captains was held, but our protest was not allowed.

In spite of a thorough canvass of the Freshmen, only thirty-eight new Members have joined the Club this term. It is evident that a club with working expenses necessarily so heavy cannot maintain a financially sound condition with such small support from the College. The Committee have decided on a scheme of Honorary Membership. An open meeting of the College was held to consider the question, but unfortunately most of those present were already Members of the Club. Nevertheless, it was decided to proceed with the scheme; and we hope that when Johnians hear that if more support is not obtained a boat will in all probability have to be taken off the river, they will show their interest in the Club by becoming Honorary Members. One fact mentioned at the Meeting is worth repeating: No other College in the University can say, that not once during the last thirty-five years has its First Boat been lower than fifth on the river.

Pearson and Wright Sculls.—Rowed on November 9. There were only three entries: H. A. Francis, Burford, and Cousins. They started in the above order, and the result was an easy victory for Francis, who beat Cousins by nearly 30 seconds, Burford being a bad third.

Craggs and Francis entered for the Colquhoun Sculls, but neither survived the first day's racing.

Trial Eights.—These were rowed on November 27. Five crews competed—two Seniors and three Juniors:

Seniors.

I.		II.	
<i>coach</i> , Bennett		<i>coach</i> , Gilling	
Beckett, <i>bow</i>		F. H. Francis, <i>bow</i>	
2 Barnett		2 Halkett	
3 Hanmer		3 M'Leod	
4 Harvey		4 Lloyd	
5 Blackett		5 R. Roberts	
6 H. A. Francis		6 Scott	
7 Perrin		7 Stradling	
Innes, <i>stroke</i>		Clarke, <i>stroke</i>	
Nurse, <i>cox.</i>		Hill, <i>cox.</i>	

Juniors.

I.		II.		III.	
<i>coach</i> , Bartlett		<i>coach</i> , Woodhead		<i>coach</i> , Roseveare	
Tooth, <i>bow</i>		Wolfendale, <i>bow</i>		Large, <i>bow</i>	
2 Pegge		2 Sharpe		2 E. J. Stuart	
3 Seward		3 Tatham		3 Harris	
4 Sandys		4 Leon		4 Jefferies	
5 Neale		5 Orgill		5 Manley	
6 May		6 Brady		6 Fletcher	
7 A. C. Roberts		7 Kirby		7 Curwen	
R. A. Stuart, <i>stroke</i>		Beaumont, <i>stroke</i>		Bushe-Fox, <i>stroke</i>	
Hamilton, <i>cox.</i>		Butterworth, <i>cox.</i>		Barlow, <i>cox.</i>	

The rowing was very fair, and the boats were very equally matched, but the Senior boats were not so good as last year. Of the Seniors, Bennett's boat was successful; and of the Juniors, Roseveare's boat won by about two seconds.

We have three men rowing in the University Trial Eights, viz. Craggs, Brown, and Symonds, a fact probably owing to our having done so well in the Fours.

CRICKET CLUB.

With regard to cricket in the May Term there is not much to add to the remarks which appeared in the last number of the *Eagle*. We scored two brilliant victories at the end of Term, viz. over the Hawks and the Cambridge Victoria Club. In the former match our total was 211, Garne and Robin playing good innings for us with 53 and 62 respectively. The Hawks' team (which included such exponents of the game as Roe, Bather, and Willock) scored 58, Fisher securing 7 wickets at the small cost of 21 runs. The latter match was chiefly remarkable for

the small totals of our adversaries, who made 75 and 87, and for a splendid innings of 118 not out by Smith. Garne's 77 and Robin's 62 in the same match must not be dismissed without a word of praise: these, with smaller contributions, raised our total to 330.

The "average" bat presented by the Club for best batting average was won by Robin; that for best bowling average by Smith.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 14; Won, 6; Lost, 5; Drawn, 3.

Won (6)	Ground.	Date.	Club. 1st In. 2nd In.	Opponents. 1st In. 2nd In.	Won by.
Peterhouse.....	St. John's.....	May 3.....	214 (4 wks.)... —	90 ... —	6 wks., 124 runs.
Christ's	"	" 4.....	160	96 ... —	64 runs.
Corpus	"	" 7.....	153 (3 wks.)... —	149 ... —	4 runs, 7 wks.
Queens'	"	" 25.....	101	84 ... —	77 runs.
Hawks	"	June 2.....	211	58 ... —	153 runs.
Camb. Vict.	"	" 4, 5.....	330	75 ... 87	Inns., 168 runs.
Drawn (3).					Drawn.
Calus	"	May 1.....	163	118 ... —	1 wicket down.
Clare	Kg's & Clr.	" 5.....	160	96 ... —	*9 wks. down.
Trinity	Trinity	" 21, 22.....	121	114* .. —	*4 wks. down.
Lost (5).					Lost by.
Emmanuel ...	St. John's ..	" 11.....	56	158 ... —	102 runs.
Jesus	"	" 14, 15 ..	40	402 ... —	Inns., 298 runs.
Crusaders ...	"	" 17.....	98	288 ... —	130 runs, 3 wks.
Magdalene ...	"	" 19.....	134	245 ... —	111 runs, 1 wkt.
King's	Kg's & Clr.	" 24.....	127	133 ... —	9 runs.

Batting Averages.

Names.	Innings.	Runs.	Most in one Innings.	Not out.	Average.
C. A. Smith	6	241	118*	1	48'1
P. A. Robin	13	357	93*	0	29'9
W. H. Garne	16	459	77	1	28'11
E. Fisher	13	338	65	1	26
J. H. Izon	15	194	59*	1	13'12
A. H. Sharman	16	176	23	3	13'7
F. L. Thompson	5	41	23	1	10'1
L. W. Reed	8	59	19	1	8'3
W. S. Sherrington	7	55	27	0	7'6
S. W. Stevens	5	30	19	3	6
J. B. Oldham	8	21	7*	2	3'3

* Signifies 'Not out.'

Bowling Averages.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	No-balls.	Wickets.	Average.
C. A. Smith.....	614	264	33	0	8	26	10'5
E. Fisher	1516	719	81	7	16	55	13'4
J. H. Izon	485	235	26	2	0	15	16'5
J. B. Oldham ...	712	358	34	0	0	17	21'1

ASSOCIATION F. C.

Our team this year has not come up to the hopeful expectations expressed in the *Eagle* after the successes of last season. The weakest point in a weak team was the centre, which we were unable to fill satisfactorily, and thus we were obliged, as a rule, to dispense with what is generally thought essential in winning matches, viz. goals. The backs have played up hard and with some success; Peck has especially proved a most energetic and reliable half-back, though it would be

invidious to mention him without his colleague Sharman, and the full backs Fisher and Rose. The forwards, with the exception of our captain, Smith (though he is not faultless), have shewn a lack of knowledge of the game, and have failed to play with that combination and unselfishness which is so necessary in Association Football, especially when the components of the team are not individually excellent.

Details of the Term's play :

Oct. 23. v. Pembroke. Lost, after a good and fast game, by 2 goals to 3: our goals were kicked by Smith and J. C. Ward.

Oct. 25. v. Granta. Lost by 1 goal to 2.

Oct. 27. v. Trinity Rest. Drawn, 1 goal all.

Nov. 1. v. Trinity Etonians. (Cup tie). Played on Jesus Close. We turned up with 10 men, 1 full back being absent; while a substitute was preparing himself, the Etonians kicked 4 goals: after half time the game was more even, but towards the end they again assailed us and added 4 more goals; we scored 1, kicked by Gill, after a good run down the ground.

Nov. 2. v. Pembroke. On Parker's Piece: won by 2 goals to 1.

Nov. 3. v. Clare. Won by 2 goals to 0. Our opponents were poorly represented, and a wretchedly slow game resulted. Our goals were kicked by Smith and Botterill.

Nov. 8. v. King's, on their ground. Drawn, 2 goals all, our opponents scoring a very lucky goal just before 'time'. Our goals were again kicked by Smith and Botterill.

Nov. 9. v. Old Carthusians, on Parker's Piece. Drawn. A good and even game resulted in a goal being kicked for each side.

Nov. 10. v. Old Salopians, on our ground. Drawn. Slow game, no goals scored, ground like a bog.

Nov. 12. v. Trinity Hall, on Parker's Piece. We lost by 0 goals to 4. We played 1 man short, Smith being absent.

Nov. 13. v. Caius, on their ground. Drawn. No goals scored.

Nov. 22. v. Jesus, on Jesus Close. We lost, after a good game, by 2 to 0. 2 easy shots were missed by our forwards, and 1 of their goals ought to have been easily saved.

RUGBY UNION F. C.

1st Captain—S. W. Stevens. *2nd Captain and Secretary*—E. W. Chilcott.
Treasurer—E. Fisher.

Since the beginning of the season we have played nine matches, five of which have been won, three lost, and one drawn :

On October 22nd we played Pembroke, on our ground, and lost a slow game by one try to *nil*.

On October 26th we played Peterhouse, losing a hard game by one try to *nil*.

On October 31st we won an easy victory over Trinity Hall by one goal and five tries to *nil*, our tries being obtained by Chilcott (two), Stevens, Izon, Burnett, and Hampson. Chilcott kicked the goal.

On November 5th we played Christ's, and won a well-contested game by one goal and one try to three tries. Our tries were obtained by Burnett and Toppin; those for Christ's being procured by Tindall (two) and Carr. We were playing without Stevens and Rees.

On November 7th Caius brought rather a weak team against us, and we won an easy victory by three goals and three tries to *nil*. Chilcott (three), Drysdale, Izon, and Hampson obtained our tries; Chilcott kicking the goals.

On November 12th we played Jesus on their own ground. In the first few minutes Guthrie procured a scrimmage try for them, and after this no signal advantage was obtained by either side, each penning the other in turns. We thus lost by one try to *nil*—a very fast game throughout.

On November 15th we took a team to Oxford and played St. John's College there. The game was very even throughout, and resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

On November 19th we played Clare on their ground, and defeated them by one goal and two tries to a goal. Chilcott obtained two tries and kicked the goal, Hogg obtaining the other try for us.

On November 22nd John's and Jesus together played the rest of the University on Corpus Ground. The University won by two goals to a try. Chilcott obtained our try, while those of our opponents were procured by Grace and Gibbons, Sample kicking the goals.

On November 26th we played Emmanuel on their ground, and won by one goal and two tries to two tries, Chilcott (two) and Izon getting for us, and Spiller for Emmanuel.

Besides the matches above mentioned we had arranged to play The Bubble and Squeak Club, Old Rugbeians, Old Marlburians, Corpus, and Pembroke (return), but our opponents put off the matches in each case. We were also obliged to postpone our match against Queens' on account of our visit to Oxford.

Chilcott played in the Inter-University Match.

C. U. R. V. (B COMPANY).

We are sorry to find that our Captain has resigned his commission, owing to press of other engagements; also that Lieutenant Gossage, having migrated to Downing, is unable to hold his commission in this Company any longer. Lieutenant Ford is going down this Term, and he also resigns his commission. Thus there are three vacancies. Serpts. Wills and Moors were elected to the vacant Lieutenancies at a general meeting of the Company held on Thursday, November 15th, in the rooms of Lieut. Ford, 14, Parker Street.

The Company has greatly fallen off in numbers this Term, and few recruits have as yet been enrolled. We are sorry for this, as this Company has in consequence come last in the efficiency list.

The Company Cup was shot for on Thursday, November 29, and won for the second time by Sergt. Wills.

A change has been made in the uniform of the Corps during this last Term, black gaiters and helmets being adopted. The disadvantage felt at Brighton last Easter is thus removed.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

When we review the work of the Society during the present Term we are constrained to admit that the results have not reached the standard of excellence attained in past Terms. We attribute this in a great measure to the fact that there is a falling off in the number of new members, but we hope that this deficiency will be, to some extent, remedied next Term.

The subjects of debate have been of varied interest, yet the attendance on the whole has not produced a good average. The subject which excited most interest and called forth the best speeches was the burning question of Disestablishment. The speeches generally, with the exception of those at this debate, were hardly characterized by their usual power. This may be owing in a great part to the extempore nature of most of the efforts.

During the present Term an important alteration has been made in the constitution of the Society. A new code of laws has been drawn up by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose, based on that of the Union Society. One of the most important provisions of the new laws is the existence of a standing Committee comprising all the ex-Presidents in residence, the Officers for the Term, and two additional members chosen terminally. The following are the members of this Committee:

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, B.A.; Messrs. G. C. M. Smith, B.A.; A. J. David; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; G. W. C. Ward, B.A. *Officers for the Term: President*—Mr. E. P. Boys-Smith. *Vice-President*—Mr. F. Sandford, B.A. *Treasurer*—Mr. F. Mellor. *Secretary*—Mr. J. E. Jagger. The additional members: Mr. L. E. Shore and Mr. R. W. Phillips.

The following motions have been discussed:

October 20. "That in the opinion of this House the punishment of O'Donnell would be unjustifiable." Proposed by J. E. Jagger. To this H. S. Lewis proposed as an amendment: "That in the opinion of this House it is most inadvisable to discuss the case of a man under trial on a criminal charge." The amended motion was carried by a majority of 22.

October 27. "That this House would welcome an immediate assimilation of the County to the Borough Franchise." Proposed by A. J. David. Ayes 21. Noes 23.

November 3. "That in the opinion of this House the Chinese opium trade should be abolished at any cost." Proposed by E. Hampden-Cook. Ayes 30. Noes 48.

November 10. "That in the opinion of this House the Church of England should be Disestablished and Disendowed." Proposed by J. R. Murray. Ayes 30. Noes 48.

November 17. "That in the opinion of this House State-aid, as regards out-door relief, whether in feeding or housing the poor, is calculated to do more harm than good." Proposed by C. Frost. Ayes 11. Noes 22.

November 24. "That this House desires the nationalization of the land in this country." Proposed by H. S. Lewis. Ayes 10. Noes 20.

December 1. "That in the opinion of this House the British occupation of Egypt should be continued." Proposed by R. N. Goodman, B.A. Ayes 12. Noes 15.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

No information with regard to this Society's proceedings has been received.

THE THESPIDS.

At the risk of a charge of recurring to "ancient history" we are going to make a few remarks on the performances given by the above Club at the end of last Term.

Amateurs do wisely in not choosing too ambitious plays, and the Thespids chose pieces well within their powers. The farce "A Thumping Legacy" is from the pen of John Maddison Morton, author of the immortal "Box and Cox" (*not fellows of Trinity, vide F. B. Burnand's "Reminiscences of the A.D.C."*)

H. S. Gill as *Jerry Ominous* put life into the character, and gave us a highly amusing exaggeration of the Englishman abroad—*coelum, non animus, mutant qui trans mare currunt!* He likens the foreign wines to vinegar, tells the people to their faces that they are by no means handsome, and in out of the way places calls for his native stout. He acted an easy part naturally; perhaps he might have acted a little more, but it is a fault on the right side not to be 'stagey' and affected. *Jerry Ominous* makes the sunshine of the picture; its shade is found by the sinister character and figure of *Bambogetti*. We mean no disparagement to C. A. Smith's acting when we say that he could hardly have put the shadows in deeper. Robed in the garb of those mysterious gentlemen who figured some time ago in the advertisements of "Les Manteaux Noirs," his voice was appalling and

'his look denounced

Desperate revenge and battle dangerous.'

We heartily sympathize with *Jerry Ominous* in his desire not to fight such an one, but we felt sorry that the fates had decreed that he should not wed *Rosetta*,—he was the only figure at all a match for that young lady's gigantic proportions. F. G. Langham as *Rosetta*, though hardly what one would picture as a 'blue-eyed damsel of seventeen,' was wonderfully girl-like considering his size. As *Leoni*, A. G. Roby scarcely put sufficient vigorous vitality into the character of the hot-blooded Italian ready to take offence even at a look. R. F. Gardner and E. Fisher creditably sustained the parts of the bustling innkeeper *Geronimo*, and a martial-looking brigadier respectively.

We must congratulate C. D. Lord on his rendering of the part of *Mr. Nicodemus*. Funereally glum and taciturnly solemn, we can scarcely imagine an amateur getting a better grasp of the rôle. He alone would have made the piece a success. C. A. Smith as *Dickory* gave us the best piece of acting during the evening. He may be said to have created the character, as he chose to represent *Dickory* as a very old man bent almost double, with a voice 'turning again towards childish treble.' He alone seemed to have that command over the muscles of his face which is essential to real acting. In the part of *Squire Aldwinkle* R. S. Barnett acted in his usual pains-taking

way. His 'make-up' and delivery were good, but, chiefly through not putting sufficient action into the part, we think he failed to do himself justice. E. J. Soares, as *Paul*, the servant of the departed *Nicodemus*, was very funny. Not easily shall we forget the scene between him and his late master's cousin on the day before the funeral, when he comes in dressed as a mourner in an undertaker's cloak, and with a ludicrous hat which he has brought 'as a pattern.' J. D. Ouvry, as the American captain in love with *Miss Aldwinkle*, went through an ungracious part conscientiously. H. S. Cadle, though he acted the part of *Lavinia* with a *naïveté* which added greatly to the effect of some of the passages, failed to disabuse us of the notion that ladies' parts must always be a weak element in a club like the Thespids. *Miss Aldwinkle*, a short part, was played at little notice by a well-known member in his usually charming style. Graceful, womanly, and tender, it was to be regretted he did not take a more important rôle.

The scenery was hardly up to the average of the Thespids stage, and the grouping was defective, with the exception of that in a scene where the members of the Aldwinkle family are behind a screen and under a table hiding from the supposed spectre.

[A criticism of the performances given this term is not to hand in time for press.—EDD.]

WALWORTH MISSION.

The Committee formed in St. John's College, to do something towards bringing Cambridge men into direct contact with the London poor, has just completed the first stage of its work—that is to say, it has (1) formed a body of supporters, (2) found a locality to make its point of contact, and (3) selected a man to begin actual operations. Commenced under a religious impulse the work will be a religious Mission, but opportunities for the co-operation of others than men who work on lines definitely religious will not only be welcomed but sought out. The original impulse was given by a sermon in the College Chapel last Lent by one who himself is a link between Cambridge and London, Mr. W. Allen Whitworth, Fellow of the College, and Vicar of the large parish of St. John, Hammer-smith. A meeting in College Hall in the May Term was addressed by the Bishop of Bedford and others, and a number of both senior and junior members formed themselves into a general committee, with an executive and officers. Since then a first list of subscriptions, amounting to £250, has been formed, which enables the committee to offer to provide the stipend of a Mission-clergyman, with some provision for working expenses. The committee resolved at a very early stage that it was time for work of this kind to go south of the Thames, and communications were opened with the Bishop

of Rochester and his energetic Diocesan Missionary Society. This resulted in the assignment of a district called Lockfields, in St. John's, Walworth, where there are some Mission buildings disused. Since last Lent these buildings have been acquired by the Diocesan Society, and will be put in order by them—so that a promise of useful co-operation is found in the society's providing the bricks and mortar, while the committee supply the personal force. Last week the committee selected the Rev. W. I. Phillips, B.A., of the College, 1876, as the missionary (permanent), and the Bishop has accepted him and will license him nominally to the Vicar of St. John's, who naturally is very willing to have a portion of his crowded parish taken practically from under his responsibility. On Sunday, Nov. 25, the Bishop of Rochester was staying at St. John's Lodge, and in the evening spoke about South London, its needs and its opportunities, at a large undergraduate party. In his sermon at Great St. Mary's, in the afternoon, the Bishop emphatically declared his opinion that life in the Universities is more abounding in helps and opportunities for higher life than in the old "close" days of forty years ago. It cannot be doubted that as he made the comparison there arose before his mind, among other things, his knowledge of this fresh enterprise.

Three vacancies on the Executive Committee (of twelve), caused by men going out of residence, have been filled up by the election of W. N. Roseveare, H. B. Colchester, and — Palmer. The other junior members are O. Rigby, B.A., F. H. Francis, and D. Walker. Any members of the College who would like to think about giving personal help are invited to call upon any of the above. Mr. Torry is treasurer, Mr. Caldecott and D. Walker secretaries.

The following notice has been issued by the Master, by order of the Council:—

Candidates for Fellowships at the next annual election are invited to submit to the electors dissertations or other writings as evidence of their independent work, in accordance with the following directions.

- (a) The matter and form of the writings to be left to the discretion of the candidates.
- (b) The writings may be prepared especially with a view to the election, or may consist wholly or partly of work already published.
- (c) The candidates to state clearly what parts of their writings they claim to be original.
- (d) The candidates to inform the Master not later than the 1st of June of the subjects of the writings they propose to submit.
- (e) The writings to be sent to the Master not later than the 1st September.

The electors wish it to be understood that at the next election their decision will be influenced by consideration of the following points.

- (1) The performance of the candidates in the University and other public examinations.
- (2) The quality and promise of the writings submitted by the candidates. Candidates may be examined by papers or *viva voce* on questions arising out of their writings, and on other matters also if the electors desire it.
- (3) The proficiency in some special subject of candidates who do not submit any writings. Such candidates may at their own request be examined in their special subject, provided they give full and precise information in regard to it by letter addressed to the Master not later than the 1st June.
- (4) The candidates' power of expression as shown in the composition of an extempore English essay. Candidates will be offered a certain number of subjects to choose from; and in judging of the essays account will be taken of method and style.
- (5) Such other evidence as may be forthcoming to attest the candidates' qualifications.

The next annual election will take place on Monday, the 3rd November, 1884.

Candidates will be required to present themselves for examination on Tuesday, the 2nd October, at 9 a.m.

An effort is being made to render the College Library more available to Students and more accommodated to modern needs than heretofore. The Council has appointed Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, M.A., Author of "The History of the University of Cambridge" (part published), to be Librarian for the current year, and a Committee consisting of Professor Mayor, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Main, Mr. Foxwell, and Mr. Macalister has been entrusted with the immediate administration of Library matters. As an earnest of future improvements the Library is now opened from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m., a gain of an hour a day.

A. G. S. Raynor has been elected an Editor in place of A. Carpmael who took his degree in June and has gone down. The Secretary-Editor is A. Chaudhuri.

The Editors regret that this number was not ready for delivery before the day of going down, but the endeavour to complete the Chronicle is the obstacle. With the exception of the "Thespids" performances and the proceedings of the Musical Society, we hope that the College events of the Term are brought up to date.



A CRISIS IN THE LIFE OF "THE EAGLE."

EARLY last Term we startled the subscribers of *The Eagle* by asking them whether they thought that the paper ought to be continued or given up. We wanted to know whether *The Eagle* was tolerated only as an old favourite or that its existence was justifiable and necessary. The question was suggested by a general lack of enthusiasm amongst the resident Members of the College, as the paper existed mainly on the strength of our old subscribers—the non-resident Members. The Editors felt that in keeping up a magazine like *The Eagle* it was necessary to instil fresh blood into its veins, and not periodically to exhibit the stuffed bird for the delectation of those whose connection with the College had ceased to be real. They asked themselves whether they were merely satisfying a sentiment or doing any real good. To be working for *The Eagle*, which seemed to us to be depending merely on the forbearance of the subscribers, was not at all a comfortable feeling—worse than that, it disheartened some of us. Then it was felt that the usefulness of our magazine had been affected by the successful establishment of a University weekly paper, *The Cambridge Review*; and some of us also were disposed to think that by keeping up *The Eagle* we were depriving ourselves of our proper share in the University Paper. On the suggestion of one of the old Members of the Committee it was

decided that we should boldly ask the subscribers whether the magazine was needed or not.

A circular was issued. We have been accused of having made it one-sided—a partizan circular—as if we wanted the subscribers to vote for discontinuance. The circular certainly seemed one-sided, but it is only just to some of us to add, that it was not meant to be so. In attempting to give a clear idea of what we thought, both collectively and individually, to state all sides of the question, whether suggested to individual Members of the Committee or to all of us, we could hardly avoid making the circular appear one-sided. Perhaps we attempted too much, and although we were not unanimous about sending the circular round it was thought that no harm would be done by doing so; rather, that it would elicit true sentiment and genuine enthusiasm in favour of the Magazine if its existence was felt necessary, and eliminate whatever luke-warm feeling and support there might have been. We have been asked why, in spite of differences of opinion, the names of all of us appeared at the bottom of the circular. The answer is very simple. Nothing would have injured the cause of *The Eagle* more than to proclaim that there was a division in the camp. If it was felt at all necessary to send out a circular, it was necessary, also, to issue it in the name of the Editorial Committee.

More than a third of the subscribers, about 180, answered at once. The voting was largely in favour of continuance. Older Members of this College spoke of it as the connecting link between them and ourselves now in residence, as giving a continuous history of generations of Johnians, and as the only Cambridge periodical which most of them ever looked at, and all of them as the only one which gave them a full account of the College. We were glad to find that so much true feeling existed between us and those who have left behind them a glorious record of their achievements

in the University. It was a call to share with them the glorious traditions of our College, to keep up its individuality, and to be proud of it.

Subjoined are a few letters, from which the general feeling of non-resident Members may be gathered :—

The Circular Letter of the Editorial Committee too forcibly reminds me that twenty-five years have sped since one evening after Hall, in my last Term, some half dozen of us met to project the "Eagle."

Such feelings as animated Dr. Johnson when penning the last number of the "Idler" would themselves make me receive the last number of the "Eagle" with deep regret. Much besides forbids that I should vote for its discontinuance.

If the present contributors to the "Eagle" prefer the columns of the ephemeral "Cambridge Review," they must not suppose that they will take the majority of their readers—the non-residents with them.

When the "Eagle" was founded, Johnians thought and acted before and independently of the rest of the University, and much force of character was thereby generated; as names on the first list of Subscribers to the "Eagle" testify.

I am of opinion that the "Eagle" has been, and is, a very good Magazine, and I possess *all* the numbers. If the University weekly paper, of which you speak, is likely to be a *permanent* production, I think the publication of the "Eagle" may be discontinued with advantage; but until the Editorial Committee are assured on that point I think it would be a pity to kill the noble bird which for so many years has soared so high to the great delight and satisfaction of many non-resident Members of the College.

I have received the Circular of the Editorial Committee of the "Eagle."

I shall feel very sorry indeed if the Magazine is dropped; I have long taken in both the "Review" and "Eagle," and I cannot say that I have felt that the former superseded the latter.

I think it will be a very great loss to the non-resident Members of the College, and indirectly to the College itself, if this bond between us all is withdrawn. Personally I may say that I learn more of what is going on at St. John's from the "Eagle" than from any other source.

I do not see the University paper. I suppose many don't see it. If the "Eagle" is dropped, I suppose I shall take it in. I cannot say how far it now contains all the little items of College news, which is for me the interesting part of the "Eagle."

I should be very glad to see a *smaller* "Eagle," chiefly consisting of College lists, College events, news of the doings and whereabouts of old Johnnians,—in short, a record and register of facts and of actual movements. This is what keeps up the tie with old Johnnians. It is not likely that the University "Review" will ever contain such lists in sufficient detail; besides, I do not want lists, &c., for all the Colleges, only for our own.

We publish the following letter as representing the athletic view:—

In response to your Circular I beg, as an old Johnnian, to offer you a few suggestions with regard to the "Eagle" Magazine. It seems to me a pity that a Magazine which has been in existence for 25 years should be discontinued without some very good reason, but I must at the same time admit, and I trust that I may do so without casting any reflection upon the Editorial Committee, who have devoted so much of their spare time in their endeavours to make it interesting to all, that I have found little pleasure in reading it, probably because what I look for is not there and what I find is not news, as it has generally appeared in other publications. It seems to me that the Chronicle of the College Societies should be much more full, and I will take the case of the Cricket Club as being a good example. During my time of office in the Club several sweeping reforms were carried out, and it would naturally be very gratifying to me to know how they have worked and how far it may have been considered necessary to modify them in the last two years, and it seems to me that this is the kind of news I should expect to find in the College Chronicle.

I would therefore suggest that the Treasurer's balance-sheet should be published; also a list of number of members shewing the increase or decrease of one year above another, and the scores of the matches played in full. I would also give the chief motions passed at the Committee Meetings, their proposers and seconders. In a word, the news should be thorough. I remember that during my term of office the scores used to be sent to and published by the proprietors of the "University Register," and if it is worth their while to publish them, surely it is worth while to insert them in the "Eagle." I am sure that I should have been very willing to compile the necessary statistics if any desire had been expressed by the Editorial Committee to have them, and I cannot but believe that other Secretaries would be willing to do the same. One important point strikes me, and that is to remind the Committee that all Secretaries are not scribes, and that the reports would be much more interesting if they were merely to get the statistics from the Secretaries and write the articles themselves. I remember feeling this when I was asked for a report of the doings of the Cricket Club, and asking permission to supply the statistics for one of the Committee to write the report from, but I was told that I must write the article, which I did much against my own wishes.

What I have said with reference to the Cricket Club will, of course, apply equally to the other Societies, and I think that by adopting the course suggested, the Committee will be helping themselves by making the Magazine more interesting, and the College by stimulating the officers of the various Societies to put more energy into their work (a very necessary thing in College Clubs), and so be able to give a satisfactory report of their Society.

To sum up, I would say that I think it desirable that the Magazine should be continued, but at the same time I would suggest the necessity of the Editorial Committee devoting more time to compiling the "Chronicle," even at the expense of cutting the general articles down.

It is not necessary to add any letter from resident undergraduates, as they have had an opportunity of discussing the question fully. A meeting was held at the end of last Term, presided over by Mr. Sandys,

when a motion in favour of discontinuance was negatived almost unanimously. Thus the question of continuing the Magazine was finally settled.

Our thanks are due to subscribers for their prompt response to the Editorial circular. We feel more than ever sure, that the future of the *The Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been, that it will be not only a record of Johnian worth and greatness, but also to us a bond of mutual sympathy and common pride—since we are members of the same College, and owe a duty to ourselves as well as to those that have preceded us and those that are to follow. We can now confidently look forward to steady support, and, as we feel that *The Eagle* is necessary to the College, we can promise our best endeavours; and we hope that we shall never fall short of the mark, encouraged by the enthusiasm of our subscribers and strengthened by their co-operation.

A. CHAUDHURI.



JOHN WILLIAM COLENZO.

[Continued].

IN 1846 my father was presented to the living of Fornsett St. Mary, Norfolk. While here he published in addition to his mathematical books, two collections of hymns, of which one has been much used in the diocese of Norwich, a set of Family Prayers, and nine "Village Sermons." That his preaching was appreciated by the people of his parish, is evidenced by an incident which one of them has recounted to me. At a neighbouring Nonconformist chapel some time after he had been established at Fornsett, the congregation resolved one Sunday morning, *nem. con.*, to close the chapel and to "go over and hear Mr. Colenso." Another suggestive anecdote of this kind is worth recording here. A member of a benevolent society in Norwich was recently informed by a young girl, who volunteered her information on hearing the name "Colenso," that her mother, being in service twenty years back close to a house in Kensington, had been much struck with a "beautiful voice" which she heard from the street reading prayers in that house, and had learnt upon enquiry that it was Bishop Colenso's house.* With his residence at Fornsett my father also began his married life, and four out of his five children were born in Norfolk.

The circumstances which led to his consecration as Bishop of Natal on the 30th of November, 1853, must

* 23, Sussex Place, Kensington.

be passed over. As is well known, he paid a preliminary visit of ten weeks' duration to his diocese, with a view to "forming a correct estimate of the measures which were needed for conducting efficiently the missions of the Church in that sadly neglected Colony." His experiences were related by him in a small volume of 270 pages, fcp. 8vo., entitled "Ten Weeks in Natal."

We owe it to the extraordinary statements put forth by the late Bishop of Capetown that we possess an account from my father's own pen of the labours which in the next seven years provided the black races of Natal and Zululand with a written language. "When I landed in Natal," says my father, "there were no books in Zulu for the instruction of missionaries, no dictionary, no grammar (except an admirable sketch in Danish, which a lady of my acquaintance most kindly translated for me), there were none for the education of the natives, no translation of the Scriptures or Prayer Book (except a translation of St. Matthew by the American missionaries—an excellent first attempt, but very defective—and a few scraps of Genesis). The whole work had to be done from the beginning, the language having to be learned from natives who could not speak a word of English, and written down and analysed, with infinite intense labour."

My father disclaimed the possession of any special gift for languages, and his mastery of the Zulu tongue was the reward of stubborn work, of "sitting with natives who could not speak a word of English, day after day, from early morn till sunset, till they as well as (himself) were fairly exhausted, and when they were gone still turning round again to (his) desk to copy out the results of the day." *Seven years* of such toil produced (I) "A Grammar of the Zulu Language," pp. 184; (II) "First Steps in Zulu," pp. 82; (III) "Zulu-English Dictionary," pp. 552; (IV) "Three native accounts of a visit to the Zulu King,

with translation, vocabulary, and explanatory notes, referring minutely to the Grammar, and designed expressly for the use of Missionaries studying the language; (V) "First Reading Book in Zulu"; (VI) "Second Reading Book, Zulu Fables and Stories"; (VII) Third ditto, "Zulu Sentences and Narratives from the Lips of Natives;" (VIII) Fourth ditto, "Elements of Geography and History," 2nd edition; (IX) "First Lessons in Science," Part I, Elements of Geology written in easy English for Zulus; (X) "First Lessons in Science," Part II, Elements of Astronomy, ditto, ditto; (XI) "Common Prayer Book," (nearly the whole) in Zulu, 3rd edition; (XII) "Book of Genesis," in Zulu; (XIII) "Book of Exodus," ditto; (XIV) "Books of Samuel," ditto; (XV) "Harmony of the Four Gospels," ditto, 2nd edition; (XVI) "New Testament," complete, ditto.

These books are all written in correct idiomatic Zulu, and as such are very acceptable to the natives themselves. My father "passed every word of his "translations through the mouths of" his Zulu fellow-labourers, and while adhering more or less to his phraseology they "would introduce also those nicer "idioms which at once mark the difference between "the work of a European and a native." He would never rest till he had satisfied himself, however long it might take; and we need hardly wonder that one of his native assistants, while greatly admiring "that "Paul," declared that he always got a headache when he helped to translate his Epistles.

To the above list must be added the "Letter to the "Archbishop of Canterbury upon the question of the "proper treatment of cases of polygamy as found "already existing in converts from Heathenism," and the "Epistle to the Romans, newly translated and "explained from a missionary point of view."* The former deals with a question which had then been

* Macmillan and Co., 1861.

"earnestly commended to the consideration of the
"Convocation of the Province of Canterbury by the
"Bishops assembled in Conference at Capetown."

My father had "in daily familiar intercourse with
"heathens and converts from heathenism come to
"realize very distinctly that to require a convert to
"divorce all his wives but one, as a condition of
"baptism, was to require him, on the threshold of the
"Christian Church to do violence to his own con-
"science and outrage the native sense of justice and
"honour." He found in the Scriptures ample support
for the conclusions at which he had arrived. I am
unable to say what effect the pamphlet has had in
modifying the practice of Missionaries. Let me refer
here to another matter of controversy which my father's
method of attempting the conversion of natives created.
For want of a Zulu name for the Almighty, the mis-
sionaries had adopted a meaningless word "u Tixo."
This my father, following Apostolic example, replaced
by the Zulu word "Nkulunkulu" (=Great great one).
This word was already familiar to the Zulus as their
appellative, from time immemorial, for an unknown
Creator, and was not directly associated in their minds
with any heathenish notions such as it would be
necessary to eradicate.

Heavy though the labours were by which alone he
was enabled to "force his way into the secrets of the
"Zulu tongue, and to overcome those difficulties which
"had to be encountered before *any* missions could be
"set forward to any considerable effect among the
"natives," he was not thereby prevented from dis-
charging the manifold duties of his diocese. But I
cannot give any further account here of his labours
and experiences in those years. The 94 pages ap-
pended to the People's Edition of his work on the
Pentateuch, and also published separately* under the

* Longmans, 1864.

title of "Remarks on the Proceedings and Charge of "the Bishop of Capetown," give a comprehensive view of that portion of his life's work.

The "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" was brought by the Bishop of Capetown in November, 1861, to the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The views expressed in it were "formally examined "by the Bishops of the Church of England" who met in May, 1862, under the presidency of the then Archbishop of York. The book was not, however, "formally" condemned by them, nor does it appear to have evoked any public manifestations of feeling in England, and indeed it was very favourably noticed in several newspapers, including the "Nonconformist." Bishop Gray, nevertheless, regarded it as of even greater importance than the work on the Pentateuch, which was published in the Autumn, and having come to England a little before my father, who arrived in London on the 6th of August, 1862, endeavoured to get him to meet a number of bishops, and thus, if possible, "render all other proceedings unnecessary." "He "would not meet more than one [of the English Bishops]," says Bishop Gray, in his Charge to the Natal Clergy, "and then *not as if he were in any error*, "but only as a common seeker after truth." My father claimed that the views expressed by him in this Commentary were not generally speaking the result of a few years' Colonial experience, but had long been held by him, had grown with his growth, and were, he fully believed, quite compatible with a conscientious adherence to the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England. The work, as I have said, does not appear to have created any general excitement in men's minds at home. The impression produced by the work on the Pentateuch is well described by a recent writer.*

* "Modern Review," October, 1883.

"Its abiding record" he writes, "is in the 223 entries "in the British Museum Catalogue under 'Colenso,' "the great majority of which are cross references to " 'answers' which appeared in 1862-3."

It was admitted in a recent number of the *Guardian*, that the author of "the Pentateuch and the Book of "Joshua critically examined" had "come in for rather "hard measure," so far as that book was concerned, and in the *Church Times* of the 29th of June last is an article in which, after the confession "Indeed "it has often occurred to us whether we might not say "'We are verily guilty concerning our brother,'" some of the principal numerical difficulties in the narrative of the Exodus are brought under review, and are admitted to be insuperable except upon some such assumption as that "the real number of men at the "Exodus was 6000, and some improver of the Sacred "Text, disdaining so small a beginning for his nation, "had inserted the 'hundred' with the consequential "amendments which follow;" and no doubt many in the present day who totally disapprove of most of the conclusions of modern criticism respecting the *Bible*, now deplore "the religious fear and frenzy which has "raged so furiously in these our times" against the subject of these pages.

I can never see our College Chapel without remembering three letters received by me from my father. In the first, dated 19th of December, 1870, he wrote: "I almost envy you the luxury of having rooms in the "old College, which I should very much like to see "once more before my sand runs out. You remember—"or perhaps you were too young then to know much "about it—that when I wrote to ask the Master, who "was a very old friend of mine, and had received me "once or twice most kindly, to give me, if he could, a "room at the time of the opening of the New Chapel, "to which I subscribed my £25, he was obliged to "write and ask me *not* to come." In the second letter,

dated 20th March, 1871, he recurs to the same subject, adding "such is the power of religious fanaticism," and in the 3rd, dated 21st December, 1871, he wrote:—"The very sound of the names of the books you are reading makes me almost wish to be back at St. John's again. But I cannot forget that the last time I was preparing to visit it, when the New Chapel was opened, I was *requested* not to come—for fear, I suppose of giving offence to ——— and ———, who would have declined to attend if I had been present!" One person at least took advantage of the Bishop of Natal's absence upon the occasion in question, and the result was a sermon, in which the absent Johnian was stigmatised as "one who has gone out from us, but is not of us." The violence of the preacher's language is said to have sorely tried the patience of a number of Johnian Fellows who were present, and who would have left the Chapel had anyone set the example of moving. But no one did. At a meeting in the College Hall afterwards, however, words were used in the Master's speech which testified to his wish to honour the name of the "distinguished prelate" whose absence he had been the unwilling means of procuring, and these words were loudly applauded by his audience.

In default of any action being taken by the heads of the Church to bring my father's books before a competent tribunal in England, he was cited to appear before the Bishop of Capetown to answer charges preferred by three clergy of the Province, and based upon the Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans, and Parts I. and II. of the Work on the Pentateuch. The proceedings were held at Capetown in November and December, 1863. My father has made the following remarks concerning them*: "I do not know if hon. members are aware that I was condemned by two

* Report of Proceedings before Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Natal appointed to consider Bill, No. 16, 1871, p. 62.

"tribunals at Capetown. First I was condemned by "the Metropolitan Court of Bishop Gray, which I "believed to be usurping an unlawful jurisdiction, and "therefore simply appeared before it under protest, "reserving my defence, if needed, for a higher tribunal, "to which the case never came, since the Privy Council "declared that as Metropolitan he had no jurisdiction, "and with respect to this, the Bishop of Lincoln said "[in Convocation] 'If I was summoned before the "'Metropolitan I might consider that I had good "'reasons for disputing his jurisdiction, and refuse to "'appear,' thus justifying the course which I pursued. "Secondly, I was condemned by a 'Synod of Bishops,' "before which I was never even summoned to appear, "and with respect to which the Bishop of Lincoln "said, 'I cannot honestly say that substantial justice "'has been done.'" Through the very completeness of the Appellant's success in obtaining judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction, five substantial vices in the sentence of deposition pronounced by Bishop Gray were kept in the background. Perhaps these were prominently before the mind of the late Archbishop of Canterbury when he wrote to Bishop Gray: "I cannot, as at present advised, recognize the "force of the arguments which lead you, and many "others entitled to the highest respect, to look upon "him as spiritually deposed." The Council of the Colonial Bishoprick's Fund having stopped the income of the Natal See, on the ground that the Bishop had no territorial jurisdiction, a suit was duly instituted against them and judgment obtained. I may call attention here to a letter which was addressed by my father in September, 1867, to Dr. Pusey, warmly commending the arguments employed by him to justify his position, and applying them to his own case. It is printed in the *Times* of the 5th of that month.

The next few years witnessed proceedings in the Colony, which I believe to be without parallel in the

history of any Church, but which do not admit of being related here. I may leave the following extract from a letter addressed on the 12th of August, 1873, to a very old friend, to show the state of things which existed in the Diocese later on, and upon the eve of the period which witnessed the reinforcement of the hostility bred of theological differences, by that which a championship of the barest rights of black races never fails to inspire. The Bishop wrote :

I am afraid that such innumerable falsehoods have been propagated by the Jesuitical party who are opposed to me in Theological matters, that even my friends in England hardly imagine how strong my position is here, and how many and influential are my friends and supporters in this Colony. The whole strength of the Colony, I mean among the Church-going people, is on my side, and I am on very pleasant terms with leading Dissenters of all classes. I mention this because you speak of "party feeling being still high in Natal," and I have continually indications in letters from English friends that they have a very mistaken view of the state of affairs here.

The proceedings of the Natal Government, consequent upon the expedition in October, 1873, against the unfortunate people of Langalibalele* and Putini, forced my father to protest against the iniquities which were suddenly made patent to his unsuspecting mind. He was compelled to take such a stand that "there has never, during the last nine years, been a break "or a pause in the enmity and the slander" heaped upon him by those whose evil doings he has thwarted and exposed.†

The worst form that the opposition of his adversaries took was that of a public protest signed by 69 Ministers of Religion in the Colony, and printed in the *London Times*. In this it was vehemently affirmed that the

* Still (April, 1884) a prisoner at Capetown, and now out of his mind.

† Natal *Witness*, 23rd June, 1883, and see *Modern Review*, October.

action of the Natal Government had been throughout "*humane, lenient, just, and urgently necessary.*"

In October, 1874, my father arrived in London, bent upon laying the evidence that he had collected before the Colonial Minister, Lord Carnarvon. He was told that Lord Carnarvon had practically made up his mind upon the subject and had written his despatches, but that he would keep them back and give my father one week to admit of his putting into print what he had to communicate. Messrs. Spottiswoode were set to work at once, and by the appointed day a volume was ready,* which was afterwards issued as a Parliamentary Paper. On Christmas Day my father started on his return to South Africa, having the knowledge that despatches were going out by the same mail which conveyed a decision pronounced by him to be on the whole "wise and right." But what had he lost to gain this result? In 1865 he had been met on his entrance into Pietermaritzburg "by a far more numerous cavalcade than ever welcomed a governor," but "bitter hostility greeted him when in 1875 he returned "from his second visit to Europe as the representative "of a policy of humanity too complete and far-seeing "to be understood by those whose minds had been "half-poisoned by interested misrepresentations."†

The history of the last years of my father's life is the history of lonely, misunderstood and misrepresented, but never flagging efforts to retrieve in some measure in the eyes of the natives of South Africa the good fame of England, and all that from the point of view of a Christian missionary is meant by it. The invasion of Zululand became a fact, incredible to us on the spot, in November, 1878. My father wrote in November, 1879: "It has been terrible to see this "great wave of wickedness rolling on, and to be "powerless to help it, to be debarred all possibility of

* 357 pages 8vo.

† Natal Witness.

“showing the injustice of the war, until it was too late—too late to prevent the shedding of innocent blood and the ravaging of a whole country—too late to save the lives of 2000 of our own soldiers and natives, and of 10,000 patriotic Zulus—too late to prevent the name of Englishman from becoming in the native mind the synonym for duplicity, treachery, and violence, instead of, as in the days gone by, for truth, and justice, and righteousness.” But I cannot pretend to give here even an outline of the events, culminating with the mock restoration of Cetshwayo, of this most miserable time. We have a record of their minutest details from my father’s own hand—1,480 closely printed pages (unpublished), the compilation of which begun during the war and ended on the 18th of June last, two days before his death.

I shall be allowed to close this sketch in the words of the writers of the articles referred to above: “It is a task that makes the heart bleed to follow the history of these recent events, and to think of Colenso’s ebbing strength, as in his noble patient heroism he tracks up to its source and exposes every slander and misrepresentations that strikes his Zulu friends, unravels the ‘web of force and fraud’ by which Colonial Officialism seeks to hide the facts, but pays no heed to the shower of coarse abuse that rains relentless upon his own head.” “The truth will come back upon Colonists,” says the *Natal Witness*, “that the man whom they daily pierced and crucified in their midst was the warmest and truest friend that ever the Colony had.”

FRANCIS ERNEST COLENZO.



THE COLLEGE MISSION.

THE inspiring and practical words of Mr. Whitworth which were heard in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday, 1883, have at length borne fruit. On the same Sunday in 1884 the first Service was held in our Mission Church in Salisbury Crescent, Walworth.

We have now accepted the responsibilities which were indicated to us a year ago. We are "Trustees of Knowledge" for the "Victims of Ignorance" in the district which has been assigned to our care. The preliminary difficulties which have to be overcome before actual work can be started no longer exist, and we are at last face to face with the pleasurable duties of the position.

The Mission district is in so unexplored a region that a description of it may fitly be prefaced by geographical hints. Most people know of the Elephant and Castle, the great tramcar and omnibus centre in South London, where six important roads meet. From this more or less familiar point our Mission Church is distant rather more than half a mile in a straight line, though twice as far by the best line of approach.

There is a strategical method of getting at an unknown point, which it is the practice of the experienced Londoner to adopt. It is to keep to the main road as long as possible before venturing into the labyrinth of bye-ways. The longest way round often turns out to be the quickest. Following this principle, the plan is to go from the Elephant

and Castle down the New Kent Road, and then down part of the Old Kent Road. One of the many streets branching off on the right is Darwin Street. Passing up this, Salisbury Crescent is reached, in which the Mission Church stands. This route has the advantage of being officially recommended by Mr. Phillips.

Only a few of us can realise the encouraging start that has been made, because only a few knew the Mission premises before altered to their present state. A small party from the College visited them last November. The main lines of the buildings were the same then as now: a well-proportioned room formerly used for service, capable of seating some 300 people at a pinch, and a small dwelling-house adjoining. The whole might be described as standing in its own grounds, since a fringe of coarse gravel lay between it and the public way on most sides, bounded by a dingy brick wall, save where a slight wooden paling was the only barrier to the hostile ingenuity of the neighbouring youth. All had a neglected and wretched appearance, inside and out. The room itself was badly lighted; the air damp and mouldy; the floor full of holes through which (the man in charge said) rats and mice made nocturnal excursions in search of prey. A number of decrepit rush-bottomed chairs were doing what they could to be in harmony with the general desolation.

But in January a band of workmen, under the orders of the Rochester Diocesan Society, came down to paint, to clean, and to repair. Under their hands rapid and effectual was the transformation. Some improvements in the structure were at once made. Three small windows at the east end were changed into three large ones, and part of the west wall knocked out to admit of new lighting. Then there was a judicious erecting of thin partitions in such a way as to divide the room into three: the central

part for service, and two wings for class work. The walls and roof were nicely coloured; new chairs supplanted the old ones; and the aisles were tidily carpeted with matting. The result of all this is bright and pleasing in a high degree.

The people seem to have responded well, all things considered, to the efforts made on their behalf. There is a fair general attendance at Sunday Services. Men are specially invited to come in the morning, and 15 were present, for example, on the first Sunday after Easter; a number which is far more encouraging than it would at first sight seem to be. A member of the Committee was recently at one of the week-day Services for children, at which about 110 were present, and he describes himself as being much struck with the orderly and reverent behaviour of the rough little crowd. Any one with knowledge of the material composing such a congregation will appreciate our Missioner's undoubted success with children. On Mondays there is a Mothers' Meeting, which has from 30 to 40 regular frequenters.

The "Cambridge Club" for Working Men was opened on the 21st April with nearly 50 members. Nominal charges are made to visitors and also for some of the games; and the Secretary, Mr. Rideal, finds that the weekly yield from these sources is over 10s., while the working expenses are only about 5s., so that the institution will be self-supporting when certain initial expenses have been paid off. On a recent date some past and present Johnians met at the Club, and did their best to entertain the members in a friendly and informal manner with readings and songs. The visitors expressed themselves thoroughly gratified with the evening.

In addition to the two standing requirements of money and workers Mr. Phillips asks for (1) Old clothes, (2) Worked clothes. Ladies kind enough to undertake

this work, are respectfully requested to make the garments of ordinary proportions, remembering, for instance, that a giant's arms are seldom attached to a dwarf's body. This caution is found necessary. (3) Low hassocks or kneelers for church. (4) Books for a Sunday School library. (5) Letters of admission to Hospitals and Convalescent Homes. (6) Flowers for distribution. (7) Coloured pictures. (8) Old scrap-books.

Mr. Phillips is eagerly looking forward to the assistance of men during the Long Vacation. It is proposed that they should take it in turn to spend a week at the Mission, for that time devoting themselves entirely to its service. The work which would claim their attention is as follows:

On Sundays.

1. Sunday School.
2. Helping in Church by welcoming the people, reading the lessons, and playing.
3. Organizing Bible Classes for adults.
4. Giving Addresses.

On Week-days.

1. Helping in the Services as above.
2. Visiting the men in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons.
3. Looking up children absent from Sunday School.
4. Training children in "Services of Song."
5. Almonry.
6. Helping at the "Cambridge Club."
7. Playing with the Cricket Club, at Peckham Rye.

Mr. Rideal on behalf of his Club asks for a good clock, two fenders, quoits, chairs, and, above all, books for the library.

The staff of lay-helpers consists of six persons: three ladies and three gentlemen, who have not hitherto been connected with the College, but have come

forward out of pure kindness and love of such work. It is high time for us to emulate their example.

The College committee is :

Professor Mayor, Mr. Torry (*Treasurer*), Mr. Hill, Mr. Ward, Mr. Caldecott (*Senior Secretary*), Mr. Watson, O. Rigby (B.A.), F. H. Francis, H. B. Colchester, W. N. Roseveare, T. L. Palmer, and D. Walker (*Junior Secretary*).

D. WALKER.



THE MISSION OF ST. JOHN.

WHEN first the proposal to establish a mission among working men in London came to my knowledge, knowing also the vigour and energy of the proposer of the scheme, my fancy took something of the following form.

I thought of a small room taken in a dingy street in a neighbourhood like that so graphically described in a recent novel by a disciple of Lady Margaret, where a small band of the more earnest and thoughtful of the humble dwellers in the locality met together to hear words of truth and wisdom from members of our College. At first it was arranged that the meetings should be once a week, and a series of conversational lectures were organized, which were readily taken up by various members of the College. The lecturers often left behind them books on the subjects on which they had been engaged. The room was small, and the attendance becoming crowded, it was decided to make a trifling charge for admission. The dwellers in the neighbourhood naturally compounded for this by a single quarterly payment; this grew into the St. John's Club. These receipts were devoted to incidental expenses, the heaviest item at first being the purchase of the wood to make a rough set of bookshelves to hold the accumulating property of the Club.

The St. John's Club grew, and some limitation of its members seemed desirable; a certain district

was marked out, the residents within which were alone admissible as members of the Club, for the Club room was now open at all times, while strangers were admitted to the evening lectures and entertainments at a higher fee. In this way there grew a close connection between the College and a particular district. At first the promoters of the mission hired the room, but the Committee of the Club, as soon as their accounts shewed a surplus, thought that, as so much was given by members of St. John's College by way of personal services, it was only right that those who reaped the benefit should pay the necessary expenses. These expenses were much lightened by members of the Club undertaking out of hours much work for their mutual benefit, and as from the first the Committee had been wise enough to accept good advice from the members of the College who promoted the mission, everything was conducted on a sound economical basis and no debts were allowed to be incurred. Some preliminary expenses were met by an unknown donor (suspected to be the Master) but no begging was ever practised.

As St. John's Club prospered and the number of applications for membership increased, the Committee were enabled to take a further step: they hired the whole house, separated the library, which was growing rapidly, from the conversation room, even devoted a room to smoking, and utilised the kitchen for the supply of tea and coffee.

There was now a room available without turning the members of the Club out of their only room; the lectures became more frequent than once a week and were sometimes got up quite impromptu, and often arranged only the day before. For it grew to be the practice of Johnians to offer their services, and sometimes—for they are busy men with many engagements—there was very little choice of days; it was known that many members of the College were devoting

themselves to this mission without any hope of reward except the satisfaction of success; others who felt that they had the power to help did not like not to have a share in such a good work. There had never from the beginning been any lack of weekly lectures, but now the Secretary found that he could often arrange two or three lectures a week; and could assure the lecturer an interesting and interested, if not a large, audience. The Club room was always full, not a few spent their evenings quietly in the library, others chatting in the smoking room, and they could generally be mustered at short notice, for they knew that those who came had something to say, each on his own subject, and, moreover, they came out of pure good will.

In this way the Dragon at the corner of the street found its attractions failing and its profits reduced; so much so that the landlord took an opportunity of a public-house being vacant in another neighbourhood, which he thought would suit him better, to give up his tenancy. The Committee of St. John's Club, after some hesitation, succeeded in securing a lease of the Dragon, the name of which they speedily altered to 'The Johnian,' for they had learnt so to call their friends.

'The Johnian' having more rooms, they fitted up one as a bedroom for the lecturer, and this gave rise to one of the most useful developments of the scheme: after the bulk of the audience had gone, the Committee and a few others who lived in the immediate neighbourhood would stop behind and a friendly talk ensued, in which the close connection was cemented between many Johnians and the inhabitants of that particular locality. By this time the lectures or entertainments were daily, the facility of arranging them being much increased by the offer of a bed; so much so that it became quite usual for Johnians passing through London on their journeys

to stay a night at The Johnian to tell their working men friends something of the wonders they had seen.

One who had been spending a winter under the sunny skies of Southern Italy came and held them in rapt astonishment while he described the fair beauty of the scenery, but he did not fail to enlarge upon the moral and political state of the inhabitants, and so incidentally to give many a useful lesson. Another who had been among the ice and snow of the Swiss mountains, and who was learned in the glacier, came and told them of a country unlike anything they had ever seen, and left behind him the beautiful picture of those scenes that now adorns their walls, reminding them of his entertaining lectures. One learned in plants came to tell them of the beauties even of the grasses in the neighbouring park, adding a fresh interest to their few excursions to the country. The astronomer told of the wonders of the heavens and the nature of the sun. From one they heard something about light, from another about sound. The poet recited his verses, the musician charmed them with his favourite instrument, and the artist shewed his paintings. One who had learnt to tame the lightning came and told them something of that natural agency that is about to transform our social life. The geologist brought his specimens, and the chemist performed some homely experiments. Now they were taught the value of different kinds of food, and different materials for dress; for there was no subject that some Johnian or other did not know about, and the skilful Secretary adroitly continued to vary the nature of the evening's entertainment; and I thought (my fancy disregarding the fact that he had perished in his country's service) that on one occasion a Johnian came and astonished them with the nimbleness of his fingers after a lecture on the rocks and sands of Arabia.

Nor were the services of members of the College utilised only for instruction and amusement. One learned in the law came and learnt their grievances against that London tyrant, the Water Company, and without fee fought their battle and secured a continuous supply of water; another who had studied drains insisted on their sewers being set in order; another experienced in the management of house property attacked their landlords and enforced necessary repairs being done and unsanitary arrangements being altered. In fact, owing to the able help these working men could always get, they became very uncomfortable tenants for the compound-house-owner; it was of no use turning them out, for their successors were just as bad, so the time came when he gave up the contest, and, finding that having to keep his premises in repair, he could therefore no longer get ten per cent. on his capital, he determined to sell the property. This gave the opportunity for a further development. One of the Fellows had already acquired experience in the management of such houses, so, joining with nine or ten other members of the College, they formed a limited Company, bought the property, and managed it.

Thus there grew a little oasis in the desert of the East, when two or three streets were clean, the houses painted, the windows mended; the scent of flowers instead of drains met the nostrils, creepers with roots in the basement adorned the bricks, the children were tidy, there was no need of compulsion to insure their being sent to school; fevers were fewer, drunkenness and swearing were unknown; the young men were fired with an ambition to learn for themselves something of what they had heard; they added a study to the library of 'The Johnian'; often a Johnian passing would drop in as if by accident, but really by invitation of the Secretary, and give occasional help; and one of the lads gained

a Sizarship at St. John's, and was afterwards Senior Wrangler.

The well-known double rap at the door awoke me, and the pamphlet containing the speeches was brought in, and, behold, it was all a dream.

W. H. H. H.

August, 1883,

This dream of last Long Vacation is far less of a dream than W. H. H. H. seems to have considered it when he read the account of the meeting in Hall last May Term. We would refer to a paper in this number of the "Eagle" by Mr. D. Walker, wherein are contained allusions to the Cambridge Club, now at work in Walworth, whereof any member of St. John's College may become a member: this may be made a centre of influence such as is dreamt of by W. H. H. H.; though connected with the Mission, it is so under a special Committee, which represent subscribers who do not wish to participate in the religious work of the Mission as well as subscribers to the General Fund. The members of this Committee are Rev. A. Caldecott, M.A.; W. H. Bennett, B.A.; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; A. Harker, B.A.; H. B. Colchester; J. D. Scott; A. B. Clifton; and they hope to do for the Club much of what is so well described above, and possibly to organize other methods of working in a kindred spirit.

In Memoriam.

JAN. 26, AT MADRAS, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WARLOW.

O SAD reminder of the dear old times
When first our 'Eagle' tried her youthful wing!
Warlow, the genial critic of our rhymes,
Warlow, whose quick wit never left a sting:

Warlow, the life of those young days of ours,
With his tarr'd 'Trout' and weeping 'Niobe',
Dead: and to sleep not under English flowers,
But by the surf-roll of the Indian Sea.

Peace to his dust: intent to seek and save,
The burthen and the heart he freely bore;
And changes now the palm by India's wave
For that which tells of triumph evermore.

J. H. C.

West Dereham, 1 Feb., 1884.

Obituary.

ISAAC TODHUNTER.

ISAAC TODHUNTER, second son of the Rev. G. Todhunter, Congregationalist Minister of Rye, in Sussex, was born November 23rd, 1820. At the early age of five years he lost his father, who died in a consumption—a loss which left the family in very reduced circumstances. Happily neither Isaac nor his three brothers inherited the malady.

In biographies of remarkable men the reader generally expects to find some startling instance of precocity, some foreshadowing of the greatness which was destined to shine forth in later years, some gigantic achievement of the budding intellect. But Isaac Todhunter was not one of these astonishing boys; in fact, he was so backward that at one time his parents were almost afraid that he would never learn to read.

In the year succeeding his father's death the family removed to Hastings. Here he and his brothers received instruction from their mother, who kept a boarding school for girls. Later on he went to the school of one Mr. Robert Carr, who would appear not to have given instruction in more than the rudiments of learning. However, Todhunter had reason to be grateful to him, for it was under his care and attention that he first overcame the elementary difficulties to which he had almost succumbed at the outset of his quest for knowledge.

He did not stay long with Mr Carr, but was removed to a school which had only lately been started by Mr. J. B. Austin, of London. Under this tuition his intellect began to expand, and we find him dabbling in experimental chemistry as well as

busying himself with the pursuit of literature in general. The latter taste was fostered by the sympathy he received from the wife of his master, with whom he used to read the *Athenaeum*.

Whilst living at Hastings he was in the habit of attending Croft Chapel. In this way he came much under the influence of its minister, the Rev. William Davis, who was a man of excellent parts. To him Todhunter owed a debt of gratitude which he felt he could never pay. It was he who had taught him to take a real living interest in the sermons to which he listened; it was he who had instructed him in the way which leads to life everlasting; it was he, in short, who had taken the keenest possible interest in the whole moral development of the boy. Henceforth Todhunter always used to note down the leading particulars in any sermon he heard, dividing them into headings, at first very briefly, afterwards more fully.

About the year 1835, his master, Mr. Austin, removed to Peckham, and Todhunter appears to have gone with him and to have emerged into the dignity of usher. At this time he attended the schoolmaster's evening classes at University College, London. He found this a heavy call on his spare hours, but the annoyance was amply compensated for by the benefits which he derived from the acquaintance which he then formed with De Morgan, whom he admired intensely and to whom he became greatly attached. His entry at Cambridge was almost entirely due to the advice of De Morgan.

In 1839 he matriculated at London University, after taking the first place in Mathematics and winning the Exhibition. Two years afterwards he left Peckham, as Mr. Austin was on the point of emigrating to Australia, and for a few months he did little beyond some private tuition.

Late in the year 1841 he was appointed to the

first mathematical mastership of a large school at Wimbledon, where he gave great satisfaction to those in authority. During this period of his life he took the B.A. degree of London University and obtained a Scholarship of £50 for three years. This, together with his Exhibition and the help derived from St. John's, of which College he was a Founder, enabled him to keep his terms at Cambridge. He also gained the gold medal for the M.A. Degree, as well as prizes for Hebrew and Greek Testament.

He had no money to waste on conviviality. But, poor as he was, he managed by self-denial whilst at Cambridge to lend his mother some pecuniary help. There were stories concerning his want of generosity; but the accusation was beyond question false. With him it was want of means, not of generosity. There are some people who appear to be utterly incapable of comprehending the fact, truism though it be, that if a man has not money he cannot give: they seem to think money can always be raised in some way or other. Perhaps it was chiefly due to this reason, perhaps in part to a consciousness that his mind was more elevated than the generality of those around him, that caused him to withdraw himself in great measure from the companionship of his contemporaries. His friends were few, but they were real friends; and he himself possessed the true qualifications for friendship—a warm, loving heart and a trustful disposition.

Dissenters were not in those days admitted as members of the University, but Todhunter, upon his entry at St. John's, conformed to the Church of England, and became very fond of its Services. In religious opinions he had no violent prejudices, unless it were against bigotry. Together with many good Churchmen he threw the weight of his influence into the scale for abolishing all tests.

His friends never doubted but that he would

appear as Senior Wrangler, and he did not disappoint their expectations. Afterwards as a private tutor he took great interest in those under him, and was peculiarly keen in espying any signs of future greatness. He was moderator and examiner in the Mathematical Tripos, and had a great share in the honour of instituting the Moral Science Tripos. At all times he was a very wide reader, and for this reason was grieved to see the Mathematical Tripos becoming so elaborate and so minutely technical. As a linguist he stood prominent among his contemporaries, being master of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, as well as of most of the tongues of Europe. Indeed he was the only man considered capable of undertaking the task of editing Dr. Whewell's correspondence.

He was never thought to be a marrying man, and does not himself seem to have realized the words of him who says that

Somewhere in the world I know
A heart that beats with mine.

But in 1864 he married Louisa Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Admiral George Davies, R.N., chief of the Cambs. and Hunts. rural police—a marriage which contributed unspeakably to the happiness of his life.

He had been too much engrossed in his studies, his heart had been too much in his books for him to become a polished man in the usages of society, and generally in company he preferred the gold of silence to the silver of speech. Yet he was most observant, and was great at describing things he saw.

His home life was most simple, and he entered with genuine delight and sympathy into the amusements of his children. He had little love for Art; his enthusiasm was exhausted on Nature: of animals he was very fond, particularly birds and cats. Scandal and gossip were his peculiar abhorrence.

The first signs of the paralysis with which he was seized last August were seen in an affection of the eyes nearly four years ago. Thenceforth he became practically helpless, and about the beginning of the present year the fatal attack began, and the end was no longer doubtful. He died on March 1st, 1884, at his residence in Brookside. His end was peaceful and happy: he passed away at peace with all men and with his Maker.

THOMAS POWNALL BOULTBEE.

The Christian Church and the Diocese of London have suffered a great loss in the death of one who by a useful christian life honoured the University and College of which he was a Member.

The Rev. Thomas Pownall Boulton, LL.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and Principal of the London School of Divinity (St. John's Hall, Highbury) was peacefully though suddenly called to his rest on the 30th of January last, aged 65.

He was born on the 7th of August, 1818, son of the Rev. T. Boulton (who died Good Friday 1883). After a good elementary education by his father, he was sent to Uppingham in 1833, where he steadily rose and finally took an Exhibition, with which he entered at St. John's College. We have at school a display of the strong character that marked him through life. When the whole school rose in rebellion against the Master, Boulton was the one boy who faced unpopularity and refused to take part in the insurrection. His three years at our College were well spent, and in 1841 he took his degree as fifth Wrangler, Professor Stokes being Senior, Rev. T. G. Ragland, the Missionary, 4th, and Canon Swainson 6th. Boulton, however, improved his position in the examination for Smith's Prizes, in which he was only beaten by 1st and 2nd Wranglers.

In March following he was elected a Fellow, but did not reside long. In 1844 he was ordained by Dr. Allen Bishop of Ely, and was married in 1846. A few years were spent in various curacies and tutorships until he settled down at Cheltenham as curate to the late Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle.

He soon found congenial work among the boys of the Cheltenham College, of which he became in 1852 Theological Tutor and Chaplain. This post he held for 11 years, at the end of which time the Rev. A. Peache founded St. John's Hall to provide a substitute for University education for Candidates for Holy Orders. Of course there was anxiety as to the choice of Principal, Mr. Boulton being ultimately offered the post. He began his new work in 1864 with one Student in a private house; and he has since had the pleasure of seeing the institution flourishing, having 60 Resident Students in fine College buildings in Highbury, and has sent out into the English Church Ministry 300 men, firmly grounded in what he firmly believed to be the truth—the Holy Scriptures and the Thirty-nine Articles.

All who knew Dr. Boulton characterize him as a man of singular wisdom, and a calm and well-balanced mind. The Bishop of Liverpool has borne witness to the worth of his counsel. In 1883 the Bishop of London did all that lay in his power to mark his appreciation of the man's character and service by promoting him to the Prebendal stall of Ealdland, vacated by Canon Cadman.

Dr. Boulton's writings are fewer than those could have wished who know his "Introduction to the Theology of the Church of England in an Exposition of the XXXIX Articles," a book which the Bishop of Liverpool has characterized as the best that has been published on the subject; and a leading Theological Coach in our University has expressed the same opinion. He has also left "The Young Traveller to an Eternal Home," "Chronicles of Ancient Faith," "Rubrical and

Canonical Reform," "History of the Church of England Pre-reformation Period," and above all he has left the imprint of a firm faith and a good life.

His constitution was never strong, and latterly he has suffered considerably from attacks of gout. He had spent the Christmas vacation at Bournemouth, and seemed better for the change, and was looking forward soon to return to his duties at Highbury, when an unexpected fit of spasms brought on syncope and caused his death. He is buried at Chesham, Bucks., of which his son is Vicar.

Dr. Boulton last visited us at Cambridge on the occasion of the Luther Commemoration, when he preached in Trinity Church.

WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU-DOUGLASS SCOTT.

Since our last issue a famous Johnian, as most well know, is dead. Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, K.G., &c., was born 1806, and succeeded to the title when 13 years old. After leaving Eton he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, on the ground of its being the then Tory College. Such a description would hardly suit the college now, seeing that in it all grades of political opinion are represented from Nihilism up to that of an old High Tory.

He graduated M.A. in 1827, and entered Parliament as Earl of Doncaster in 1828.

He was a most excellent landlord, giving great attention to the management of his estates, which are perhaps the largest in Great Britain. He took very great interest in all matters connected with agriculture, and, while refusing to pamper his tenants, doing all that in him lay to add to their real good; he strove especially to better the condition of his

farm labourers. He is remarkable as having engaged in one of the greatest undertakings of any private person. Seeing the need of harbourage on that part of the coast he built Granton pier and breakwater at his own expense, the whole costing about half-a-million.

Although no very brilliant speaker, he was a most useful member of the Conservative party. He was offered by Sir Robert Peel the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he accepted in 1842, and afterwards became president of the Council in 1846. Thus he was a member of the Cabinet which proposed and carried the repeal of the Corn Laws. He held no office again after the dissolution of that Parliament, but was ever the staunch adherent and councillor of Conservative leaders, who attached no small weight to his opinion.

In 1859, on the creation of a Chancellorship of Edinburgh University, as candidate for that office he opposed Lord Brougham, by whom he was with some difficulty defeated; he, however, in no way abated his interest in that body, but greatly assisted in the erection of the University buildings. In 1878 he became Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and at various times held divers other important offices.

He died on the 15th of April, 1884, and was succeeded as chief of his name by his son, the Earl of Dalkeith.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The prize for the best poem on "A Cambridgeshire Landscape" has been awarded to the following poem, written by H. E. Hill:—

I.

THOU need'st no mighty grandeur, peaceful land
for thou art fair, of scholarly renown,
And nature, loving thee, with gentle hand
hath clothed thee with a beauty all thine own.

II.

What view more glorious when the day is done?
these tracts of fen land stretching far and nigh
Wild marshes glowing in the setting sun
and ruined mills against the ruddy sky.

III.

Across the waste the sunlight here and there
glints on some village spire among the trees
The flags and osiers drooped by noonday air
uplift their heads to catch the evening breeze.

IV.

The twilight deepens far across the fens
the hoarse tongued heron hurries to its nest
The ruff, its battles fought, flies home again
the Sun, behind the willows, sinks to rest.

V.

I too must go, but in the year to come
this vision I shall cherish none the less,
For t'will recall the long past college home
and brave old friends whose memory I bless.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY SHOULD ST. JOHN'S WAIT?

To the Editors of the Eagle.

DEAR SIRs,

I write to ask you if you will be merciful enough to open a Subscription List, for the proper paving of a way across the Second and Third Courts? Why should St. John's wait? With hundreds of brave men all round willing to contribute their little moneys for the sake of giving rest to their poor tortured feet, surely something can be done, and that soon. Sirs, why is it that St. John's contributes so few famous athletes to the University Records? Look at the massive boulders in the Second and Third Courts, and you have your answer. Why is it, Sirs, that in the happy May time so many of the fair ladies who enter our front gate and pass through these courts fail to return? The reason is that they have to take a cab at the other gate and drive home in pain because of the bitter trials of the Second and Third Courts. I hear that in a few months a well-known and justly revered Doctor of Divinity is coming to live in the Second Court. Sirs, what shall we feel when we see him tottering across these massive rocks, perchance wearing specially built boots and worn to a shadow, knowing, as we shall, that a well-timed effort might have kept him amongst us for years? Surely then, with your help, we can make this effort, and, to start, I myself will willingly contribute one slab of pavement. Perhaps if everyone who cares to reduce his enormous boot and doctor's bill will do the same we shall get the pavement most of the way across. Hoping that you will insert this in the College Magazine, not for my sake—for I am, alas! almost a confirmed cripple now—but for the sake of the young flowers of England that are yet to come.

Yours very truly,

B. A. D. CORNS.

AN IDEA.

To the Editors of "The Eagle."

SIRS,

I would suggest that the Debating Society, which is, perhaps, the most unsectional Meeting in the College, could be made much more useful and interesting by the occasional discussion of questions more nearly affecting the College than our present average subject—discussions, for instance, of the nature of the memorable debate on the Athletic Club's Amalgamation Scheme.—Humbly hoping to be taken up.

Yours, Sirs,

AN IDEA.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1884.

W. Blain was elected President of the Union this Term; and E. A. Goulding to serve on the Standing Committee.

The sum required for the proposed Memorial Portrait of Professor Palmer has now been subscribed, the number of contributions being about seventy. We understand that Mr. John Collier has the portrait in hand and hopes to finish it before the Long Vacation.

Mr. S. L. Hart, recently elected Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the Council to Lecture in Physics. His first course (on Electricity, etc.) will be given in the May Term.

Mr. J. E. Marr, Fellow of the College (First Class in Geology, Natural Sciences Tripos, 1879), has been appointed by the Council to Lecture in Geology for the next two years; Mr. Marr's College Lectures will begin in the Michaelmas Term, 1884. The interest with which this science is pursued in the College is shown in the fact that of the five courses of lectures in Geological subjects announced by the Professor for the May Term no less than four are to be given by members of St. John's.

Professor Bonney, B.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow of the College, was elected President of the Geological Society of London on Feb. 15th, after having been for six years one of its Honorary Secretaries. In November last he was elected President of the Mineralogical Society. Prof. Bonney has since been appointed the Hulsean Lecturer.

H. B. Colchester has gained the Second Winchester Reading Prize, bracketed with W. A. J. Ford, King's College. The First Prize fell to another King's man. The special book for next year's competition is Jeremy Taylor's *Life of Christ*.

Mr. Alfred Marshall, formerly Fellow and College Lecturer in Moral Sciences, and latterly Principal of University College, Bristol, is now Lecturer on Political Economy to Balliol College, Oxford. He has just been made a Fellow of Balliol. We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that Mr. Marshall is not giving Cambridge the benefit of his knowledge and his intense zeal for the important subject in which his reputation stands so high. Still, we may remember that Cambridge is just now very well manned in this science, and Oxford Political Economy has hitherto not been remarkable for any strictly scientific character.

The College now employs a messenger who delivers notes and parcels three times a day all over Cambridge. The charge is a half-penny for each note. Last Term the number of messages delivered did not meet the expenses, and the plan must so far be considered as only on trial. Most of the other Colleges are similarly served now; perhaps our nearness to the Union writing-room and its free delivery makes this less of a convenience to us than to other Colleges.

The Rev. Frank Dyson, M.A., Fellow of the College, and Assistant Master of Clifton College, has been appointed Head-Master of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith. Mr. Dyson thus becomes a near neighbour of Mr. Whitworth, Vicar of St. John's.

Mr. H. N. Read, M.A., who has been in residence for some years and has frequently lectured for the University Local Lectures Syndicate, has left for India, being now Professor of Chemistry at the Maharajah's College, Travancore.

W. L. Smith has obtained the Porson (University) Prize for Greek Verse Translation.

E. A. Goulding was elected Secretary of the Union this Term, and C. C. Frost to serve on the Standing Committee. We are also represented on the Committee by four *ex-officio* Members—Rev. O. Rigby, and J. R. Tanner, G. C. M. Smith, and W. Blain.

We are glad to hear that the *May Bee*, a May-week magazine, is to appear this Term. It is to be illustrated, and will contain original articles in verse and prose, as well as some original music. It will be issued daily, and with each number will be presented as a supplement the race card of the current day. We wish the new periodical all success, and commend it to our readers.

The following Members of the College are holding University appointments :—

ELECTORS TO PROFESSORSHIPS.

Sir Thos. Adams' Professorship of Arabic—Dr. Taylor.

The Professorship of Music—Mr. Pendlebury.

The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy—Prof. Adams ; Dr. Besant.

The Professorship of Anatomy—Prof. Liveing.

The Woodwardian Professorship of Geology—Mr. E. Hill ; Mr. W. H. Hudleston.

The Jacksonian Professorship—Mr. Main ; Prof. Liveing.

The Professorship of Mineralogy—Prof. Liveing.

The Professorship of Political Economy—Mr. Roby ; Mr. Marshall ; Mr. Courtney ; Mr. H. P. Foxwell.

The Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Mr. McAlister.

The Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics—Prof. Liveing ; Prof. Clifton.

The Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics—Dr. Besant.

The Downing Professorship of the Laws of England—Mr. Roby ; Prof. E. C. Clarke.

The Downing Professorship of Medicine—Mr. Main ; Prof. Liveing ; Dr. Farre.

Ely Professorship of Divinity—Dr. Gifford.

The Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic—Mr. J. B. Mayor.

Classical Tripos (Part I.)—Mr. Haskins.

Classical Tripos (Part II.)—Mr. Graves.

Moral Sciences Tripos—Mr. Caldecott.

Natural Sciences Tripos—Dr. Marshall.

Theological Tripos—Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Fred. Watson.

M. B. Degree (1st Exam.)—Mr. Garnett. (2nd Exam.) Dr. Marshall; Prof. McAlister.

Previous Examination—Mr. T. Gwatkin; Mr. Cox; Mr. Wace; Mr. Gunston.

Specials. Theology—Mr. Warren.

Law and History—Mr. Scott.

Modern Languages—Mr. Smith,

University Scholarships and Powis Prize—The Public Orator; Mr. Tottenham.

Chancellor's English Medal—Dr. Taylor; The Public Orator.

Hare Prize—Dr. Merivale.

Porson Prize—Dr. Taylor; The Public Orator.

Sedgwick Prize—Mr. Hill.

Cobden Prize—Mr. Courtney.

SYNDICATES.

Botanic Garden—Dr. Taylor.

Fitzwilliam Museum—Mr. Sandys.

Local Examination Lectures—Mr. Ward; Mr. Heitland; Mr. Haskins.

Lodging Houses—Mr. Wace; Mr. Torry.

Museum and Lecture Rooms—Mr. Hill.

University Press—Mr. Cox; Mr. W. F. Smith.

Select Preachers—Prof. Liveing; Mr. Torry.

Oxford and Cambridge Examinations—Mr. J. B. Mayor.

State Medicine—Mr. McAlister.

Training of Teachers—Mr. Heitland.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

MATHEMATICS, *December.*

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Clarke, E. T.
Beckett
Hensley
Kerly
Innes
Pattinson
Moors

Second Class.

Knight
Chadwick
Hall
Lewis

Third Class.

Webb
Fuller
Chaudhuri
Easterby
Harnett
Blows
Locke
Colchester
Bennett
Westlake
Francis
Davis
Brady

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Roseveare
Kirby
Holmes
Love
Bushe-Fox
Stroud
Mossop
Hughes
Coyle
Hill

Second Class.

Elsee
Richards }
Widdowson
Harvey, H. B.
Slater

Third Class.

Large
Peck
Browne, S. R.
Evans, A. J.
Morris
Glover

Fourth Class.

Stonham

Agrotat.

Clifton
Martin

MORAL SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Second Class.

Boys-Smith
Frost

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Second Class.

Third Class.
Scott, J. D.

NATURAL SCIENCE, *December.*

Candidates who have passed the Natural Science Tripos, Part I.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Acton
Kerr
Phillips
Watts

Second Class.

Jones
Wilson

*Our Chronicle.**Other Candidates.*

THIRD YEAR.		
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Gepp Olive Williams, A. H. Wills	Bain	Cousins Lloyd
FOURTH CLASS.		
Craggs		

SECOND YEAR.	
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Fuller Shore	Leon

LAW, May and December.

THIRD YEAR.		
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Mellor Stevens, S. W.	Ede } Riley } Morgan (absent in Dec.) Soares	Jolly M'Leod
SECOND YEAR.		
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
—	Orgill Hoyle Nichols Gilling	Clarke, J. P. Pegge Stuart, R. A. } Garrett (only examined in December) Jackson, M.

THEOLOGY, March, 1884.

THIRD YEAR.		
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Mattinson Murray	Blaxter Egerton Mitchell, F. G. Warner, H. J.	Ham Marsh
ALLOWED THE EXAMINATION.		
Prowde	Sampson	Wills, A. G.
SECOND YEAR.		
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Ayles	Branscombe Cook, E. H. Teape	Ellerbeck Jagger May, J. I. Tetley
ALLOWED THE EXAMINATION.		
Davies, Daniel	Fisher	Lampson

<i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Ewing Williamson Wolfendale	Cole Hamilton	Anderson Sandys

Hebrew Prizes.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Mitchell Blaxter Murray Warner	Ayles Branscombe

Greek Testament.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
1 Mattinson } 2 Murray }	Ayles

CLASSICAL EXAMINATIONS, March, 1884.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Crook } Roby } Stanwell }	Stretton Lomax } Strong } Robin Mead Kynaston	Dewar Topple Ward, R. V. } Harpley Fisher, E. Brown, A.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Darlington Raynor Barlow	Cadle } Prowde } Sharman Mills Bendy Morley	Kelland Burnett Sheppard Harvey, J. H. Howell, T. F.

ORDINATIONS.

- Deacons :* Churchwood, Marcus Wellesley, B.A.
Cooke, Robert Duins.
Fisher, Francis Walker, B.A.
Hutchinson, H. N., B.A.
Morris, Charles Powell, B.A.
Ransome, Henry Alfred, B.A.
Shepherd, William Richard, B.A.
- Priests :* Cloggin, Henry Thomas John, M.A.
Cott, Arthur Mackenzie, B.A.
Harvey, William John, B.A.
Mackie, Charles Ellis, B.A.
Olvenshaw, Joseph Russell, B.A.
Perkes, Richard Moon, LL.M.
Tracy, Frank, B.A.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Lent Term.

After the good form he displayed in the Trial Eights Brown was considered almost a certainty for the University Boat. He was tried for some time at 'six,' but finally gave way to a Third Trinity man. He certainly ought to get his 'blue' next year. Symonds was also tried for a few days but with no better success.

Last Term a system of Honorary Membership was set on foot, in order to obtain a wider support from Members of the College. The subscription is 12s. 6d. per Term, and the scheme is moderately successful. The Freshmen this year, though somewhat few in number, are quite up to the average of former years in the matter of skill. Trial Eights have been taken out in addition to the Third and Fourth Boats, so that the men have been much better looked after than they were some years ago.

Lent Races.—After our bad luck last year we did not attempt to get a Fifth Boat on the river. The Third Boat made two bumps, and would have made at least one more but for its unfortunate position in the Division. It was a decidedly good boat; the Fourth, however, was very disappointing.

First Day.—The Third Boat started behind Selwyn and was unable to bump it. The Fourth Boat managed to keep away from Pembroke III till the latter was bumped.

Second Day.—The Third again rowed over, and the Fourth descended to Trinity Hall IV.

Third Day.—This time the Third Boat was behind Emmanuel, whom it ran into before reaching First Post Corner. The Fourth again descended.

Fourth Day.—The Third Boat had another easy task, King's being overtaken in the Gut. Trinity Hall V. proved too fast for the Fourth Boat.

Crews.

Third Boat.			Fourth Boat.		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
<i>bow</i> G. A. Mason.....	10	10	<i>bow</i> R. A. Stuart	9	8
2 G. T. Lloyd	10	10	2 A. G. R. Pearse	10	3
3 A. C. Roberts	11	1	3 H. Hanmer	10	10
4 R. Roberts	12	6	4 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	10	6
5 H. A. Francis	12	8	5 J. D. Scott	11	7
6 W. C. Fletcher.....	11	12	6 W. R. Blackett	11	10
7 J. S. Clark	11	12	7 F. H. Francis	9	4
<i>str.</i> N. P. Symonds.....	10	10	<i>str.</i> J. A. Beaumont.....	9	7
<i>cox.</i> H. H. L. Hill	8	4	<i>cox.</i> W. E. Foster	9	0

May Term.

The Boat Club is at the present time flourishing, both as regards finances and in rowing matters. It is many years since we felt ourselves entirely free from debt, while at the present time a new light ship for the First Crew and a new coxwainless tub 'four' are ordered; the former being nearly ready for launching.

Looking back on the year that is now nearly completed, the only regrets to me are that so few 'Honorary Members' out of this enormous College are entered in our books; and that the Fourth Boat has lost places on the river, through falling to pieces in the racing.

But against this latter we have to notice that the material in hand for the First Boat is exceptional in the annual of the L. M. B. C., and something certainly ought to be done with it. The First Boat is made up definitely as follows:—

	st.	lb.
<i>bow</i> G. A. Mason	10	11
2 W. N. Roseveare	11	6
3 H. A. Francis	12	8
4 W. C. Fletcher.....	12	3
5 E. H. Craggs	12	7
6 J. C. Brown	12	10
7 H. T. Gilling	11	8
<i>str.</i> N. P. Symonds	10	10
<i>cox.</i> H. H. Nurse.....		

Total weight 94½ st.

Average weight 11st. 11½lb.

Some of these weights we hope to see somewhat reduced by the time the races commence.

As to the men individually—

Symonds is a good stroke judging from his performance in the 'Fours,' though somewhat slow at the commencement of a race. His recovery is not so smart, however, as it was last October Term.

Gilling is strange to the bow side, but is improving rapidly, and will before long prove a useful 7.

Brown is a tower of strength at 6; he slides and gets his hands out well, but his swing is not with stroke. He hurries the first part forward, and goes too far back.

Craggs does not seem quite at home at 5 yet, but is doing some work. He should make an effort to sit up.

Fletcher is surprising everyone by the way he improves. He is strong, and with care should turn out well. His great fault is "lugging" at the finish.

Francis hardly gets enough 'beginning' for a man his weight, this is partly owing to a slight over-reach and letting the hands fall over the stretcher. He also hurries his slide forward. He is a strong man, however, with plenty of stamina, and must take pains to improve.

Roseveare fails to cover his oar and grip the water. He should also get more work out of his legs and keep his back straighter. We are glad to see him rowing so much better than he did last year.

Mason when he learns to use his slide with the men in front of him, will make a good bow, though rather short.

Altogether the men possess undoubted power, but have some marked faults. The main one is in the time at the beginning, and, in a worse degree, at the finish. They must learn to begin the stroke and finish it exactly together.

If these things are attended to the Boat may be expected to figure well both in the 'May' and, shall we say—at Henley.

Clarke deserves here a word of thanks. He has commenced the training of the crew well, and is taking great pains to eradicate faults.

The Second and Third Crews are quite up to the average, and with good coaching ought not to do worse than usual.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

The season just finished, though successful in a measure, is one in which the Johnian colours have been lowered oftener than in any previous year for the past five. We found it hard to replace Newman at half-back, which must partly account for the four reverses we have met with. Pembroke inflicted a defeat upon us, in our first game, by one try, Peterhouse following their example in the very next match. When we consider that these two were beaten by Jesus by two or three goals each, and that a very even match was played with the last-mentioned, by whom we were defeated by a somewhat fluky try, it may safely be asserted that the team must have been somewhat slack in the first two matches. The most enjoyable game of the season was that *v.* St. John's, Oxford, at Oxford. It was a drawn match, no advantage being gained by either side, after an exciting and stubborn game. It is but fair to state that our men were called back two or three times when well away and on the point of scoring for going into touch, an imaginary line, which nobody could see. We were treated in a very hospitable way, our opponents asking us to lunch before the match and to dinner afterwards, in a lecture-room lent by the College authorities. All there will remember the generous hospitality accorded us, and endeavour to reciprocate it when occasion serves.

The individual members of the team played hard and well (except in the first two matches), Chilcott and Izon being most conspicuous for their runs, while Rolleston, Hampson and Drysdale worked hard and played successfully forward. Chilcott gained his "Blue," and we are proud to remember that it was he alone who scored for Cambridge in the Inter-University match. Rolleston and Drysdale have both been chosen once or twice this Term to play for the 'Varsity. Generally, we may say that the team as a whole did not play so well together this year. In spite of the Captain's good example and precept in the art of passing, it was not acted up to, the ball being sometimes wildly passed, sometimes persistently hugged. There has not been so much "wrangling" this year, the Johnian team preferring rather to yield what it considered right to making a fuss, a spirit not so fully reciprocated by some of our opponents, and to which we must certainly attribute at least one of our defeats.

Our ground this Term has been in a very muddy state, but we have had the ditch filled up, and look for a great improvement next year. In addition to this we had intended putting in a surface drain, but were obliged to abandon the idea on account of its cost.

The Football Club must be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a definite understanding with the Cricket Club, and ended the sore feeling which existed between them, and which had arisen from a misunderstanding.

In conclusion we hope that next year the team will be able to resume the proud position held last year, as the best College team in the 'Varsity, and not have to record a single defeat.

Friday, Feb. 8th.—St. John's *v.* the Old Rugbeians. We played the Old Rugbeians on our own ground, and won a hard match by 2 goals and a try to a try. Stevens, Chilcott and Roseveare obtained our tries for us, and Barton for our opponents; the wet and muddy state of the ground probably prevented our getting behind oftener. Chilcott kicked the goals.

Monday, Feb. 11th.—St. John's *v.* Trinity. Trinity for the first time brought a Rugby team on the field to play against us. The ground was still in a very bad state, and we only managed to score a try to *nil*, the try being the result of a very brilliant run on the part of Ware. Glover, Rees, Rolleston, Drysdale and Ware played well for us, whilst Hatherell, Burton and Dewhurst did a lot of work for Trinity.

Friday, Feb. 15th.—St. John's *v.* B. E. Barton's Team. Mr. B. E. Barton brought a strong team against us, and eventually managed to pull the match off by a try (obtained by Dewhurst) to *nil*; we were playing without our Captain and Hogg.

Our Team consisted of the following: S. W. Stevens (*captain*), E. W. Chilcott, J. H. Drysdale, R. W. Hogg, J. H. Izon, A. F. Glover, A. T. Rogers, H. Rees, E. A. Goulding, H. Hampson, H. P. Cadle, H. D. Rolleston, W. N. Roseveare, J. R. Burnett, H. S. Ware, C. Toppin.

ST. JOHN'S ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Matches: won 3, drawn 4, lost 5.

The above list seems a meagre one, but nearly one half of the matches were indefinitely postponed, in most cases owing to the inability of the opposing side to raise a team. We hardly dare to suppose that this was owing to fear of our strength. Reviewing the season as a whole, we find that there was not a single Freshman worthy of filling the places of such men as Garne, Sherrington, Hardwicke and Haviland, so that the vacant places had to be filled with the best material at hand. The fault that chiefly struck us in last year's team was the want of combination, which we think was greatly owing to the fact that we had no efficient centres, our captain, who is chiefly distinguished for his play on the right, having at times to sacrifice himself to the exigencies of the occasion, and play in the centre. Thus it will be seen that we had as good a season as could reasonably be expected, and for the matches we did not lose we have to thank our backs, who were perhaps the best part of a somewhat weaker team than usual. C. A. Smith captained the team well throughout, having more than usual difficulties to contend with. The names of the team were as follows:—(forwards) C. A. Smith, F. Sandford, H. Ward, H. S. Gill, F. C. Marshall; G. A. Mossop, F. W. Botteril; (half-backs) A. H. Sharman, T. W. Peck; (backs) E. Fisher and W. A. Rose.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our Annual Sports were held on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 21st and 22nd, when, owing to the splendid weather which prevailed, the attendance on both days was unusually large, and some close contests were witnessed. The path was in good going condition, and several creditable performances were recorded. We cannot say that the handicapping was altogether successful, as the same man (Jackson) won all three handicaps, although he was hard pressed in the Half-mile by the scratch man (Hockin), who ran his up-hill race well and pluckily. The entries for the different events compared favourably with those of last year, and a goodly number mustered at the post for each race.

The first item on the programme was the 100 yards, the heats of which were won by Smith, Drysdale and Burnett.

The final was won by Smith in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. with Brereton second. The Quarter resulted in a close race between Reed and Smith, the former winning by a yard, Rolleston running a good third. Drysdale put the weight 28 ft., beating Rees (pen. 1ft.) by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The Hurdle Race was easily won by Hampson from Smith. The three Handicaps, 120 Yards, 350 Yards, and Half-mile were won by Jackson, who had respectively 6 yds., 15 yds. and 28 yds. start. Ware won the Long Jump with 18 ft. 9 in., and Smith the High Jump with 5 ft. No one competed with Morrison in Throwing the Hammer, who was evidently not in his best form, as he only threw 92 ft. 2 in. Thirteen came to the front for the Mile Race. Jackson made the running for the first half-mile and was then passed by Reed, who held the lead to the finish although Hockin spurted strongly down the straight. Rolleston was first in the Freshmen's 200 Yds. Race. The Sports were brought to a conclusion by the Three Miles Race, for which there were six starters. Bradley led for a couple of laps, when Reed obtained the lead and won easily. There were 20 entries for the Stranger's Race (120 Yards), which was won by R. B. Loder, Trinity (3 yds.), W. R. Pollock (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.) being second. The Gyp's Race formed one of the features of the afternoon. The winner ran well, but we are sorry the little boy who ran so pluckily did not receive a prize.

CRICKET CLUB.

The prospects of the Cricket Club for the season are at present very good; the Freshmen's Match, which was to have been played for two days only (April 24th and 25th), was left in such an interesting position on the second day that it was decided to continue it on the Saturday. The match brought out several very promising men among the Freshmen, and also showed that the older members had not forgotten their cunning. Among the former, particular mention must be made of Hanmer, Toppin and Grenfell; of these, Hanmer shewed himself to be an efficient performer both with bat and ball, as in the first innings he took three wickets and in the second of the Freshmen made 37 runs in good style. Grenfell shewed capital form with the bat in each innings, scoring 14 and 39, and his usefulness is increased by his wicket-keeping. In Toppin we have a fair fast bowler, and though he did not quite come up to the expectations that had been formed of him at practice, it must be remembered that the wicket was all in favour of the batsman (N.B.—One ball from him in the second innings was enough for the Captain). He also shewed that he was no mean performer with the bat, scoring 31 in his first innings. To us it appeared that in this latter department more 'coaching' would have made considerable improvement.

Among the old members of the Eleven, Smith was in quite

his old form, getting seven wickets in the 2nd innings, and making 71, not out, in his well-known free style. Sharman and Robin also kept up their reputation by scoring respectively 40 and 30; Fisher too made 51, including a tall hit out of the ground, and took 9 wickets in the first innings for 41 runs.

The scores were :

Freshmen153 and 197,
The Eleven....179 and 124 for 4 wickets,

thus leaving the Eleven 47 to get with six wickets to fall.

We ought therefore to have an Eleven a good deal above the average this year, though some of its members are unfortunately hampered by examinations looming in the near distance, and therefore will not be able to play often. We have plenty of fast bowling in Smith, Toppin, Hanmer and Fisher, and some slow in Stevens and Ward; in the batting line we can depend on Smith, Sharman, Robin, Fisher, Hanmer, Toppin and Grenfell generally to make runs.

ST. JOHN'S LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Matches Arranged, May Term, 1884.

Our prospects this year with regard to the matches are not very brilliant, as we have lost several of our best men. The three of last year's team who will be available this year are H. Ward, W. J. Locke and A. B. Clifton. A new system of choosing the team has been started this year, in order to give anyone who is good enough a chance instead of leaving it, as in former years, to the discretion of the Committee. The Committee selected six men as being the best players, and invited anyone to challenge them for their place in the team. Those who played last year are to be beaten twice by the same man before they retire, and the other three (E. J. Soares, H. E. Hill, F. Mellor) have only to be beaten once. A fairly large number of men have entered, and the scheme bids fair to be a great success.

	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>
April 28th	....Pembroke	St. John's,
" 30th	....Peterhouse	"
May 2nd	....Caius	Caius.
" 6th	....Trinity Hall.....	St. John's,
" 9th	....Christ's.....	"
" 12th	....Clare.....	"
" 13th	....Mayflies	Mayflies.
" 16th	....Trinity	St. John's,
" 20th	....Emmanuel	"
" 22nd	....Pembroke	Pembroke,
" 23rd	....Caius	St. John's,
June 2nd	....Christ's	Christ's,
" 5th	....Clare	Clare,

THE EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Eagles L. T. C. held their first meeting on Tuesday, February 26th, in H. E. Hill's rooms. The officers of the previous year having sent in their resignations the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year. *President*: F. L. Thompson; *Secretary*: H. E. Hill; *Treasurer*: R. W. Hogg. At a later meeting on March 6th, a long discussion took place as to whether it was desirable for the Club to hire the new asphalt court for the ensuing year. As this was a subject of much importance to the club it was decided to take the opinion of members by letter, and at a meeting on March 12th, the Secretary announced that the Club had decided by a three-fourths majority to take the Courts. For many reasons this should be a very wise and advantageous decision for the Club. Members will be able to keep in practice throughout the year, there will be frequent matches with rival clubs, and Club Ties every Term instead of once a year; and certain members who, if they could spare the time from their cricket, might take rank with the best players in the College, will now have a chance of doing service for their old Club for at least two Terms out of the three. The prospects of the "Eagles" for the present season are quite up to the average. Without having any players of particular mark—as for instance Wilkes last year—among the Members are H. Ward (who will probably win the Single Ties), Harrison, Sandford, Soares, Clifton and H. E. Hill, all of whom should be able to do good service for the Club this season. The following have been elected Members:—H. B. Stanwell, G. W. O. Ward, H. W. Smith, J. G. H. Halkett, T. H. Parker, W. Howarth, H. Hanmer, W. N. Roseveare, H. D. Rolleston, N. O. Barraclough, N. P. Symonds, C. W. Helder, Mr. W. F. Smith, J. S. Clarke, R. S. Barnett, Rev. A. F. Torry, G. C. M. Smith, J. R. Tanner, and C. Toppin.

LACROSSE.

A College Lacrosse Club was formed at the end of January, and the following officers were elected. *President*: Mr. W. F. Smith; *Captain*: G. K. McLeod; *Hon. Sec.*: P. A. Robin, and H. Wilson and J. H. Parker on Committee. Practice was at once commenced on the College Football Ground, and continued throughout the Term more or less regularly.

Owing to the late date at which the Club was formed very few matches could be arranged, but in those that were played we were very successful, a result which may be attributed to our not attempting to play too strong clubs.

Our first venture was against the Leys School on the 13th of February, which we won by 2 goals to *nil*. Our next attempt was against Newmarket on the 22nd of February at Newmarket. We had an easy victory by 9 goals to *nil*.

Our third and last match was a return with the Leys School on the 12th of March. The College attacks had their own way for the first 20 minutes, and scored 5 goals in rapid succession by good combined play, the ducking on the Leys defence being very loose. The School then played up hard, and scored a goal just before the call of half-time. On changing ends the Leysians had the best of the game, but were unable to make any alteration in the score owing to the vigilance of the College defence. The College attacks did little or nothing in the second half, and the match thus ended in favour of the College by five goals to one.

A match was also arranged with the Royal Naval College for the 22nd of March, but it had to be scratched as the University Club had a match on that date and claimed five of our team.

Thus we won all three matches with a total result of 16 goals to 1.

The following composed the team:—W. M. Anderson (goal), E. H. Craggs (point), W. J. Locke (cover-point), P. A. Robin (3rd man), E. H. Ede and M. Jackson (defence fields), J. H. Parker (centre), C. E. Hartley and A. F. Glover (attack fields), G. K. McLeod (3rd home), H. Wilson (2nd home), A. Y. Baxter (1st home). Besides these, R. N. Goodman, E. S. Curwen, J. Darlington, and H. H. Carlisle also played in matches.

Our goals were obtained by Wilson, McLeod, Parker and Goodman, who all played fairly well. On the defence, Locke, Robin and Ede were the most conspicuous. Baxter, Glover and Hartley showed good form on the attack sometimes, and the same can be said of Craggs, Curwen and Jackson. Anderson in goal was rarely called on to save his charge.

RACQUETS.

Competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup.

This valuable Cup presented by Mr. Newbery, in 1859, has been played for almost regularly each Term for the last twenty-five years. The conditions are, that it may be won for not more than three Terms in succession by the same person. The last holder was H. H. Wilkes, who succeeded in winning the trophy for three successive Terms, and last Term H. S. Cadle managed to gain it for the third time, so that he will not be entitled to enter for the competition again. There also entered last Term the following: H. E. Hill, H. S. Gill, A. B. Clifton. In the first round Hill and Gill were drawn together, and the former won three games to none, scoring 15, 15, 15 to his opponent's 5, 6, 6. In the second round, Clifton, who had previously drawn a bye, beat Hill after a close match

by 15, 15, 4, 14—3, as against Hill's 10, 10, 15, 14—1. Clifton then challenged Cadle the holder, but was somewhat easily beaten, the scores being:

Cadle	15, 15, 15 = 45
Clifton	7, 10, 1 = 18

C. U. R. V.

Strange, but true it is, that when there is a chance of real 'work' in a military sense to be done numbers of Englishmen can be found who are eager to do it, but when no war is near at hand the same men take no interest in their country's defence.

The Volunteers as a whole have been much looked down upon, but now everywhere we see the Force vying with the Regulars to obtain the greater share of popular interest. Each recurring Easter shows plainly that the 250,000 'citizen soldiers' are rapidly advancing towards military perfection. This being so, it is a pity that more members of the College do not care to throw in their lot with us. The College has a Company of its own, which at present has only a mere existence. It was once over 100 strong.

One meets with objections to joining on every hand. 'No time,' 'no money,' 'no inclination' are answers one receives to the invitation to join. The first of these may possibly be true. There are men who religiously use their afternoons for work and as religiously shun exercise. Now, this being so, surely Volunteering is just the thing for those men. Four or five afternoons a Term at most, and a stray hour here and there, is sufficient to obtain efficiency. Besides, the discipline learnt enables one to command his work so much the better. Secondly, as to money, surely it is well spent. Those who have gone in for Volunteering (Easter Reviews and the like) heartily say they never enjoyed themselves more in their lives. But the expense is comparatively slight. The subscription is only 7s. 6d. per Term, and the only other compulsory expense is that of uniform, which ranges from £2.

We have perhaps the best Range in the Kingdom, at any rate it is one of the best. Our men have always done well at Wimbledon. Thus we have carried off the Queen's Prize twice, and once had the second place. Major Humphry has control of the shooting at Wimbledon, and is himself one of the English 'Fight.'

It is plainly time that something should be done to stop the downfall of such a useful Institution. That it is useful is acknowledged by the War Office, for our Officers take the best certificates at the Schools, and men, who have had the training of such a corps as ours, are sought after by other corps. Our strength is now somewhat below the minimum, and we cannot

go on much longer at the rate we are going now. The whole number is only about 250, and we ought to be 300 at least. Will not the members of the College do what is in their power to help us? We want recruits, and are not ashamed to say so. Our Company at present only numbers about 25. Ought this so to be? Are there none who will take up our motto: 'Ready, aye, ready'?

S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which was constructed out of the ruins of its predecessor, the old S. J. C. Musical Society, has now flourished for three years, and has been very successful so far. Since its foundation a Concert has been given in the Guildhall every May Term; in 1881 Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and Van Bree's "St. Cecilia's Day" were performed, and in the following year Dr. Bridge's "Boadicea" and Mendelssohn's 115th Psalm, "Non Nobis Domine," on which occasion Dr. Bridge kindly presided at the organ. Last year the chief features of the programme were Weber's "Kampf und Sieg," performed for the first time in England, and Gounod's 130th Psalm, "De Profundis."

We may congratulate ourselves on the almost unvarying success which has attended these efforts; this has doubtless been mainly due to the hearty and energetic co-operation of our conductor, Dr. Garrett, and we may also take this opportunity of thanking all others who have given any assistance. With regard to the annual Concert in the October Term, this, too, has been very successful. Formerly some room in the town had to be engaged; but for the last two years, owing to the kind permission of the Master and Seniors, we have been able to make use of the College Hall. Besides being more convenient this has materially lessened the expense, a consideration of the greatest importance when the funds have to be so carefully hoarded for the May Concert.

The Concert for this Term is fixed for Monday, June 9th, and will be held as usual in the Guildhall.

Dr. G. A. Macfarren's "May Day," Sir A. Sullivan's "Kenilworth," and selections from Grétry's "Cœur de Lion" will form part of the programme.

We may add that it is very desirable that members should attend the practices more regularly this Term, as regularity of attendance is the only thing that can ensure a successful Concert. The conductor has a strong objection to members only coming to the last two or three practices; it is hardly a suitable acknowledgment of his efforts, and is unfair to those who attend regularly.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society during the past Term has discussed questions, political and social, of vital importance, in a manner at once worthy of the subjects in hand and characterised with freshness and vigour. Arguments as ponderous as those put forth in more august assemblies have been freely advanced. Considering that such questions as Personal Representation in Parliament and other Radical reforms have been before the House, we are made conscious that the Society contains on its roll members who are studying the great national problems of the day. Socialism, of which we have lately heard so much, found earnest advocates. Novel-reading, and the disapproval of the actions of the Government, elicited the best debates of the term; one or two of the other questions were quickly disposed of.

There is some degree of surprise that the advantages of public speaking at the present day are not still more readily grasped by Johnnians. It is a matter of common remark that the first year men have shown a lack of interest and energy.

The following formed the Committee :

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, B.A.; G. C. M. Smith, B.A., J. R. Tanner, B.A.; G. W. C. Ward, B.A.; E. P. Boys-Smith.

President—F. Mellor.

Vice-President—J. E. Jagger.

Treasurer—R. W. Phillips.

Secretary—L. E. Shore.

Additional Members—H. H. Carlisle and H. S. Lewis.

The following were the motions discussed :

January 26th.—"That the British Government ought to support the authority of the Khedive in the Soudan." Proposed by W. N. Harper. Opposed by R. W. Phillips. Carried.

February 2nd.—"That this House approves of the Radical Reforms." Proposed by T. Garrett. Opposed by J. Prowde. Lost.

February 9th.—"That this House is opposed to the Modern Claims of Women, Educational, Political and Social." Proposed by J. S. Mills. Opposed by G. F. Warner. Lost.

February 16th.—"That Party Government is injurious to the best interests of the State." Proposed by K. Suyematz. Opposed by H. S. Lewis. Carried.

February 23rd.—"That in view of the defectiveness and injustice of the present method of Parliamentary Election, the introduction of Personal Representation is urgently needed." Proposed by E. P. Boys-Smith. Opposed by L. E. Shore. Lost.

March 1st.—"That Her Majesty's Government is unworthy of the confidence of the country." Proposed by J. E. Jagger. Opposed by C. C. Frost. Carried.

March 8th.—"That this House considers Novel-reading more beneficial than injurious, morally and intellectually." Proposed by H. H. Carlisle. Opposed by A. G. S. Raynor. Carried.

THE THESPIDS.

The Thespids gave a successful performance on Dec. 7th, in Lecture Room 4. The opening piece was Maddison Morton's "John Dobbs," with Mr. F. L. Thomson in the title *role*, being; we are sorry to hear, the last part in which the Club will have the services of this valuable member. Mr. C. D. Lord worked hard in a part which was not quite in his line; Mr. Gardner was a spirited *Squire Fallowfield*; while Mr. W. Howarth, as *Mrs. Chesterton*, gave us a foretaste of good things to come in the comedy. Messrs E. J. Söares, Macnamara, and W. H. Moresby completed the caste, and the farce was a fair "lever de Rideau." The farce was followed by "Weak Woman," a three act comedy from the prolific pen of the late H. J. Byron, and is of that class of comedy which he knew so well how to construct. Though inferior in plot to many of his plays, it shows that daring conception of comic character, and that marvellous aptitude of bright repartee, which will make the loss of poor Harry Byron a difficult one to replace. In our opinion the farcical love scene at the end of the third act, where *Ginger* proposes to *Mrs. Gunn* (under the false impression that she has come into money) and finds her fair form far too heavy for his manly knees, is among the most absurd that the author has ever conceived, and, as played by the Thespids, it convulsed the house.

Like "Our Boys," the success of this play depends mainly on its comic scenes, of which *Captain Ginger*—a military Micawber—is the central figure. As *Capt. Ginger* (originally played by Mr. Edward Terry), Mr. Morell Mackenzie was a great success, both his make-up and manner being distinctly amusing; and if he will remember that to be grotesque is not always to be funny, he should prove a valuable acquisition to the Club. Mr. H. S. Gill's *Tootal* (*Tootal* is *Ginger's* rival) was another successful performance, and he would have shewn himself off to still greater advantage had he been (both in manner and make-up) a stronger contrast to *Ginger*. Mr. F. L. Langham was *Mrs. Gunn*—the object of *Ginger's* and *Tootal's* adoration; though very highly coloured it was a clever piece of acting, and is quite the best thing we have seen him do, either here or elsewhere. His make-up struck us as very young for fifty-five—perhaps this was a concession to an undergraduate audience, which is generally fonder of young women. Mr. R. S. Barnett played *Dr. Fleming*, but he lacked the heartiness which the cheery old doctor should possess, and was too stiff even for an old man. *Edwards*, the servant, was played with considerable humour by Mr. H. E. Hill, who, while he was on the stage, kept his audience in fits of laughter. On another night, Mr. Halkett, on very short notice, played this part with success. The "weak women" of the piece were played by Messrs W. H. Moresby and W. Howarth, the latter

making *Lilian* so pretty and ladylike (a high compliment to a man taking a lady's rôle) that no one could have considered his woman weak. Mr. C. A. Smith—on whose shoulders rested the serious interest of the piece—played *Fred. Fanshawe* in a thoroughly competent manner, and, despite his mannerisms, fully deserves his reputation as the leading actor of the Club. Mr. Smith has an exceptionally fine stage presence, which on a larger stage would be an even greater advantage, but why will he try to spoil it by stooping? If he would only overcome this fault he has every requisite for a successful lover. Mr. J. D. Ouvry, as *Arthur Medwin*, failed to redeem his part from its natural insipidity, and on more than one occasion clearly demonstrated the existence of a prompter. The scenery was pretty, and, considering the difficulties, the waits were not of undue length, while great credit is due to Mr. J. D. Ouvry for his stage management of the comedy. We think the Thespids do well to steer clear of heavy pieces, and there is no doubt that their last programme was found very entertaining by their audiences.

In spite of the three performances the room was crammed on every night, and there was a keen competition for tickets. If they can keep up the standard of excellence to which they attained at their last performance they could easily fill a very much larger room, and we should be exceedingly glad if the Committee were to engage one.

The Editorial management of *The Eagle* has been going through considerable modification, no less than four new Editors having succeeded others on the Committee. We cannot allow the present number to appear without a few words of recognition with respect to the services of those who are no longer taking an active part. Those who have gone before have made *The Eagle* what it is, and to them be all honour due. In the management of work of this description tact plays an important part, and to the pre-eminence of this quality in our late permanent Editor, no less than to his scrupulousness and energy while under great press of other work, is to be ascribed in no small measure the success of our Magazine during the last few years. We can

hardly be sufficiently grateful to him for the trouble and time he has spent in its service. New engagements and the more serious duties of life have compelled him reluctantly to resign his position. The duties that fall on the shoulders of the Secretary are by no means light, especially as until the present term the functions of Secretary and Treasurer have been combined in one; and we should be ungrateful to our late joint-officer were we not to return our thanks to him in this place. During the critical time just past, when *The Eagle* was hanging between dissolution and a new lease of life, he showed himself full worthy of the confidence reposed in him. The other retiring Members of the Committee, deserve the gratitude of all supporters of the Magazine.

In order to fill the vacancies thus caused, Mr. Mullinger, J. R. Tanner, J. E. Jagger, and H. E. Hill have been appointed, the former two by co-option of the old Committee, and the latter two by election of the subscribers. At the same time a slight rearrangement of the Editorial work has been made, by which the office of Chairman of Committee devolves on Mr. Mullinger, and that of Press Editor (now a distinct one) upon J. R. Tanner.

NOTICES.

A Prize of One Guinea is offered for the best Poem of not more than six stanzas.

Subject—"The May Week."

To be sent in under a motto, with name in an enclosed envelope, to E. A. Goulding, on or before May 26th.

It is proposed by the Editors, instead of the ordinary Number of The Eagle, to issue a special Number for the May week. Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, on or before May 26th.

THE LIBRARY.

We append a list of Donations and other additions to the College Library for the last Quarter. It is proposed in future to devote the last two pages of the *Eagle* to the Library, as it will probably be of interest to many of our Subscribers to learn what changes and improvements are there taking place.

Donations.

	DONORS.
The Theory of Inspiration. By the Rev. J. M. Wilson. A Tract. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee, 1883.	Professor Mayor.
Quarterly Statements. Palestine Exploration Fund. October 1883 and January 1884	Professor Mayor.
Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLVII., 1882—1883..	The Astronomer Royal.
Complete works of Thomas Nashe, Vols. I., II., & III., (Huth Library). Edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart, 1883—1884.....	Mr. Donald MacAlister.
Politique d'Aristote traduite en Français. Par J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Paris, 1874	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Mathematical Papers, 1876—1883. By W. M. Hicks, M.A.	The Author.
The Hole in the Wall. By E. H. Palmer, late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.	Mr. H. S. Foxwell.
Aristotelis Politica. Edited by Francis Susemihl. Lips. 1872.	Rev. W. Warren.
The Practitioner. July to December, 1883.	Mr. Donald MacAlister.
The Valley of Stracena and the Dobschau Ice-Cavern (Hungary), by Dr. Johann E. Pelech. Translated from the German of Dr. Samuel Klein by W. B. Lowe, B.A.	Rev. W. Warren.
The Ante-Nicene Christian Library. (Translations of the writings of the Fathers down to A.D. 325). Edited by Rev. Alexr. Roberts, D.D., and James Donaldson, LL.D. 24 Vols. 1867—72.	Mr. J. E. Sandys, Public Orator.
Gardiner and Mullinger: Introduction to the Study of English History.....	The Librarian.

Additions.

- Analecta Sacra.* Edited by J. B. C. Pitra. Tom. II., III., and IV.
Codex Theodosianus et Novellæ. Edited by Gustavus Haenel. 4to. Bonn, 1842.
College Examination Papers, 1880—1883.
Concordance to Comedies and Fragments of Aristophanes. By H. Dunbar. 4to. Oxford, 1883.
Concordance to Homer's Odyssey and Hymns. By H. Dunbar, 4to. Oxford, 1880.
Concordance to Milton's Poetical Works. By C. D. Cleveland, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1867.
Concordance to Pope's Works. By E. Abbott. 8vo. London, 1875.
Demosthenis Orationes. Ex. recens. G. Dindorfii. 3 Vols. (Teubner Text). (New English) Dictionary. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Part I. fol. Oxford, 1884.
English Reprints. Edited by Edward Arber. 11 Vols. (bound).
English Scholar's Library. Edited by Edward Arber. 2 Vols. (bound).
Gardiner's History of England. Vols. VII. and VIII.. 8vo. London 1884.
The Epinal Glossary. Edited by Henry Sweet. fol. London, 1883.
Ninth Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission. Part I. (Report and Appendix).
Institutionen (Cursus der). By G. F. Puchta. 2 Vols., 8vo. Leipzig, 1875.
Journal of Philology, Vol. XII.
Notes and Queries. July to December, 1883.
Römische Rechtsgeschichte. By A. F. Rudorff. 2 vols., 8vo. Leipzig, 1857.
The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Vol. VI., (1455—1460). Edited by George Burnett. 4to. Edinburgh, 1883.
Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. V., (1592—1599). Edited by David Masson, LL.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1882.
General Index to Journal of the Statistical Society, (1838—1872), 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1853, 1863, and 1874.
Thomas Saga Erkibyskups. Vol. II., (Life of Archbishop Thomas-a-Becket in Icelandic, with English Translations &c. Edited by Dr. E. Magnusson). Rolls series, 8vo. London, 1883.
Troja. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. 8vo. London, 1884.
Wycliff's Polemical Works in Latin, Vols. I. and II. Edited by Rudolph Buddensieg. Wyclif Society, 8vo. London, 1883.



“REX AVIUM REDIVIVUS.”

A REPORT was by enemies recently spread,
That the Johnian *Eagle* was dying or dead;
And the doctors, called in to examine his state,
Shook their heads, and went off sadly sighing ‘too late.’

And there all alone in the wilderness lying,
The *Eagle* seemed dead, or decidedly dying;
He was plucked of his plumes to the very last particle,
And his beak pecked around him in vain for an article.

But the bird was not dead, if the truth must be told,
But only half-starved, disappointed, and old;
And the fire burning bright in his aquiline eye
Showed he hadn't the slightest intention to die.

There passed by a Levite—a Don I should say—
But he carefully passed t'other side of the way,
And observed to the bird with a dignified frown—
“I really must ask you to put on your gown.”

Came a student, exhaling tobacco's light cloud;
His dress and his voice and his manners were loud,
As he cried—“Poor old fellow, I pity your luck;
Like me, you, I fear, are the victim of pluck.”

There passed a Philosopher full of new schemes,
Utopian plans, philanthropical dreams,
And remarked—“My poor bird, you seem weary and
undone,

Let me beg you to read ‘the cry bitter of London.’”

And one remarked *this*, and another one *that*,
And they all knew their lesson remarkably 'pat';
But however they differed, on this all agreed—
Not one of them helped the poor bird in his need.

One begged him to 'take the blue ribbon'; another,
Who endeavoured in vain his fierce anger to smother,
Cried aloud, as a 'muffler' he wrapped round his
throat—

"The poor bird is dying for want of a vote."

One said the new statutes had caused all his pains,
Another declared he'd been poisoned by drains,
And another with unctuous energy vowed—

"If you wish him to live he must be *dīs-endowed*."

Last of all there came by a Samaritan good,
Who saw what was wanted—kind treatment and food;
So he gave him good mutton, and gave him good beef,
And the *Eagle* showed evident signs of relief.

For the quills re-appeared on his featherless frame,
And his eye was lit up with ineffable flame;
He expanded his wings and unfolded his tail,
Like a ship when she catches the favouring gale.

Now who was this friend so discreet and kind-hearted?
Whence came he? and wherefore? and whither departed?
Was he lawyer, physician, philosopher, poet?
This I really won't tell, for I really don't know it.

But a word of advice I would willingly give
If you wish the old Johnian *Eagle* to live;
You must do something more than subscribe for and
read him,
Remember your bird is but mortal, and *feed him*.

When you fill him with football, athletics, boat-races,
Obituaries, concerts,—the bird makes wry faces.
Give a summary short of the best College news:
More than this the old bird, if he could, would refuse.

Four-fifths of good prose, one of poetry take—
Of these a light pudding digestible make;
Add a little philosophy, plenty of sense,
And once every Term the prescription dispense.

And the bird every year will look younger and stronger,
And his *bill* (*absit omen*) and tail will grow longer;
And never again shall the scandal be spread—
That the Johnian *Eagle* is dying or dead.

ARCULUS.

21 May, 1884.



EXAMINATIONS—A PROTEST.

THE topic of examinations seems to be one, in University circles at least, rich in points of interest, but amidst much recent discussion I have listened in vain for any voice bold enough to call in question the necessity or desirability of these stupendous institutions.

Curious it is, that while the leaders of social reform are loudly proclaiming that Competition must give place to Coöperation, the Juggernaut-car of Competitive Examination still rolls on its way triumphant and unchallenged, leaving its track of (mentally) maimed unfortunates behind it; and the present era will stand out from all the preceding and (let us hope) all the succeeding centuries as the Age of Examinations. For it is not the educational world alone that is dominated by the Examination-Fiend; in every profession and every branch of the national service he grows daily more tyrannical, and bids fair, unless checked in time, to over-ride our whole social system, until perhaps the examination-paper may replace the ballot-box in our parliamentary elections,

“And a Duke’s exalted station

“Be attainable by com-

“Petitive examination.”

It would take us too far afield were we to discuss here whether the mania now so rife is to be regarded as a highly infectious epidemic, or whether the appetite for undergoing strange ordeals and inflicting them upon others is a part of our complex human nature, but we incline to the former view. Surely it cannot be

that we have to add to our definition of the "featherless biped" an item describing Man as 'the animal that goes in for examinations.' Indeed this would be no distinction from the lower creation, as our cattle- and poultry-shows sufficiently testify: our very pigs are entered for competitive examinations in corpulence, and feathered geese, no less than their human antitypes, are subjected to the painful and ignominious process of "plucking."

I wish, however, to confine my remarks to examinations at Cambridge, and no one will deny that they afford an ample field for consideration. From the time when as awe-stricken freshmen we collect in knots on the Senate-house steps, regardless of marble-playing, to discuss whether the blue paper, which asks for the sine of $A+B$, is harder or easier than the white paper, which contains searching inquiries about the sine of $X+Y$, to the fateful hour when with a palpitating heart and a box of matches we climb the Senate-house railing to decipher the Tripos-list so considerably posted on the door after the shades of evening have closed in—for three, or three-and-a-half, or four years our earthly life is little more than an incessant round of examinations. And yet, while struggling to maintain a due respect for so time-honoured an institution, I feel bound to maintain that it not only fails to compass the somewhat shadowy ends towards which it points, but is fraught with evils innumerable, and is in itself opposed to the best interests of this ancient seat of learning. Is it not an anomaly almost beyond credence that Alma Mater, who has so long ceased to impose religious tests upon her sons, should still continue to vex their unoffending souls with educational tests so searching and so obtrusive? Does it not render the very name University a misnomer? And yet the idea of examinations is so bound up with that name by long association that, just as a captive released from his

fetters realises but slowly the unwonted use of his limbs, the undergraduate or baccalaureate mind finds it at first difficult to conceive a Cambridge in which those painful experiences should have no part. I ask the reader, perchance at this moment just emerged from the horrors of the Senate-house, to pause for a minute and allow the beatific vision to unfold itself within his wearied brain.

But although relying with confidence on the sympathy of many fellow-victims, I can still foresee that a proposal to entirely abolish all college and University examinations may possibly encounter some opposition in other quarters. There were honest and well-meaning men found to defend that acme and model of all examinations—the Spanish Inquisition itself. We shall be told that the prospect of an impending examination acts as an incentive to work. This idea is a part of the playful fiction by which the individual whom fate has placed *in statu pupillari* is assumed to be mentally as well as legally in the condition of a child. From this facetious axiom it follows that just as the school-boy must be dragged “with his satchel and shining morning face, unwillingly to school,” so must the luckless undergraduate by divers pains and penalties be impelled, albeit with face by no means shining, unwillingly to the lecture-room. Even granting the necessity of external stimulus to study, does the examination system operate as such? Does it really make those work who never worked before, and those who always worked work all the more? Is it not, on the contrary, notorious that the man whom we call lazy (often unfairly, for he may be active enough in his chosen pursuits) puts off his preparation for the dread struggle until the last fortnight, or relying on the reputation of a ‘coach’ who, he persuades himself, will by some mysterious process “put him through,” makes no preparation at all? And on the other hand, who has not witnessed the relief of the genuine

‘reading-man’ as he exclaims, when the Tripos is put for ever behind him, “*Now* I shall be able to get some work done”?

Of the quality of work which the examination system stamps with its approval, nothing need be said here: ‘cramming’ does not conduce to the highest kind of excellence either in poultry-shows or wrangler-shows.

It is urged again that college examinations afford a useful test of progress. That is to say, about one-half of a man’s time at the University (for we must include the weeks spent in direct preparation as well as the days of actual examination) is to be devoted to finding out what he has done during the other half; and this perpetual digging up of the seeds to see whether they have sprouted is accepted as the natural mode of training with a confidence which would be truly sublime if it were not just one step beyond.

As for University examinations, the imposing of such tests before the granting of degrees is manifestly a survival from the time when the coveted letters B.A. were a mark of literary distinction; now, when the merely social value of such a badge is universally admitted, why should any condition be required beyond the requisite three years’ residence?

To all examinations the objection applies, that the kind of test they furnish bears no relation to the tests applied by the exigencies of real life. Since we cannot all be walking encyclopædias, the most useful faculty a man can possess in these days is that of ready reference, the knowledge where to look in his library for what he wants and the ability to make use of it when he has found it; and yet by a custom dating presumably from a time when books were fewer and subjects of study smaller, the use of books in the examination-room is always sternly discouraged.

There might perhaps be some argument for the retention of the more important examinations in the vast amount of speculation and harmless excitement they have afforded to those who have had the good fortune to view them from without; there is indeed in the grand uncertainty of the results a certain element of sport. The prosaic New Regulations, however, have shorn the Triposes of much of their interest to the outsider, and the undergraduate whose leanings are towards book-making rather than book-reading now finds that the Newmarket races present greater attractions than the Mathematical Tripos.

I might go on to enlarge indefinitely upon the evils of examinations, shewing, for instance, how they bear always upon the merely nominal rather than the actual pursuits of the examinee, so that, for instance, a man who may have spent all the working-hours of the term on the river or at Fenner's is examined at the end of it, not in rowing or cricket, but in Classics or Roman Law. But I have said enough to shew that examinations of all kinds are open to countless objections, and that competitive examinations will probably yield, as other gladiatorial combats have done, to the progress of humane ideas. Let us then take heart; the time will come; who knows how soon? Even now the prophetic eye may catch some dim glimpse of the bright future. We may imagine a peaceful University in which each man is free to pursue unmolested his own bent—some studying classics or art, others science or mathematics, others rowing or athletics; in which lectures are a means of instruction, not a piece of machinery for converting undergraduates into bachelors; and 'coaches' can devote their energies to educating their pupils instead of outwitting examiners; where the muscular man disports himself on the river or the running-path while his studious compeer derives recreation from the stores of the University Library. And perchance in some

corner of that stately pile, preserved with care and state in a case like that of the venerable *Codex Bezae*, the freshman will inspect, with such mingled feelings as those with which the bucolic visitor to the Tower regards the thumb-screw and the rack, a rare and curious original of the last Tripos-paper.

But stay! the thumb-screw suggests a new thought. Can it be that we have discovered the true use of examinations at last? Are they indeed to be utilised, not as an incentive or a test or a badge of distinction, but as a punishment? Shall we ever live to see a 'Little-go' paper given by the Dean instead of a 'gating,' or in extreme cases a whole Tripos inflicted as a substitute for rustication? With this parting suggestion I leave the discussion of this momentous topic to those abler and more responsible than myself, only asking on behalf of the above statement of the case such consideration as will be readily extended by all humane readers to

ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED.



THE MAY RACES.

IT is a special feature of our system of observing times and seasons, that they offer opportunities for reminiscence. It is well known that the members of a society formed for any purpose whatever cannot attend an annual dinner without raking up recollections of previous dinners, and regretting the degeneracy of the Society. It is an ascertained fact, that if any number of boating men get together to keep a feast, the occasion is at once recognised as a suitable one for recalling the times when rowing was properly taken up, and lamenting the introduction of Lawn Tennis, and the evil days upon which boat clubs in general have fallen. It is even rumoured, that convivial Irishmen in the humbler walks of life, when in conclave at the periodic wake, exalt the quality of the whisky of an earlier age at the expense of that provided by the mercenary distillers of modern times. Generally speaking, the person who has reminiscences is a bore; on stated feast days, however, not only is he allowed full scope, but his example is followed by other individuals, who on other occasions are quite harmless; the complaint becomes epidemic, and prosing is at a premium.

We propose to take shelter under the aegis of this universal custom. Hitherto our taste for reminiscence has been "cabined, cribbed, confined:" it has been limited by the length of time we could induce our friends to stay with us after Hall by bribing them with coffee and pipes. But an opportunity has at last

arrived. The May week has come round again—one of those “appointed feasts” which are admitted as justifying reminiscence—and the pages of *The Eagle* (usually open only to criticisms on boat-races as they are at present, and to speculation concerning their future), invite also recollections of what they used to be in the good old days when so many of us were young.

With a view to stimulating our memory and giving accuracy to our recollections, we have exhumed an article published in the *Cambridge Portfolio* about 1840, which treats of the May races as they used to be. The writer of this article also has his reminiscences, and these bring to light some facts which are worth noticing, for they carry us right back to the dawn of civilization, as far as boating is concerned, and illuminate the original history of the Lady Margaret Boat Club itself.

It appears that there was a time when the genius of our ancestors was cramped by the character of the Cam even more completely than that of their sons at the present day. Our chronicler describes it as “originally “a scanty streamlet, choked with mud and sedge, and “almost dry four months in the year.” Apparently at some unascertained date it was made navigable by artificial means—not with a view to the prosecution of the art of rowing, but with the altogether lower object of “adapting it economically to the wants of the “coal-barges, to which it now affords a means of “transit.” This is clearly shown by the fact, that originally there was a lock opposite Chesterton, “about “a mile from Cambridge.” It appears that boating, in its earlier days, was much interfered with by the existence of this inconvenient lock. The boating range was shortened by it, for it was to a past generation of boating men what Baitsbite is now. And just as Clayhithe—the resort of picnic-parties and the goal of tea-drinkers—lies beyond Baitsbite, so Ditton at that time lay beyond Chesterton lock. Witness our author,

who refers thus to the lock: "The spirit of adventure seldom prompted the mariners of those frail vessels to burst its frowning barriers. Yet Cambridge men of a past generation still refer with satisfaction to their long remembered voyages to Ditton, a mile beyond the Chesterton Lock; where they would take tea, or perchance a stronger beverage, in anticipation of the toils of the homeward voyage up stream."

But a day came when Chesterton Lock was removed, and the development of boating began upon the Cam. Up to 1825, we are told "there might be found in our dockyard a two-oar or a four-oar; but there is not the vaguest tradition of an eight-oar having ever floated on the waters of the Cam up to that time." But in 1826, the new thought flashed into the minds of men. According to the records aforesaid, "a sympathetic inspiration operated upon two great minds independently at the same time, and the idea was conceived simultaneously by a Trinity man and a Johnian." Let the chronicler tell the rest in his own words:

The Johnnians started in an old Eton boat of prodigious strength and weight, standing high out of the water, and cut, if we remember right, in steps like a three-decker, not altogether unlike the Great Harry, as represented in a well-known engraving of Henry VIII.'s passage to Calais. Such was the old "Lady Margaret," the venerable ancestress of a goodly line of daughters, who have inherited her title and improved upon her virtues. The Trinity crew adopted a wiser course under the direction of their Westminster captain, and had their boat built in London, which proved in every respect superior to its competitor. This was soon ascertained in the trials of strength which the rival crews extemporized between themselves; the Johnnians rowing gaily down the river, their steerer equipped with a bugle, which he occasionally blew, in order to intimate his whereabouts to the Trinity boat; *which would by and by come up and give chase, and generally succeeded in bumping or striking the stern of its gallant rival.*

Here we have the origin of the May races. Here is the seed which has become a great tree. What matters it that the bugle has been transferred to the bank, and is no longer "occasionally" blown, but keeps up a continuous and discordant noise. The principle of the bump is enshrined in this quotation. All that we have done is to systematize our procedure. Instead of the delightfully casual methods of a primitive age in which the Trinity boat, promenading up the river as the Johnian's tootled in front, "would by and by" come up and give chase," we have adopted a régime of rigid uniformity and regular distances, and sacrificed thereby much of the poetry of existence.

The Boat-race of 1826 was followed up in 1827, and in that year the University Boat Club was organized, and other Colleges besides Trinity and John's endeavoured "to bump or strike the stern" of rival boats. Let us follow our author in his spirited description of the May races of his own time :

It is an interesting sight on a fine summer's evening, about seven o'clock, to see the population of Cambridge, gowned and ungowned,* pouring by several avenues across the broad common between the town and the river, while at the same time the clouds of dust which rise along the elevated terrace of the Ely road, betoken a cavalcade of horsemen and open vehicles, which are taking the more circuitous route that is practicable for carriages and equestrians.

* This is no merely figurative phrase, adopted for the sake of drawing a distinction between members of the University and townspeople; it was at the time literally true. Investigation shows that the popular idea that the undergraduate appears in academical dress when reading, rowing, bicycling, and in bed is a relic of an actual state of things. For instance, the chronicle from which our quotations are taken is illustrated with plates, one of which represents a bump taking place at Ditton. Eight individuals in cricket shirts are rowing in two's *side by side* in an immense barge, while among the spectators stands a youth, likewise in a cricket shirt, wearing a cap, but no gown. The board belonging to the cap is apparently about three feet square, and a long tassel hangs down at the side of it for ornamental purposes.

We shall see in a moment why carriages should take the *Ely* road instead of going on the other side of the river.

The distance to the racing ground is not less than two miles; but the tedious journey of the pedestrians is enlivened by the procession of the racing boats, which follow each other in order with their flags flying, proceeding at an easy pace; their crews perhaps not a little anxious to elicit admiration by the neatness of their trim and the jauntiness of their demeanour. The racing course extends about a mile and a furlong, being almost entirely embraced by two long reaches of the river, which make an elbow opposite the pretty church and vicarage gardens of Ditton, and form a boundary on the left bank to a common or fen, which extends far away into the distance. Along the edge of this common runs the towing path, which is occupied by the spectators on foot, the horsemen forming an outer line on the turf.

We now see why it was that carriages took the *Ely* side of the river. Evidently at one time the land behind the towing-path at Ditton was all unenclosed, and carriages were ranked there instead of on the opposite side of the river. Probably at that time Ditton church had not begun to be restored. Our chronicler himself notices the enclosure of this common, which must have happened in his own time, for he appends the following note to the passage quoted in the text. "Since these pages were written, the appearance of the scene above described has suffered a material change for the worse by the enclosure of the common in question. The spectators must henceforth be confined to the narrow and often muddy line of the towing-path; and great inconvenience and confusion will arise from the intermixture of men, horses, and carriages, unless some judicious regulations be promptly resorted to." The note concludes with the following mysterious allusion—perhaps to some serious alteration in the Boat Club. "Changes of another kind are said also to have taken place in

"boating affairs since last summer, which the writer declines to specify:

Ah! potius pereant lachrymae, pereantque querelæ;
Quicquid IN HAC ACIE gessisti, Roma, tacebo."

As our reminiscences do not cover this detail, explanations from Old Blues will be cordially received.

But now our author begins to glow with patriotic pride. The energy of his description stirs us, and carries us back to those days when we too ran upon the tow-path yelling, before ill-timed shortness of breath compelled us to pause, or rheumatic limbs refused to maintain the pace necessary to avoid being bowled over like a ninepin by the following crowd.

What situation can there be in life of such thrilling interest as the few minutes preceding a University boat race. Let the reader conceive from twenty to thirty boats arranged at brief intervals along a straight reach of five or six hundred yards in length; their prows projecting into the middle of the stream, in the very attitude of nautical impatience; the steerer in each boat holding the extremity of the rope by which his place is ascertained with the extremity of his fingers; in each are eight men leaning eagerly forward with the corner of their blades just touching the water to give the utmost advantage of time and sweep to their start; the dense crowd on the bank watching the signal in breathless silence, and a sympathetic suspense spreading along the chain of spectators, from the mass collected on the spot to the straggling groups at the extremity of the course. And then let him imagine the sudden contrast as soon as the gun is fired; the instant dash of two hundred oars*; the steady double-knock of two hundred rowlocks; the rush; the whirl of the narrow stream, torn into ten thousand conflicting eddies; and high above all the universal uproar from the banks; the shouting, the screaming, the frenzy, the Niagara of the human voice!

And now, stationed at a prudent distance, you see the black†

* Apparently both Divisions raced together.

† This was evidently in the days of cap and gown, before the incongruity of academic dress and boat racing had dawned on the University. This is

column which had fixed itself alongside the first boats, dashing round the first corner, scattering at its approach the smaller knots of spectators whose anxiety it is to keep ahead of the tumult, and spare themselves the whole length of the course. Off run the stragglers with averted faces, trying to get a glimpse of what is going on behind them, and yet to avoid the dangers of the whirlpool gathering on their heels. See a small man in a cap without a gown,* which latter he has deposited in his skiff, or four-oar. He runs a few paces, turns, gets a glimpse of the Johnian red jersey; up he jumps on tiptoe, utters a faint "John's!" and scuds again thirty yards further. The roar is close at his heels; he turns again, and is instantly closed in, jostled against at a disadvantage, and thrown down,—his cap in the stream, his coat-tails in some lingering puddle:—you see him no more,—he has melted into the yeast of that human inundation.

And now we too are absorbed in the general rush, happily without the misfortune of the small Johnian. Opposite to the Ditton corner we are alongside of the first boat, the veteran Johnians, who have now kept their place "at the top of the river" for three seasons. Behind them is the Trinity, within twenty yards; it is shorter by five feet than its rival, and will gain round the corner. There is no water for the bow oars within ten feet of the bank, and the steerer must have steady nerves to keep his course at the proper distance. And now numbers two and four, who have been pulling their hardest in company with the rest, must pull harder still to coax the boat round the corner. Not half the distance has yet been done; the men are still in full vigour; the turn of the river has brought them within a few feet of the crowd on the bank, and they are saluted by name or number by many once familiar voices. But little heed is there on board of individual recognitions. All the attention they can spare from their work is to the rise and fall of the continuous shout; if it slacks, the popular opinion favours

an incongruity of somewhat the same nature as that commonly recognised as subsisting between the cap and gown and the umbrella. The rainbow-hued crowd of modern times is much more in keeping with the nature of the festival.

* See note on page 141.

the escape of the Johnians; if it thickens, prow and stern are nearing each other; if it rises to a frenzy-pitch, it may be a question of two, or three, or four more strokes. These considerations are principally for the hinder boat, in which the inability to see must be compensated by a greater acuteness of ear. Now is the time to exercise that organ: an inhuman howl has risen above the general clang—"Three strokes will do it!"

At this exciting point we leave our chronicler, while he is still at his best. For the satisfaction of the College we will say that the Lady Margaret boat did get away from Trinity on this occasion owing to the admirable conduct of the "steerer," whose name, unfortunately, does not appear that we may glory in him. Trinity was baffled at Ditton, and failed to get another chance in the Long Reach.

And at this point we will draw our reminiscences to a close. Even on a privileged occasion they are not attractive when unduly prolonged; our chief defence is the fact that they are someone else's, and not our own. It will be enough if we have shown that the May Races of 1840 are not unlike those of 1884; if we have exhibited the historical continuity of this famous festival; and if we have thrown such light on the ancient glories of the Lady Margaret Boat Club that they will inspire her present representatives with a determination to put the First Boat back where it was forty-four years ago.

Obituary.

ALEXANDER MALCOLM WALES, B.D.

By the death of the Rev. Alexander Malcolm Wales, B.D., Vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire, which occurred on Monday, May 26th, one of the oldest clergymen of the Church of England has passed away. The deceased, who was in the 88th year of his age, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his bachelor's degree as second Chancellor's Medallist and 16th Wrangler in 1819, and proceeding to M.A. in 1822 and B.D. in 1829. He was ordained deacon in 1827, and admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Ely in 1829. He was Fellow of St. John's College from 1821 till 1831, and he had held the incumbency of Sunninghill for upwards of 53 years, having been instituted to that living by his College as far back as 1830.



EUR. HIPPOLYTUS, vv. 732—751.

ἀλιβάτοις ὑπὸ κευθμῶσι γενοίμαν, —

AH GOD for plumes! that I might be
With those white wings that flit and flock
About the cavernous steep rock
And smooth cliff-faces evermore!
O to mount aloof and sweep
Over the ocean-billow free,
The billow a-break on Adria's shore,
Or where, beside the foaming River,
The thrice-born Alder-maidens weep
For pity of a brother slain,
And into those dark waters rain
Their glittering Amber-tears for ever.
So ever onward would I wing,
Till in their happy orchard-vale
Far west I heard the Hesperids sing,
And saw the mystic Bourne of all,
Where Atlas doth the Heavens bear,
And seas glow red, and never sail
(So wills their Lord) may farther fare,
And hard by Zeus's restful Hall
Heaven's rivers wash the hallowed fields,
And, gladdening even Hearts Divine,
Earth with full lavish bounty yields
Her noblest gifts of corn and wine.

A. LEWIS INNES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The prize for the best poem on "The May Week" has been awarded to the following verses by T. Darlington :—

THE MAY WEEK.

"Requies Curarum."

Cloudless above and calm the arching sky
O'er all the landscape sheds its warm clear light,
And Cam's dark stream in placid sleep doth lie
'Neath hanging trees with spring's rich verdure dight,

The Gentle Mother greets each joyous guest,
Whose laughing voice invades her classic shade,
Her halls are startled in their sober rest,
Herself perforce to reckless mirth betrayed.

The busy brains and pens their work have ceased,
And learning mourns an universal flout,
E'en Tripos victims from their pains released,
Dull care defy—until the list comes out.

Old Cam beholds an unaccustomed sight,
Crowds jostling, shouting, hurrying here and there,
Flags waving, colours flashing in the light,
And ribbons floating in the breezy air.

Amphibious costumes throng the water-side,
And wild excitement marks each eager face,
If Jesus has resigned her place of pride,
Or Lady Margaret has gained a place.

Brief space of pleasure—shortened joy, soon o'er,
The Gentle Mother bids her guests God-speed,
Her sons, regretful, find their joy once more
In earnest strife for learning's glorious meed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS."

Dr. Todhunter. Ed. v. p. 286.

MY DEAR ENEMY,

You may put that into German if you like, so that fewer may understand it, but how otherwise can I style one who would rob me of my valuable Tripos-week time for an article for the "Eagle." Did I not do enough for our long-lived Magazine last term by denouncing the traitors who would have despoiled us of this proud feature of our College, and by voting vociferously at that memorable meeting for the prolongation of its life? Still I would rather that the "Eagle" had then been plucked, than that it now should bring that fate on me. Let those be condemned to write for it who wished to kill "the noble bird;" we its friends should have the unalloyed pleasure of reading its pages. Let us rest and be thankful for victory gained

O'er Time and Change, and over thee, O Death!

let us be thankful that the Platonic bird still surveys with kindly eye from its perch on the New Court gate our Lawn Tennis competitions, and from the Hall weather-cock casts its benignant glances by turns towards every part of the College.

That same Change, which is the spirit of the present day, is, I take it, the cause of the "Crisis" in the life of the Eagle; and it will repay our study to see how this principle of Change is everywhere manifesting itself and permeating everything.

Changes in University and College life are everywhere apparent. There are the New Statutes, of which I will say little: the Dons know more about them than we *pupillares*. There are, however, two of these statutes that we can all see the working of—one is that our Fellows may now marry, and the other is

that we may not smoke: the former is observed, the latter is not.*

To pass from changes made by men in their own laws to changes in the "unchangeable laws of nature." And take first our English climate. Everywhere we hear complaints that this is not what it used to be. Instead of the sharp frost and deep snow of Winter, the keen blustering winds of March heralding the Spring, the genial warmth of Summer, and the slowly fading tints of Autumn—a series which could be predicted with a fair amount of precision—we have now a succession of surprises, sometimes pleasant, sometimes the reverse. On the whole the change is (like all changes in the political world) for the better: the general tendency is towards a higher average temperature. The fact is often noted and wondered at: the real wonder is that the cause is not remarked on or inquired into. Not that much inquiry is needed to discover it, seeing it lies on the surface. For it must appear to the most superficial that the same cause which produces or necessitates changes in politics, in laws, in customs, produces likewise change in the physical surrounding which we call climate. We will not linger over the *a priori* proof, although it is evident that, since "every advance in civilization is a departure from nature," therefore every stage of progress removes us a step from all that is natural, and therefore from our natural primaeval climate; but we will confine ourselves to stern facts, disregarding theories or speculations however specious or however illusively beautiful. And this self-sacrificing restraint we can the better afford, as our facts are strong enough and to spare.

Firstly, then, advance in the arts of civilization enables a country to maintain a denser population; and a denser population means a rise in the temperature of the country. This is evident from a comparison of the average temperature in a town and in the surrounding country, or in the middle of a town and its suburbs. Some part of this rise is certainly due to

* The hexameters in which the New Statutes are written—to judge from the one with which we are familiar—reflect credit on the versifying talents of the Commissioners, and might excite the envy of Longfellow. The Marriage Statute is not yet put up at the gates, but (probably) runs thus: "Fellows may now all marry in haste and repent at their leisure."

the respiration of the inhabitants. For all will have noticed how in winter the breath of a horse or cow will thaw the hoar-frost or snow on the roof of byre or stable, while the rest of the building (be it granary or store-house) is covered with white. How much greater effect then must the presence of human beings (still, alas! to some extent carnivorous, and with more heated breath) produce on their surroundings?

But, secondly, advance in civilization means increase of comforts and luxuries. The greater ease of procuring fuel has caused more fuel to be burned. Ostentatious entertainments with their elaborate cookery of excessively numerous dishes and their glare and heat of gas; sensitiveness to personal comfort or to social criticism, leading to a display of well-warmed and more numerous apartments; still more, the fires kept up (often all the year round) in the innumerable factories all over the kingdom; the glowing furnaces stationed in the "black country" or hurried through all parts of the world by steamship or engine—all these yield an amount of caloric which, communicated either to the air, or (by friction) to the surface of the earth, gives an explanation full and simple not only of the gradual change in our climate, but also of the many local and temporary disturbances experienced of late. For instance, the late earthquake is thus traced to a warming of the earth's crust (*e.g.* possibly by friction on railway metals), as many previous shocks have been attributed to its cooling. And in a similar way we can account for the plague-clouds and storm-winds, hurricanes, fires and dynamite explosions that have of late visited us. If the mere statement does not convey conviction, let me add that I overheard it from a Don walking back from Chapel one morning.

It needs not to pursue the subject into further detail now: suffice it to note that these changes all hang together however dissimilar they may seem. Dynamite plots are evidently due to a warmer climate evolving a more hot-blooded race—as Mexico and Spain produce a more quick-tempered people than Iceland or Lapland. Change in physical conditions leads to change in mental and moral states.

Yes, even the most abstract mental laws are undergoing change. To instance one: it has been generally taken for granted that causation is universal, that cause invariably precedes effect. This may be shewn to be breaking down;

many instances of effect preceding cause have already been noted, and more will still be discovered. The following instances must have occurred to many: a drunken man reeling along with a bottle of whisky in his coat-tail pocket; a doctor following a funeral; a London merchant shipping an order an hour before the telegram for it leaves India.

Not only the mental world but even the moral is suffering from this Change. Quote any time-honoured maxim or proverb, and it is refuted by a contradictory of equal authority. Tell a man "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," he answers, "Too many cooks spoil the broth:" tell him "to have two strings to his bow," he says "Between two stools you come to the ground:" say "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," the answer is "Out of sight out of mind."

And if he cannot bring an equipollent antithetical principle he will deny the force of your proverb: "Punctuality is the soul of business," "but not at Lectures, where it is the thief of time, as you have to wait for the Lecturer:" or "Better late than never," "not when you miss the only train that goes your way."*

In short, so universal is the spirit of change, that some learned man of leisure might well spend his energy in proving the identity of the world of the present day with that of the last century. O ye shades of Heraclitus, what are we coming to?

I will conclude with a motto for your May number which shews that change is affecting even our months and dates:

"'Tis June the Calendar does say,
The Undergraduates call it May,"

And remain (no longer an enemy, but)

Your Affectionate Friend,

A. B.

* The causes of these results will naturally (according to the new law of causation) follow in due course of time.

"A PROBLEM."

DEAR SIR,

It was with great grief that a Term or two ago I noticed a hideous sign-board disfiguring the walls of our Johnian gate; from an æsthetic point of view I was hurt, but when on closer inspection I found it was placed there to forbid smoking in the courts my mingled sorrow and indignation may better be imagined than described.

I am no great smoker myself—I average one cigarette a fortnight—but to enjoy that to its full it is needful that I should smoke it at about 11 a.m. in the middle of the second court. This harmless and virtuous custom of mine has proved somewhat expensive, but the consciousness of the rectitude of my action has as yet sustained me. I leave it, however, to others to show the virtues of tobacco, and to point out that nothing adds more to the beauty of some college courts than the thin blue cloud dear to the eyes of porters. I likewise set aside all my personal feelings of sorrow at the command, and merely desire that light may be thrown on the wording of the notice. What is meant by "Smoking in the courts"?

Now, for the authorities I have a reverence akin to awe; and, excepting the subject of my letter, what could be wiser than their decrees? For instance, they forbid the wearing of "blazers" in the courts. This is to direct the youthful undergraduate mind in the way of seemliness of dress. Why should men wear a garment, neat, perhaps, but gaudy with ill-chosen colours, when they may be clad in a picturesque ragged and dirty gown, its rusty blackness relieved by the yellow of its internal arrangements bursting out?

Having thus attested my loyalty, I venture to propound the above question. Nor do I do this hastily. I have done what in me lay to discover the full purport of the order; I have found that it is smoking to carry a cigarette, lighted or unlighted, in one's mouth, so likewise if an empty pipe be substituted for a cigarette. The porters are inexorable in the matter of fines. But one point still remains unsettled,—when is one smoking in one's rooms, and when in the courts? I have lately procured a German pipe of considerable dimensions; such is its length that when rigged fully up no ordinary

room will contain it; I want therefore to know whether I should be fined for sitting in my rooms and smoking, with the bowl of the pipe in the court, or whether I must sit in the court and put the bowl in my rooms. The question has before now perplexed a well-known Fellow of the college whom I saw stand gazing steadfastly at a man enjoying the pleasures of a pipe and a sight of the passers by while leaning out of the window; the learned Fellow at length passed on, with the pained expression of one who has had a chance and knew not how to use it.

Perceiving from this the difficulty of my question, I leave it for due consideration, ceasing my struggles to adapt my constitution to a successful contest with a pipe until it be answered.

Yours truly,

A PUZZLED SMOKER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1884.

Scholarships and Open Exhibitions for 1885.—The next Examination for Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions at St. John's College will take place in December, 1884. There will be open for competition, besides certain Exhibitions, two Minor Scholarships of £50 per annum and two of £75; also such Foundation Scholarships as shall be vacant, two of which may after the commencement of residence be increased in value to £100 each.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in any of the following subjects:—Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Hebrew or Sanskrit.

The Examinations will begin on Tuesday, December 16, 1884. Successful candidates will be required to commence residence not later than October, 1885. Further particulars of the Scholarships and Exhibitions may be obtained in October, 1884, on application to one of the Tutors.

We quote from the *Portfolio* for June the following criticisms on our portraits of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, now forming part of the Exhibition of Portraits at the Fitzwilliam Museum:—

"Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., is the person of whom Cambridge possesses the largest number of likenesses. The University Library has one portrait of her; St. John's has four, and Christ's has the same number, and this is not counting certain old glass paintings, which, of course, find no place in the present exhibition. The originals, from one or other of which the rest are copied, are two—the kneeling figure from St. John's Gallery, and the standing full-length from the Chapel of Christ's College. The former of these is one of the most remarkable pictures in the University. It is painted in tempera on panel, and used to hang in the College Chapel. It became so dilapidated in the course of time that a copy was made and hung in the Hall, whilst the original was relegated to a store-room and forgotten. A few years ago it was once more brought to light, and hung in the position it usually occupies. It was never a first-rate picture, but it is exceedingly interesting. The Lady is represented kneeling at prayer with her book open

before her. She wears a nun's head-dress. Her face bears the marks of age and care. Originally it may have been well-painted, the white head-dress being certainly good in the design of its folds. The hands are now miserably re-painted, and are like nothing so much as glove-trees. There is much gold introduced into the brocaded stuffs, but it is painted with little skill. The standing full-length of the same Lady in Christ's College was probably the work of the painter Harry Maynerde, done at the command of the Lady Margaret's executors, and by them presented to the College. Maynerde, it is interesting to observe, was one of the witnesses to Holbein's will."

"Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, is represented in four portraits, two of which are mere gallery copies of some poor original. One of the others comes from Queens' College, and is a good copy of the fourth, which belongs to St. John's. This picture is the only genuine Holbein in Cambridge, and was once a very fine specimen of the work of the greatest German portrait painter. Unfortunately it has been much re-painted (though the face is for the most part intact), and has apparently at some time been hung in a place exposed to the full sunlight, which has blistered it a good deal. It is a half-length picture, full face, of a man who has visibly out-lived his day, and has passed through many a weary hour of care. The eyes are fixed full upon the spectator very gravely. They have a look as if they were only held open with pain. Trouble has modelled the cheeks and furrowed the brow. Even the hands are expressive of the same settled state of mind. The artist has placed his signature, 'H. H.' upon one of the rings."

The Library.—The College Library has just been enriched by the addition of five rare early-printed mathematical treatises presented by Mr. Pendlebury. Mathematical students will be glad to hear that the collected edition of Cauchy's mathematical works (now in course of publication) is also to be given to the Library by the same donor. Classical students will be interested to know that Merguet's Lexicon to Cicero's Orations (just completed) is shortly to be added.

W. J. Sollas, M.A., late Fellow of the College, and now Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin, was on Thursday, May 29, admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science.

Mr. S. Lavington Hart, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Physics, has been approved by the Senate as a Teacher in Physics with reference to the regulations for Medical Degrees.

G. B. Matthews, B.A., Senior Wrangler in 1883, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the North Wales College, Bangor. We congratulate him heartily on this appointment, obtained so early in his career.

The Fellows resident in College issued invitations to an "At Home" for Thursday evening, June 5; some 400 guests (amongst whom was Prince Albert Victor) were present, and the Combination-room and Hall were completely filled.

The advance of the May Term, combined with exceptionally favourable weather, has already brought a number of old Johnnians to Cambridge and to the College. Among those whose presence we have noted are The Bishop of Hereford, Mr. F. H. Colson, Mr. Aneurin Williams, Rev. W. Fea, and Messrs. W. S. Sherrington, Edmunds, P. Scott, Falcke, Izon, Lloyd, Landor, R. F. Charles, and Apperley.

We notice the following publications by Members of the College: "The Mishna: as illustrating the Gospels," by W. H. Bennett, B.A., Fry Hebrew Scholar (Deighton & Co.); and "The Indo-Chinese Opium Trade," by J. Spencer Hill, B.A., Maitland Prize Essay, 1882 (Frowde, London).

We understand that the second volume of Mr. J. B. Mullinger's *History of the University* will be published in the Long Vacation. It brings the work down to the accession of Charles I., and includes the period marked by the promulgation of the Elizabethan Statutes, and the foundation of Magdalene, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Colleges.

The extension of the Union Buildings is of some importance to us as a College, for we are more conveniently situated with regard to it than any other College, except perhaps the Trinity Master's Courts, and to a large number of Johnnians it is a place of continual resort. Many of us were therefore interested in the laying of the Foundation Stone, which took place on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ferrers, and the Master of St. John's and several members of the College were among the guests. The proceedings were opened by a statement from J. R. Tanner, B.A. (Hon. Secretary of the Building Committee), relating to the history of the scheme for extension, and, after the stone had been laid, speeches were made by two veterans of the Society, Lord Houghton and Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., followed by Professor Michael Foster and the President of the Oxford Union. Several members of the College, both resident and non-resident, have subscribed largely to the Building Fund. The Master has given £20, and the Earl of Powis, who has always taken a special interest in the prosperity of the Society, sent £25.

We understand that on Wednesday next, June 11, the Wilderness is destined to change to an oasis, and the Backs to blossom as the rose. A Committee has been formed, with Mr. Smith as President and E. Fisher as Secretary, to make arrangements for giving a College Garden Party, similar to the one which was so successful two years ago. There will be

Lawn Tennis in the Paddock from 2.30 to 5.30, and Refreshments and Music in the Wilderness. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. Smith's rooms, Second Court, between 12.30 and 1.30 P.M. each day, or from any member of the Committee. It is hoped that members of the College, by getting tickets for their friends in other Colleges, will do what they can to make the Garden Party a success.

CLASSICAL EXAMINATION, (1st Year).

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Pond	Feddon }	Atherton
Herbert	Foxley }	Pugh
Ram	Brereton }	Howell
Smith	Thornton }	Jones
	Clay, S. }	Mandy }
	Hockin }	Sharp }
	Toppin }	Surgey
		Mitchell
		Sampson

Ægotat—Livesey.

NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>First Class (13).</i>	<i>Second Class (23).</i>	<i>Third Class (17).</i>
Fuller, L. J.	Cousins	Bain
Shore	Gepp	Craggs
Wills, H. T.	Olive	Leon
	Williams, A. H.	

MORAL SCIENCE TRIPOS.

<i>First Class (0).</i>	<i>Second Class (4).</i>	<i>Third Class (2).</i>
_____	Boys-Smith	_____
	Frost	
	Smith, H. W.	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Most of us have, during the earlier part of our existence, "gone in for" some kind of Athletic or other, Rowing, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Racquets, or even Fives; and whether young or old, we still advocate with our most powerful arguments the favourite pastime of our youth, and in the earnestness of our enthusiasm attempt to persuade everyone, regardless of age or sex, that it is the best and most beneficial form of exercise.

Now at the 'Varsity (we had better say at St. John's, for we are writing concerning, and for the good of, our College) there is no pastime which needs more recommendation than rowing—not because it is inferior to any of the other pastimes pursued at the 'Varsity—far from it—but simply because it is only at a few public schools that the advantages of rowing are enjoyed, and hence a very large number of men come up absolutely ignorant even of the rudiments of this aquatic accomplishment.

The cricketer usually comes up a cricketer; the football man also usually comes up with some reputation—these are not creatures which can easily be made after they come up to the

'Varsity; and hence, unless a "Fresher" entertains the idea of "Double Blue," it is almost useless to put before him the advantages of any athletic other than that in which he already feels somewhat at home. But the "oar" seldom (as already said) comes up with a reputation; he has to be made, and then he makes a name for himself—both here and elsewhere; here we have at once a most powerful argument in favour of boating—that an oar can be made and in a very short time too.

And it is not the heavy men only who are capable of being made into oars—the light weight too has his place, and he is an essential. What should we do for a bow or a two if the light men were to say, 'Oh, I can never be an oar because I'm not heavy enough, and, therefore, not strong enough.' But this by no means follows as a necessary consequence, since it is in light men that we often find most "wire" and "last," and, as a matter of fact, it is to our light weights that we look for "style" and "smartness." Where a light man who pulls his weight well is obtainable he is often preferred to a heavy one who can only do the same. We all know well what Prior did for us in the boating world—and he weighed somewhat over 9 stone.

We must add a word here in commendation of those who have not been fortunate enough to get into "eights," and who yet support the Club, but we daresay that they feel a certain amount of pride in wearing the uniform of the L. M. B. C.; not only because our Club and uniform are the oldest in existence, but also because the records compare favourably with those of any other club in Cambridge. It may be here mentioned, for the information of those who do not yet know it, that our First Boat has not been below fifth on the river for the last 35 years; and also that we are only beaten by Trinity in the number of Blues.

The crew of the First Boat has undergone no change in its constitution since our last issue, and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that they have been out regularly every afternoon, made us expect to see considerably more improvement in "style" and "pace" than the boat at present possesses.

A few members of the boat seem not yet—though late as it is—to have learned the precise moment when their weight ought to be applied in order to give the boat a unity of beginning. We think 5, 3, and bow the worst in this respect, and consider it due to their somewhat erratic swing forward.

Stroke (Symonds) is not so neat with his finish and recovery as he was; he must bear in mind, that using his arms at the finish in no way improves the pace of the boat. Otherwise he is rowing well.

Gilling is rowing powerfully at 7, but he needs to remember that the bow side depend entirely on him for their time.

Brown at six is still the mainstay of the boat, and is rowing as well as we have ever seen him.

Craggs at 5 is rowing better than he was ; but he still hurries his slide back, and needs to sit up more at the finish. He must bear in mind his want of beginning above alluded to.

Fletcher at 4 is still rowing fairly well, but his work is somewhat impeded by a want of steadiness in the forward swing ; he should get his arms straight sooner.

Francis at 3 is rowing fairly, his only fault being the one above alluded to. He gets his hands away well.

Roseveare at 2 has improved very much, but he still needs to keep his back straighter.

Mason is still rather short, but is rowing fairly.

The First Boat have not improved so rapidly this week as might have been expected of them, but we are sanguine enough to hope that, at all events, they will keep their place. The rowing is far from being unanimous, though the oars look fairly neat ; the work is not applied simultaneously. If they only manage to drop together before next Wednesday, however, they should do well.

The Second Boat are well together, but seem a little afraid of doing too much work. This is a great mistake, and we hope that when they find a boat after them in the races they will realize the fact.

J. C. Brown, Captain.

	st.	lb.
<i>bow</i> J. A. Beaumont	9	8
2 H. Moxon	10	9
3 J. D. Scott	11	5
4 W. R. Blackett	11	9
5 A. C. Roberts	11	2
6 H. T. Lloyd	10	10
7 E. T. Woodhead	10	13
<i>str.</i> W. L. Bushe-Fox	10	10
<i>cox.</i> A. E. Foster	7	13

The Third Boat have got a fairly good stroke in May, but he is not very well backed up. They will have to work hard to keep their place.

H. T. Gilling, Captain.

<i>bow</i> — Wolfendale	6 F. L. Fowler
2 J. S. Mills	7 W. L. Orgill
3 R. A. Stuart	<i>str.</i> R. G. May
4 J. G. H. Halkett	<i>cox.</i> J. Pegge
5 J. Ashburner	

CRICKET CLUB.

The Club so far is in a flourishing condition, both as regards its success in the field and also its financial position ; to take the latter point first, it will suffice to say that at the beginning of this year we had a small balance in hand, for which we have to thank the energy and economy of the Treasurer ; last year the number of members compared well with that of 1882 ; this year it is feared that the members have slightly decreased, the Freshmen inclining to quality rather than quantity, and

thereby gratifying the Captain more than the Treasurer. A new institution introduced last year was in the presentation of bats to the Members of the Eleven who obtained the best average for batting and bowling, while the old rule still held good, that anyone playing for the 1st Eleven was presented with a bat for getting 75 runs or over in a foreign match, or for getting 6 wickets or over at a cost of 5 runs apiece or under; no one being allowed to obtain more than three bats in the season. Last year the bat for the best bowling average was won by Smith, and for batting by Robin.

To return to this season, we have as yet played 10 matches, and 10 men are in possession of the colours; these are E. Fisher (captain), A. H. Sharman (secretary), F. L. Thompson (treasurer), C. A. Smith, P. A. Robin, L. W. Reed, P. W. Stevens, C. Toppin, H. Hanmer, J. S. G. Grenfell; the last place in the team lies perhaps between H. Ward, A. Y. Baxter, E. W. Chilcott and H. S. Cadle. Of the ten mentioned above, the last three are the only new members; of whose capabilities it will not be out of place to give some account.

C. Toppin, a very successful fast bowler, and on a sticky wicket destructive; also good bat, safe to make runs, and can punish loose bowling to any extent; reliable field.

H. Hanmer scores tremendously off second-rate bowling, but is rather too anxious to hit it when good; good change bowler and field at cover-point, while his ability to throw with either hand makes him doubly valuable.

J. S. G. Grenfell, very steady bat, playing in good style; has done some brilliant things at point, and can take the wickets.

The following are the matches we have played as yet:—Corpus, Trinity, Peterhouse, Queens', Magdalene, Jesus, Pembroke, Caius, Old Reptonians, Emmanuel; of these we have won two (Caius and Magdalene), while we have drawn Corpus, Peterhouse, Queens', Old Reptonians and Emmanuel, nearly all, as will be seen below, greatly in our favour; we have lost Trinity, Jesus, and Pembroke. A more detailed account of the matches follows:

May 3rd v. Corpus:—Rain delayed the start till about 3.30, when a start was made: Fisher won the toss and elected to bat first, but after 3 wickets had been lost for 66 runs, the rain came down in such torrents as to preclude all possibility of continuing the match. Fisher made 31 and Grealfell 20, not out.

May 5th and 6th v. Trinity:—Trinity put a very strong team into the field against us, containing J. E. K. Studd, C. W. Wright, J. A. Turner, H. W. Bainbridge and other good men. We won the toss and went in on a wet wicket; very little stand was, however, made against the bowling of Milner and Sanderson, except by Smith and Fisher, who put on 44 runs between them out of a total of 58: at 51 Smith was unfortunately run out, and the last seven men made 6 runs between them.

The first innings of Trinity was even more remarkable than ours: Wright was taken prettily at the wicket off Smith's first ball, and Studd was clean bowled by him after making 7, Bainbridge and Marchant then put on 30 runs,

but after their departure Smith and Toppin carried all before them and disposed of the remaining seven batsmen for 14 runs.

On the second day we went in with an advantage of 5 runs, but did not fare much better than in the first innings, the wicket being very difficult: Fisher (21) and Reed (11) made the only double figures, and the innings closed for 62, leaving them 68 to get: this they did for the loss of two wickets.

St. John's 1st inns.		2nd inns.	
A. H. Sharman, c Sanderson, b Turner ..	6	1 b w, b Turner.....	6
J. S. Grenfell, c Eaton, b Sanderson	6	c Studd, b Milner	1
C. A. Smith, run out	23	b Milner	5
E. Fisher, c Wright, b Milner	11	c Marchant, b Turner ..	21
P. A. Robin, b Sanderson	0	c Sanderson, b Turner ..	1
H. Hanmer, c Spurway, b Milner.....	0	b Sanderson.....	4
C. Toppin, c Turner, b Milner	1	hit wkt, b Milner.....	5
L. W. Reed, not out	3	c and b Leaf.....	11
S. A. Notcutt, b Sanderson	0	run out	0
H. D. Rolleston, 1 b w, b Milner	2	st Wright, b Milner	2
H. Ward, c Sanderson, b Milner.....	0	not out	1
Extras	6	Extras.....	6

58

*62

Trinity 1st inns.		2nd inns.	
J. E. K. Studd, b Smith	7	c Notcutt, b Toppin	34
C. W. Wright, c Robin, b Smith	0	run out	10
H. W. Bainbridge, c and b Toppin.....	20	not out	17
F. Marchant, c Fisher, b Smith	10	not out	4
J. A. Turner, run out.....	3		
H. Eaton, c Grenfell, b Toppin	0		
E. P. Spurway, not out	3		
H. M. Milner, c Ward, b Smith	3		
F. E. Rowe, c Grenfell, b Smith.....	2		
C. H. Leaf, b Toppin.....	3		
L. Sanderson, b Toppin.....	0		
Extras	4	Extras	3

53

68

Bowling Analysis.

Trinity 1st inns.				2nd inns.			
Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.		Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.	
C. A. Smith	72	12	5	28	21	0	
E. Fisher	48	30	0	8	10	0	
C. Toppin	24	9	4	46	23	1	
				H. Ward....	12	10	0
St. John's 1st inns.				2nd inns.			
J. A. Turner	64	20	1	56	13	3	
H. W. Bainbridge..	28	4	0				
L. Sanderson	72	18	3	20	12	1	
M. H. Milner.....	36	10	5	104	23	4	
				C. H. Leaf ..	28	9	1

On May 8th we played Peterhouse. They won the toss and went in, scoring 139 (Buck 48): Toppin took 6 wickets for 33 run; we sent Hanmer and Grenfell, who stayed in for the rest of the afternoon and scored 87, Hanmer being not out 53, and Grenfell not out 27: want of time only prevented our winning the match.

May 9th v. Queens, saw another draw all in our favour: the scores were St. John's 234, of which Hanmer made 43, Smith 45, Baxter 27, and four others about 20 each: Queens' 53 for 6 wickets (Adams 32 not out).

* We do not find ourselves in a position to sustain all the arithmetical views entertained by the composer of this score.—*Edd.*

May 12th v. Magdalene.—In this match we scored an easy win. Magdalene went in first but could do nothing with the bowling of Toppin, who proved very destructive, taking 7 wickets at a cost of 24 runs. We went in and made 290 for 8 wickets, to which number Hanmer contributed 73, Toppin 44, Reed 33, Cadle 31 (not out), Hogg 28 (not out), and Grenfell 28.

On *May 14th* and *15th* we played Jesus on Jesus Close: Fisher lost the toss and they went in on a hard but somewhat bare wicket: Ward and Fisher started the bowling to Cobbold and Forbes: both hit about merrily till the latter was bowled by Fisher for 18, and Cobbold caught at slip for 32: after this the wickets fell rapidly till the 8th when Spilsbury, and Matheson got together and put on 60 runs: the innings closed for 149, Ward bowling very well, his seven wickets costing 55 runs. Our first innings was only saved from being a miserable display by a very steady innings by Sharman, who made 34 not out, without a chance. In the 2nd innings of Jesus, Arnold made 47 and Spilsbury 38, the total reaching 167: Fisher took 6 wickets for 63 runs: we were thus left with 244 to make to win, but proved quite unequal to the task. Grenfell played a very plucky innings of 55, and was unfortunately run out, and Baxter and Chilcott hit out well for 30 and 20 respectively. The total was 141, leaving Jesus victorious by 100 runs.

It will be seen from the score that we had a weak team, but the same must be said for that of Jesus.

Jesus 1st inns.		2nd inns.	
W. N. Cobbold, c Ward, b Fisher	32	c Cadle, b Hanmer	0
E. M. Forbes, b Fisher	18	b Fisher	11
P. M. Lucas, c and b Ward	4	b Fisher	0
H. A. Arnold, c Cadle, b Ward	0	run out	47
C. W. Wheeler, l b w, b Ward	20	b Fisher	0
W. J. Gray, c Grenfell, b Fisher	4	c Grenfell, b Hanmer	0
J. H. Roberts, b Ward	1	b Fisher	17
C. H. Moline, c Sharman, b Ward	4	c Baxter, b Fisher	13
J. C. Matheson, c Reed, b Ward	22	b Fisher	11
B. W. Spilsbury, not out	25	b Ward	38
J. H. Matthews, b Ward	6	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	30
	149		167

St. John's 1st inns.		2nd inns.	
H. Hanmer, b Moline	5	c Lucas, b Moline	0
J. S. Grenfell, b Moline	0	run out	55
E. Fisher, c Lucas, b Moline	0	c Wheeler, b Moline	9
A. H. Sharman, not out	34	b Moline	8
L. W. Reed, b Forbes	14	b Forbes	1
A. Y. Baxter, c Wheeler, b Moline	3	c Gray, b Forbes	30
E. W. Chilcott, c Gray, b Forbes	0	c Cobbold, b Moline	20
H. S. Cadle, b Forbes	0	c Spilsbury, b Moline	4
H. S. Ware, run out	4	b Moline	4
H. D. Rolleston, b Forbes	0	c Cobbold, b Forbes	4
H. Ward, b Moline	5	not out	0
Extras	10	Extras	10
	75		*141

Bowling Analysis.

Jesus 1st inns.				2nd inns.			
Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.		Balls.	Runs.	Wkts.	
H. Ware	110	55	7	68	40	1	
E. Fisher	96	64	3	142	63	6	
H. Hanmer	21	17	0	60	16	2	
				H. S. Cadle..	12	15	0

* See note on page 162.

May 17th v. Pembroke:—We again had a weak team, most of the best men being engaged in examinations or in other matches. Sharman won the toss and went in, the side making 167 (Reed 37): Pembroke then made 195 for 5 wickets, Hayes (98 not out) knocking the bowling all over the field.

May 19th v. Caius:—In this match we won by 48 runs on the first innings; Caius batting first made 73, Smith and Toppin carrying all before them, the former with 6 wickets for 23 runs, the latter 4 for 35. We made 121; Smith 34, Toppin 17.

May 24th:—Old Reptonians brought rather a hot team against us and were not disposed of till they had made 279, of which number Kearsey made 44, Grabham 48, Saunders 42: we had about an hour's batting and lost 3 wickets for 69, of which Toppin made 23 not out. For us Fisher was the most successful with the ball, taking 7 wickets for 82 runs.

May 28th v. Emmanuel:—They turned up with a weak team, and in consequence had an afternoon's fielding. We got the innings and made the sensational score of 481; of which Toppin claimed the large proportion of 232, a fine hard hit innings containing 26 fours, though not without some luck after he had passed the century. Hammer also hit vigorously for 110, which comprised 13 fours, a five, and a seven. Fisher made 47, including a hit out of the ground for 6 and 5 fours. Emmanuel did not bat.

The 2nd Eleven matches must not be passed over without some brief account: in all ten have now been played and one still remains (Selwyn): of these three have been won, three lost, and four drawn. Those that have been won are Caius, Trinity Hall, and Non-Colls.; those drawn, Jesus, Emmanuel, Christ and Pembroke; those lost, Corpus, Sidney and Clare. On three occasions sensational scoring has taken place on one side or the other: against Christ's we made 452, of which Cadle made 175 not out, Chilcott 96, Chaplin 37; against us Clare made 345 for four wickets, and Pembroke 513 for 9 wickets. In the last case there was a 1st Eleven match on the same day, which took away all the strong bowling.

The batting and bowling averages, results of matches, and characters of the Eleven will appear in the next number of the "Eagle."

RECEIPTS, 1883.

	£	s.	d.
Balance.....	3	8	6
Subscriptions	108	0	0
Donations.....	13	10	0
Long Vacation Subscriptions	21	3	6
Football Club (1882)	12	0	0
"Eagle" Lawn Tennis Club	12	0	0
"Inexpressibles"	4	0	0
From W. F. Smith, Esq. (for Fences).....	1	19	2
	£176	1	2

EXPENDITURE, 1883.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poor Rate	8	11	0			
Paving and Lighting Rate	4	15	0			
Water Rate	2	13	6			
Church Rate	0	14	3			
Land Tax	3	7	8			
				20	1	5
Beer Licence				3	3	9
Deane's Salary				30	0	0
Umpire				12	0	0
Scorer				5	0	0

Fields (May Term)	18	4	0
Fields (Long Vacation)	12	0	6
Hire of Rollers	2	0	0
Hire of Horse Machine	3	0	0
Horse Rolling	6	0	0
Cricket Nets	6	0	0
Cricket Balls	9	12	9
Five Bats for high scores	3	15	0
Two pairs of Gauntlets.....	0	17	0
Repairing Fences	1	19	2
Capitation Fees to University.....	13	4	0
Subscriptions returned by order of Committee	1	0	0
Spalding	3	6	6
Hills & Saunders (1882—3)	4	5	6
Watts (1882)	0	12	6
Sundries	3	0	7
	<hr/>		
	159	8	2
Balance.....	16	13	0
	<hr/>		
	£176	1	2

ST. JOHN'S LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Lawn Tennis for this Term is very nearly finished, as in a few days other more engrossing pursuits will take its place, and, on the whole, we have less reason to be dissatisfied with our performances than is generally supposed. Fourteen matches in all were arranged, some of which have been unavoidably put off, at the beginning of the season on account of the weather and lately through our opponents being unable to bring a team against us. Out of the matches we have played we have won four and lost four, so that the Club has greatly improved since last year. Unfortunately, however, none of the freshmen show great promise, and, unless we improve very much before next year, the College will again be left in the background in Lawn Tennis matters.

The Lawn Tennis Team has still one vacancy which will be filled up in a day or two; at present we have the following five men, all of whom have played in most of the matches:—H. Ward, W. J. Locke, E. J. Soares, F. Mellor, and A. B. Clifton. Several other members of the Club have played on various occasions, especially P. R. Christie, J. A. Pattinson, H. C. Hill, and C. W. Holder.

The Lawn Tennis Ties are approaching their end in the Singles, H. Ward will probably be victorious; and in Doubles L. Bushe Fox and J. V. Pegge will succumb to the same player with C. J. Pugh as his partner.

The Paddock is looking very bare, which it will always do as long as we depend entirely upon it for our Lawn Tennis.

THE EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our season this year has been chiefly remarkable for the promptness with which all ties have been played off and

for the small number of setts we have managed to win against our opponents. We have some reason for the latter, however, the fact being that our 'crack' player has only been able to represent us once, and two other good players, who have a great reputation in the College, have been most unfortunately out of form when they *have* managed to play for us. One of our oldest members, H. L. Harrison, has played for us in every match, and the thanks of the Club are certainly due to him for this and for the way in which he has played throughout the season. The ties are nearly over now. In the Single Ties, A. B. Clifton, having beaten H. E. Hill in the last round but one, has now to play H. Ward, who drew the bye, for the first prize. In the Double Ties H. Ward and H. E. Hill have to play A. B. Clifton and H. S. Gill in the final round. It has been suggested more than once that our match *v.* The College should be dropped, and this suggestion is more than likely to be adopted, seeing that this year half the men who played for the College were themselves prominent 'Eagles.' The Club, both socially and financially, is in a very flourishing condition, which latter may be proved at any time by walking down to the Club grounds, where tennis balls are freely distributed to certain lucky members of the 'Great Unwashed' at the rate of about 14 per diem.

RACQUETS.

Competition for the Newberry Cup.

One of the conditions on which Mr. Newberry, 25 years ago, presented this valuable Cup to the College was that it should be played for regularly each Term. This condition might certainly be dropped for the Summer Term, when none but the most indefatigable players are found energetic enough to pursue such a trying game. This Term two men, A. B. Clifton and H. E. Hill, entered for the Cup, which has just been resigned by the holder, H. S. Cadle. Last Term, after a splendid game, Clifton defeated Hill, but he was unable to repeat his victory this time, and in the end was somewhat easily beaten:

Scores.

Hill	13,	15,	15,	15 = 58.
Clifton	15,	7,	11,	4 = 37.

We should strongly recommend those who care for racquets to enter next Term for this Cup, as anyone, with practice, would stand a chance with the present players, and the Cup, besides being valuable, is capacious and capable of holding a large quantity.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

Motions as varied as usual have been brought before the notice of this Society during the present Term. They have,

however, been fewer in number owing to the fact that the Committee decided at an early date to hold meetings fortnightly during the May Term. Comparing the meetings of this Term with those held at the same time last year a marked difference is at once manifest. To a certain extent this may be accounted for by the fact that there are now no rules under revision, still this alone will not suffice to explain why it is that the attendance and interest shown in speaking has fallen off in a deplorable manner, except in the case of the debate held on May 3. It may be true that the heat has something to do with it, but this cannot be the only reason, for it has been hot in years gone by and yet the debates were in every way up to the average of other Terms. Reluctant as we are to confess it, we are afraid that the Society has fallen in the estimation of its members and that there is a lack of will to support it. When we look round to see what part Johnians are taking in other Debating Societies in Cambridge, we do not find them wanting, therefore it is not power that we need, if only it was centralised and had the same object in view—the development of the Debating Society. The position of a College Debating Society should be a commanding one; it should to a certain extent be a guide to the opinions of the majority on subjects of interest, moral, social, and political. It is, too, the only literary Society in a College which is open to all, where all sorts and conditions of men may meet to talk freely together, benefiting one another by mutual interchange of opinion.

Further, it is not only those who are well versed in a subject who should think of speaking; it is true that it should be, and is, one of the aims of a Debating Society to create an interest in the subjects discussed, and members would do well to think over a subject before attempting to speak upon it, but at the same time it is quite as much the aim of such a Society to teach men how to speak English in public as well as in private conversation, and how to put their thoughts, whether true or false, in words as concisely and clearly as possible. Since there is so much speaking to be done in the present day, it is surely reasonable to expect that any man who has had opportunities such as all University men have, should, when called upon, be able to acquit himself creditably. Yet to do this we must have practice, and how can any one expect to get this practice if he trifles away the golden opportunities of youth.

Let us then urge, for the sake of an institution so long established as our College Debating Society, which has in times past held so high a place in the estimation of other Colleges, and for the sake of the members themselves, that all reluctance and nervousness should be set aside, and a new era in the annals of the Society begin—an era of hearty support and interest.

A remnant is still faithful. While this is the case there

is yet hope that progress may at any time be made and that the Society may see better days.

In conclusion, replying to a letter which appeared in your last number, we would say that if any member has at any time a motion that he would like to hear discussed, the Secretary will be only too pleased to receive it; there is not the slightest reason why members should wait to be asked before they propose a motion.

The following gentlemen form the Committee for the current Term:

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, B.A.; G. C. M. Smith, B.A.; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; G. W. C. Ward, B.A.; E. P. Boys Smith; F. Mellor.

President—J. E. Jagger.

Vice-President—R. W. Phillips.

Treasurer—L. E. Shore.

Secretary—H. H. Carlisle.

Additional Members—C. Foxley and K. Suyematz.

The motions discussed were:

April 26th—"That this House condemns the principles of the Russian Nihilists." Proposer, J. E. Jagger. Opposer, H. S. Lewis. Carried.

May 3rd—"That this House views with disfavour the present Fashion in Ladies' Dress." Proposer, E. A. Goulding. Opposer, C. C. Frost. Carried.

May 17th—"That this House desires a Reformed Spelling of the English Language." Proposer, C. Foxley. Opposer, H. S. Lewis. Lost.

May 31st—"That it is the duty of every Englishman to actively support the Volunteers." Proposer, H. T. Wills. Opposer, C. C. Frost.

C. U. R. V.

B. Company.

Little has been done since the inspection, examinations being fatal to drills.

The Company Cup was shot for on Wednesday May 28th. It was won by Capt. Wills with a score of 60 points.

At a meeting of the Company held in Capt. Wills' rooms on Friday, May 30th, Sergt. R. F. Scott was elected to the vacant Commission in the Company. It was decided to consider the question of altering the rules for shooting for the Company Cup, as they are very antiquated.

The Roe Challenge Cup, open to all members of the Company who have joined since last May Term, will be competed for on Thursday, June 5th.

THE THESPIDS.

The Thespids selected June 5th and 6th for the giving of one of those dramatic evenings, which have come to be so much looked forward to by the fortunate guests of the Club. On this occasion the performance consisted of A. Halliday's two-act Comedy "Checkmate," and "Fighting by Proxy," a Farce by James Kenney. Before entering into detailed criticisms, it is pleasant to say that this selection proved a very happy one, and resulted

in one of the best entertainments which the Thespids have ever given. The interest of "Checkmate" is occasioned by a double exchange of personalities, the first between *Sir Everton Toffee* (C. D. Lord) and *Sam Winkle*, his groom (H. Morrell-Mackenzie), the second between *Miss Charlotte Russe*, an heiress (W. Howarth) and her maid, *Martha Bunn* (G. F. G. Dill), neither the men nor the ladies having at first any doubts that the other parties are what they profess to be. In these circumstances Mr. Morrell-Mackenzie, as the *soi-disant* baronet, achieved a conspicuous success throughout, even improving greatly on his notable impersonation of *Ginger* in December last. The tendency to over-act, which in that case spoilt a very amusing performance, now only showed itself, if at all, quite at the end of the piece. Even to mention it seems hypercritical, when *Sam Winkle* gave such a delightfully fresh and racy specimen of the genus groom. For it was quite plain that *Sam Winkle*, raised to the 'hupper sere' was the same *Sam Winkle* who had told the story of his methods with the fair, a piece of life-like comedy, by the way, not soon to be forgotten. Mr. Howarth looked well as *Miss Charlotte Russe* and acted with his usual refinement, while Mr. Dill (*Martha*) was decidedly good after his adoption of the higher civilization. Mr. Lord, by careful acting, earned a "call"; but it must be confessed that he lacks animation, and, in consequence, the episode early in the second Act, when the cousins, both in their disguise as domestics, are together in the wood, gave the only cause in the evening for a certain flagging in the interest of the audience. Next to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Barnett as *Henry*, the waiter, was most completely successful; in fact, aided by a capital get-up, he gave a great deal of character and drollery to an unimportant part. *Parsley* (R. T. Gardner), *Strap* (N. P. Symonds), *Cheeks* (J. G. H. Halkett), and *Bottles* (J. G. King) completed the cast one and all in a very satisfactory manner.

"Fighting by Proxy" is a cleverly contrived Farce, and thanks greatly to J. G. H. Halkett as *Mr. Flinch* it proved extremely amusing in places. Mr. Halkett makes up perfectly as an old man, and as *Flinch* he acted with very great brightness and humour. We were especially struck with the scene when he received the news that he had 'by proxy' slain a fellow-creature, and again when in the darkened room the conscience-stricken *Flinch* and *Allsop* see, each, as they think, the ghost of the other, and then discover mutually that their supposed victims have returned to life: Mr. Moresby, as *Mrs. Stilton*, looked his part well. His enunciation is not, however, sufficiently studied for a stage. Mr. Dill, as the ingénue *Sophia*, was hardly seductive enough to deserve the love of the rather languid *Captain Clairmont* (E. J. Soares). The latter found his attention a good deal taken by his eyeglass, but, as usual, he proved a picturesque element. H. T. Barnett was again good as *Mr. Stilton*, and N. P. Symonds played *Jack Minus* with plenty of life and expression. R. T. Gardner appeared not quite at home in the character of *Mr. Allsop*.

It only remains for us to express our admiration of the scenery and stage management, which must have cost much thought and anxiety, and to congratulate the Thespids that, even when some of their most famous dramatic power is held in reserve, they can still show such accomplished actors as Mr. Morell-Mackenzie, Mr. H. T. Barnett, and Mr. Halkett.

We have received from another correspondent the following criticism:—

On Thursday, June 6th, the Thespids gave another of their pleasant and entertaining performances in a Lecture-room in the College, kindly lent by the authorities.

The performance commenced soon after the appointed time with the Farce "Fighting by Proxy," which, however, was somewhat interrupted by the arrival of guests at intervals during the entire piece. Mr. Halkett and

Mr. Gardner are the combatants, and Mr. Halkett's *Flinch* struck us as being a fair performance (perhaps the best in the Farce with the exception of Mr. Barnett).

Mr. Halkett was funny, though perhaps not quite strong enough, but still he fairly brought out his points.

Mr. Gardner was energetic, but more grotesque than funny. Voice and make-up both being good.

Mr. Barnett's *Stilton* we thought an excellent performance; he was dull, stupid, heavy,—remarkably so—important, nervous, imperious, all in turn, and each phase of the character was funny and each natural. We expected to hear in the course of the dialogue why *Stilton* wore one of his whiskers longer than the other, but we were disappointed.

Messrs. Soares and Symonds, as the two officers, both looked well; the former, however, seemed a little self-conscious and constrained. Mr. Symonds was very easy but not quite energetic enough. Mr. Dill looked nice as *Sophia*, which was all he had to do.

Whether Mr. Moresby possesses any dramatic talent we are unaware; he seemed so uncertain of his words and positions that we are entirely unable to judge of his ability.

After an interval, which the hospitality of the Club rendered far from tedious to their visitors, the curtain rose on "Checkmate"—the Comedy which formed the *pièce de résistance* of the evening. "Checkmate," by the prolific veteran Andrew Halliday, is an amusing farcical Comedy, with an original and bold idea for its main plot, which has been most skilfully treated. *Sir Everton* was originally played by Dewar, afterwards long associated with the Bancroft management. Danvers—a prince of drolls—was *Sam Winkle*. Charlotte Saunders played *Martha Bunn*; and that dashing brunette—Miss M. Oliver (Pattie) impersonated *Charlotte Russe*.

The piece is one which is already an old favourite; it is therefore unnecessary for us to describe in detail the intricacies of the plot. Sufficient to say, that the double change of character by Master and Man, Mistress and Maid, gives ample scope for the display of talent, and that various diverting incidents lead pleasantly up to the inevitable "dénouement."

Mr. C. D. Lord, as *Sir Everton Toffee*, did not seem quite easy in his impersonation; but the rôle is by no means easy, and seems to have been considerably slurred by the author—except in his one long tedious scene with *Charlotte Russe*.

Mr. Morell Mackenzie must be congratulated on his exceedingly comic rendering of the part of *Sam Winkle*, but his performance in the Second Act did not at all approach his delivery of the coachman's *ars amandi* in the first—as he was at times tempted to cross that line which separates "Comedy" from "Farce." His make-up was very careful, and the effect exceedingly funny. His appearance seemed to bring the scent of the hay and the stable across the footlights.

Mr. W. Howarth played *Charlotte Russe*, the heroine, in his usual ladylike style; his gestures and movements (although perhaps rather wanting in repose) were as girlish as ever.

The *Martha Bunn* on this occasion was Mr. G. F. Dill, and he had a difficult part to play; for a man to represent a common girl, and to be cunning without being vulgar, is no slight trial. His performance was funny, with an occasional tendency to over-act, especially in his movements and facial expressions, his powerful sneer being almost a chronic complaint.

The audience was delighted once more to meet their old friend the typical stage-waiter, capably played by Mr. Barnett.

The four "supers" cheered with a precision which would do credit to any stage.

A large and appreciative audience filled the room and signified their approval in a hearty manner, the academic associations of the spot fully compensating for the lengthy "waits," which are inevitable where the space behind the scenes is but limited.

The "Thespids" may again be congratulated on an undoubted success.



MILTON AT CAMBRIDGE.*

NONE of our few great modern dramatists† has remarked that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men." At first sight, this statement looks suspicious. We are apt to mistake it for the utterance of some village Hampden who is conscious of his greatness but unable to convince the world of the fact, and is then inspired to administer consolation to himself and others who may be enduring the same disappointment. But perhaps it may be applied in a different way, and serve to point a moral for ourselves, who are not great, and therefore not disappointed. Cambridge, biographically speaking, knows nothing of her greatest men. Concerning great men who are present among us our knowledge is abundant. The respectful freshman sees how the Vice-Chancellor and the Head Porter of Trinity bestride the University world; he can never forget their greatness—it towers perpetually before him, awing his nature into obedience, and bowing his whole being into an attitude of worship. The second year man is less reverential, but even he is occasionally subdued by proctorial greatness, and so on, through the whole body academic, a tendency towards hero-worship may be seen in operation.

But the obligation to reverence our great men carries with it an obligation to know something about them. It may not be within our power to study the biography of the Vice-Chancellor for the

* The authority for most of the facts mentioned in this article is Masson, "Life of Milton," Vol. I.

† Sir H. Taylor, "Philip Van Arteveldt."

time being (because it has not yet been published), but we all know him by sight; we may be unavoidably prevented from ascertaining under what star the master of any given college was born, but we know something of what he is celebrated for; we may not at the beginning of the academical year be on terms of intimacy with the proctors, but we soon repair this omission by interviewing them, even if we only meet them in the street.

Why is it then that we know so little of Cambridge men of the past generations? Why is it that no one would correct you if you suggested that Gray had gone to Oxford or that Byron had distinguished himself at St. Andrew's? Why is it that no one knows anything about Wordsworth, except that he kept near the kitchens and was given to writing his name on panes of glass? Why is it that we are absolutely ignorant of the career of Milton at the University, except that like all other great men he planted a mulberry tree somewhere in the neighbourhood of Christ's?*

The object of the present paper is to collect some facts concerning one of the great men of a past generation, who, though he was never Head Porter of Trinity, has yet made a noise in the world—John Milton of Christ's.

Milton's connexion with Cambridge does not begin till the middle of February, 1625, but it may be worth while to notice what his previous history had been. His earlier education had been at home under private tuition, but about the year 1620, when he was twelve years old, he was entered at St. Paul's School, and passed under the care of Dr. Gill, the Head Master, a gentleman who had quite a reputation as an educator of youth. He was "esteemed by "most persons to be a learned man, a noted Latinist,

* Why is it that the guileless visitor to Cambridge goes away with the idea that a mulberry tree and an acacia are barely distinguishable, and that the Fellows' Gardens are otherwise called the Second Court?

"critic, and divine, and also to have such an excellent way of training up youth that none in his time went beyond him: whence 'twas that many noted persons in Church and State did esteem it the greatest of their happiness that they had been educated under him." He is also described as "a very ingeniose person, as may appear by his writings; notwithstanding, he had his moods and humours, as particularly his whipping-fits." Under the care of this pedagogue Milton remained at least four years, perfecting himself in Classics, for which St. Paul's School was famous, and which at that time was the only course of study encouraged there. Here, says one writer, "he was entered into the rudiments of learning and advanced therein with... admirable success, not more by the discipline of the school, and the good instructions of his masters... than by his own happy genius, prompt wit and apprehension, and insuperable industry; for he generally sat up half the night, as well in voluntary improvements of his own choice, as the exact perfecting of his school exercises; so that at the age of fifteen he was full ripe for academical training." This early ripeness seems to have impressed his parents, and thus, in 1625, at the age of sixteen, he was sent to the University.

In 1625 the University of Cambridge was very different for residential purposes to what it is now. University requirements were much the same, except that four years' residence was necessary to qualify for a degree instead of three, and three years more were necessary in order to qualify for the degree of M.A. But the whole routine of life seems strange to us, who keep separate kettles, and do not rise at 6.45 more days in the week than we can help. College Chapel was at five o'clock in the morning, and it was the custom to append to the morning service, at any rate on some days, a homily by one

of the Fellows. After Chapel there was a breakfast in Hall, followed by lectures continuously until twelve o'clock Hall. It was not until after this that students were free to dispose of their time; they were required to attend evening Chapel, and to appear at supper in Hall at seven o'clock; with these exceptions their time was their own.

But this expression "their time was their own" must be understood in a strictly limited sense. They were not free to go to Newmarket, or to do the Grantchester grind, or even to play marbles on the Senate House steps; for we are told that "no student "below the standing of B.A. in his second year was "suffered to go" into the town, "unaccompanied by "his Tutor or by a Master of Arts. In their conversation with each other, except during the hours of "relaxation in their chambers, the students were "required to use Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew. When "permitted to walk into the town, they were forbidden to go into taverns or into the sessions, or "to be present at boxing-matches, skittle-playings, "dancings, bear-fights, or cock-fights, or to frequent "Sturbridge fair, or even to loiter in the market or "about the streets. In their rooms they were not "to read irreligious books, nor to keep dogs or 'fierce "birds,' or to play at cards or dice, except for about "twelve days at Christmas, and then openly and in "moderation." The punishments for the breach of these rules were various, but, as a last resort, if other means of correction failed, three high officials, the Master and Tutor of the offender's College, and the Vice-Chancellor himself, were empowered in the case of the younger students "*virgâ corrigere*"; and this power was so systematically exercised, that regular floggings took place in Trinity College Hall on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock, at which the Master officiated in the presence of all the undergraduates, summoned for the purpose. It is probable,

however, that by the time of Milton the severity of the statutes had been relaxed, and there was less interference with individual liberty in every way than the letter of the law would lead us to suppose.

So far we have been noticing the differences between the Cambridge of the Seventeenth Century and our own; but there are also resemblances. Smoking was a universal practice, and blazers of a primitive kind were not unknown, for we read that the undergraduates wore "new-fashioned gowns of "any colour whatsoever, blue or green, or red, or "mixt, without any uniformity, but in hanging sleeves, "and their other garments light and gay, some with "boots and spurs, others with stockings of divers "colours reversed one upon another, and round rusty "caps." It was to a Cambridge of the blazer and the pipe, then, that John Milton came up as a freshman in the early spring of 1625.

There is some doubt about the details of his entry at Christ's. The date of his admission was Feb. 12, 1625, the middle of the Lent Term, but a letter of his, written from London in March, proves that he was not in Cambridge at that time, and it is probable that in February he only put his name upon the College books. The date of his Matriculation was April 9, 1625, when he was entered on the University Register with six other men from Christ's. This date is of some interest, as it is just twelve days after the death of King James I., and Milton on his arrival must have found Cambridge in the excitement of the beginning of a new reign. Apparently this was likely to make an even greater impression on the University then than such an event would at the present day, as the ceremonial of mourning was carried out with the greatest minuteness by a body that prided itself on its loyalty, and the rejoicings over the accession of the new

king would be a long interruption in ordinary University life.*

Tradition identifies Milton's rooms in College as the first floor rooms on the first staircase in the first court on the left of the gate. They are not very large, and have the usual appearance of College rooms. The phrase "Milton's rooms" is, however, calculated to mislead. Imagination pictures a congenial solitude, which the poet could people with creatures of his fancy,—a place where bright thoughts dawned upon him, and reflection fitted him for his future work. Unfortunately this vision vanishes when we turn to the contemporary accounts of College life. It was rare even for a Fellow to have a set of rooms for himself, and at least two undergraduates always occupied a single room. The original statutes of Christ's seem to have contemplated an arrangement still more at variance with our modern ideas, for they run as follows:—"Our wish is that the Fellows sleep "two and two, but the scholars four and four, and that "no one have alone a single chamber for his proper "use, unless perchance it be some Doctor, to whom, "on account of the dignity of his degree, we grant the "possession of a separate chamber." At Christ's it was more difficult to get good rooms without interest than at other Colleges, because the Master had the disposal of them, and he made a point of granting

* A story is told in connexion with this great event which reminds us in its general outline of other stories of later date. It is said that the scholars in all the Colleges found great difficulty in remembering to introduce "*Carolus Regem*" in the prayers instead of the "*Jacobum Regem*," to which they were accustomed. The dons, however, made a great point of it, and one unlucky man, who had perhaps got into difficulties, for his forgetfulness, made such efforts to remember *Carolus* instead of *Jacobus*, that when he was put on to read the Psalms and came to the phrase "the God of Jacob," *Deus Jacobi*, he carefully altered it into *Deus Caroli*. Compare the later legend of a certain Scholar (of King's) who commenced the First Lesson "Here beginneth the 41st chapter of the "Gospel according to Isaiah."

the best to those of the Fellows who were his own relatives,* for the use of their pupils. As Milton's Tutor was not related to the Master, we may regard him as almost fortunate in being able to share a room with another pensioner of his year, Robert Pory.

Milton's first year at the University was not destined to include a very long residence. He came up in the middle of the Lent Term, perhaps intending to reside for the rest of the year, including the long vacation, for in those days vacations were kept with less strictness than they are at present; but the year 1625 was a year of the Plague, and by the end of July the University was deserted and the town in great distress, from the precautions which were taken to prevent infection being brought into it. On August 1st a grace of the Senate was passed to discontinue University sermons during the Plague, and soon after Sturbridge fair was forbidden by Royal proclamation. One of the Fellows of Christ's, writing early in September, hints that the few dons still in residence were likely to be speedily starved out: "All our market to-day could not supply our commons for night. I am steward, and am fain to appoint eggs, apple pies, and custards, for want of other fare. They will suffer nothing to come

* A Fellow of Christ's, writing in 1627, says "Our Master here hath the absolute disposal of chambers and studies; howsoever the statute limits his power by discretion to dispose according to quality, desert, and conveniency, yet, himself being the only judge, that limitation is to no purpose. And—to tell tales forth of school—our present Master is so addicted to his kindred that, where they may have a benefit, there is no persuasion, whosoever hath the injury....The plot is first to get the chambers that are convenient out of the possession of others, and then to appropriate them to his kinsmen-fellows, so to allure gentlemen to choose *their* tuition, as stored with rooms to place *them*....I have not yet spoken to our Master, because it is a little hell to go about it; but I shall take the fittest opportunity, though I know not how it will prove."

"from Ely....We cannot have leave scarce to take "the air." Apparently this unpleasant condition of things was not having a soothing effect upon the more irritable residents, for he says shortly after, "We have but one M.A. in our College, and this "week he was punished 10*d.* for giving the porter's "boy a box on the ear because he would not let "him out at the gates." It is only reasonable to suppose that Milton went down with the other undergraduates in June or July, and thus closed comparatively early his first academical year.

The biographical details we possess concerning Milton as a freshman are very disappointing, and our information about his second year of residence is scarcely less so. In one respect, however, it is a notable year, for in addition to several Latin compositions both in poetry and prose, he wrote one of his English poems: "On the death of a fair Infant dying of a Cough"—better known by its opening lines:—

"Oh fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading timelessly,
Summer's chief honour if thou hadst outlasted
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossom dry:
For he, being amorous on that lovely dye
That did thy cheek envermeil, thought to kiss;
But killed, alas, and then bewailed his fatal bliss."

The heading, "*anno ætatis* 17," determines the date of this poem.

This year had also an importance of its own in Milton's personal history, for he appears to have had some disagreement with his Tutor, Chappell. On internal evidence supplied by some of his poems, it is supposed that he was sent down for part of the Easter Term on this account, and it is quite certain that when he came up again, after the Easter Term had begun, he was under a new Tutor, Tovey, instead of Chappell. It is perhaps another form of

this tradition recorded by Dr. Johnson when he states that "Milton was one of the last students of either "University that suffered the public indignity of corporal correction." The statement in another form certainly appears in an early life of Milton, where Chappell himself is spoken of as undertaking the duty, and it is hinted that it was this mistaken kindness on Chappell's part that caused the misunderstanding between him and his pupil, but the character of the entry in the MS.* is such as to throw some suspicion upon it.

The historical records of Milton's third academical year (1626-7) are singularly barren. Only a single fact of interest survives; that in the October Term, he wrote a Latin poem on "The Fifth of November," which has been described as "one of the very "cleverest and most poetical of all Milton's youthful "productions."

Concerning the following year nothing of special interest is known, and the discriminating biographer will probably pass on to Milton's fifth year at Cambridge—the year 1628-9, when he reached his twentieth year. This is specially interesting, because it is the year of his degree. We have already had occasion to notice that twelve terms of residence were necessary before an undergraduate could proceed to

* The original passage runs, "His first tutor there was Mr. Chappell, "from whom receiving some unkindness, he was....transferred to the "tuition of one Mr. Tovell (Tovey)." The words "whipt him" are inserted in the MS. between the lines over the words "some unkindness" as if to explain the precise nature of the unkindness. A commentator remarks.... "That it is an interlineation, and not part of the text, suggests that Aubrey "....picked it up from gossip; and it is exactly the kind of fact that "gossip delights to invent." It is to be hoped there are also independent reasons against it, as the one quoted seems to be just the kind of argument that anyone sentimentally interested in proving that Milton never was flogged, would be likely to press to an extreme. There is no reason in the nature of things why he should not have been guilty of a "youthful indiscretion," and received in an amiable spirit such punishment as the statutes apporportioned to offenders under eighteen years of age.

the degree of B.A.; and as Milton was a bye-term man, and had only kept one term in his first year, he could not graduate until the Lent Term of his fifth year. His name appears on the University books under date March 26, 1629, when he signed the usual subscriptions required by the Canons of those who desired to proceed to a degree. It is curious to notice the character of the formula thus accepted by one who was afterwards the great Puritan poet, and Latin Secretary to the Lord Protector Cromwell. It includes three points—the acceptance of the Royal Supremacy, of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Thirty-nine Articles. It is evident from this that the position on political and religious questions which Milton afterwards took up he did not commit himself to during his University career.

In accordance with the requirements of the University statutes, Milton remained three years longer in residence at Christ's as a Bachelor in order to qualify for his Master's degree, and it is the history of these three years that throws most light upon his way of life. The first year (1629-30) is memorable for two reasons—it was the year of the "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity"—one of the most beautiful of his shorter poems; it was also the year of a terrible visitation of the Plague. On the previous occasion, when the Plague had invaded the Eastern Counties, Cambridge itself had escaped; but this time it was destined to suffer severely. On April 24th, 1630, only a week after the infection had reached Cambridge, a Fellow of Christ's writes the following dismal letter:—"Our University is in a manner wholly dissolved, all meetings and exercises ceasing. In many Colleges almost none left. In ours of twenty-seven mess we have not five. Our gates strictly kept; none but Fellows to go forth, or any to be let in without the consent of the major part of our Society, of which we have but

"seven at home at this instant; only a sizar may go out with his tutor's ticket upon an errand.... Thus we live as close prisoners, and I hope without danger." The effect of this sudden interruption in the life of the University was great destitution in the town, and in the middle of the year a royal proclamation was issued, setting forth "the misery and decay" of Cambridge, and instructing the bishops of London, Winchester, and Lincoln to make a general collection in their dioceses on behalf of the poor of the town. During this visitation Milton himself was probably living in London, and here, towards the middle of the year 1630 he wrote his famous epitaph on Shakspeare, beginning:—

"What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in pilèd stones,
Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Under a star-pointing pyramid?"

The second of the three graduate years of Milton's University life brings us into contact with familiar Cambridge traditions. It is the year of the death of Hobson the carrier in the eighty-sixth year of his age. This Cambridge veteran had been carrier when Shakspeare was born, and he was still carrier when Milton was at Cambridge. By means of great business talent he had succeeded in acquiring a considerable amount of property, especially by letting out horses. "Being a man that saw where there might good profit arise, though the duller men overlooked it," and, "observing that the scholars of Cambridge rid hard," he kept "a large stable of horses, with boots, bridles, and whips, to furnish the gentlemen at once, without going from College to College to borrow," and in this way he made his money. But he still continued his duties as carrier, and travelled regularly from Cambridge to the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate, until forbidden by the authorities, on account

of the Plague, shortly before his death. Hobson and Milton were friends, and on his death he wrote the two celebrated epitaphs "On the University Carrier, "who sickened in the time of the vacancy, being "forbid to go to London by reason of the Plague."*

We are now approaching the end of the history of Milton's career at Cambridge. In 1632 he wrote his sonnet, "On having arrived at the age of twenty-three." This was the last piece of English poetry that he wrote while in residence. On July 3, 1632, in company with 206 other Bachelors, he took his Master's Degree, and soon after, having fulfilled the required term of residence, he went down.

An account of Milton's career at Cambridge ought not to omit some reference to his relation with Edward King, which he afterwards commemorated in his poem of "Lycidas." Edward King and his brother Roger, sons of Sir John King, Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Secretary to the Irish Government, were admitted at Christ's in the year 1626, when Milton had been in residence about a year and a half. There is reason to suppose that Milton and King became friends, and maintained their friendship after Milton had gone

* For the benefit of those who have not all the legends about old Hobson by heart it may be worth while to quote the following extract from a reliable authority:—"He bequeathed money to the Corporation, and the profits of "certain pasture-land (now the site of Downing College) towards the maintenance and heightening of the conduit in Cambridge. He also left money "to the poor of Cambridge, Chesterton, Waterbeach, Cottenham, and Buntingford, of which latter place he is believed to have been a native. He "was buried in the Chancel of Benedict's Church, but no monument or "inscription marks the spot....His saddle and bridle were preserved in the "Town-hall at Cambridge during the present century. A public-house in "the town was called 'Old Hobson,' and another 'Hobson's House,' but he "is traditionally said to have resided at the south-west corner of Pease Hill, "and the site of the two adjoining houses were his stables....The name "of Hobson has been given to a street in Cambridge, 'in which have long "resided Messrs. Swann and Son, carriers, who possess a curious portrait "of Hobson, mounted on a stately black nag. This was preserved for "many years at Hobson's London Inn, the Bull, in Bishopsgate Street.'" The story of 'Hobson's Choice' is too well known to need repetition here.

down, In 1630 King was chosen by special royal mandate to a Fellowship, though Milton, who was of higher standing, must have had a superior claim, but this does not seem to have disturbed their friendly relations, though a tradition to the contrary long survived. In 1637, Edward King was drowned at sea, while sailing from Chester Bay to Dublin, as the vessel he was in struck on a rock, and foundered not far from land. To commemorate his death, his College friends published a volume of memorial verses,* in which "Lycidas" appeared as a contribution.

* A very interesting copy of the original edition of this book is contained in the College Library (A 2, 39). It is a collection of twenty-three Latin and Greek pieces, entitled *Iusta Edovardo King naufrago ab Amicis mærentibus amoris & μνείας χρέον*, and thirteen English pieces called "Obsequies to the memorie of Mr. Edward King," of which "Lycidas" is the last. The volume is "printed by H. Buck and R. Daniel, printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1638." The other English pieces are very inferior to Milton's. The following curious entry, which bears on a question hinted at above, occurs in a very clear and well-formed hand upon a blank page opposite the title-page of the first collection :—

"The King's Mandat for this Mr. Edw : King dated
 "June : 10 : 1630 : is for his admifsion, and consequently
 "there could be no competition betwixt him and John
 "Milton, where there was no election. The Man-
 "dat is directed to Dr. Bainbridge Master, without
 "mention of the Fellows, or of any Election.

"This seems to destroy a famous story, so much
 "talked of with little ground.

"If Milton had any resentment, yt must have
 "been against the King, for sending his Mandat.

"The College gave him no offence, nor did Mr :
 "King, whose death he laments so passionately and
 "elegantly at the conclusion of these obsequies.

"John Milton Coll : Chr : commences A:B : añ : 1628, 9."

Those who are interested in Milton will find this curious old book well worth consulting. The text of "Lycidas" there printed contains several variations from the text of later editions. The poem itself contains at least two allusions to Cambridge. One is well-known and obvious :—

"Next Chamus (reverend sire) went footing slow,
 His mantle hairie, and his bonnet sedge,
 Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
 Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with wo;
 Ah! who hath reft (quoth he) my dearest pledge."

Thus one of the most tenderly pathetic of Milton's poems owed its conception to a friendship formed while he was at Christ's.

Concerning the general character of Milton's University course little can be said. He seems to have lived the ordinary life of a University man of his day, to have taken his degrees in the ordinary way, and then wandered out into the world again, without anyone having realised what a great place he was to fill in after times. That he was popular in his College we know from his own statement made in 1642. "It hath given me an occasion to acknowledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that more than ordinary respect which I found, above any of my equals, at the hands of these courteous and learned men, the Fellows of that College wherein I spent some years; who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them that I would stay; as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured

The other is not quite so apparent :

"For we were nurst upon the self-same hill,
Fed the same flock by fountain, shade, and rill;
Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd,
Under the glimmering eye-lids of the morn,
We drove a-field, and both together heard
What time the gray-fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night,
Oft till the ev'n-starre bright
Toward heav'n's descent had sloped his burnisht wheel.
Mean while the rurall ditties were not mute
Tempered to th' oaten flute:
Rough Satyres danc'd, and Fauns with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long;
And old Dametas lov'd to heare our song."

On this Masson remarks:—"The hill is of course Cambridge; the joint feeding of the flock is companionship in study; the rural ditties on the oaten flute are academic iambics and elegiacs; and old Damoetas is either Chappell, whom Milton has long ago forgiven [the rustication affair] or some more kindly Fellow of Christ's."

"of their singular good affection towards me." This, however, is all that we know of the way in which he was regarded in his own College, and it scarcely implies that Cambridge recognised the power that was hereafter to create the grand conceptions of "*Paradise Lost*." In the earlier years of his course he seemed to have been more conspicuous for his personal beauty than for his mental power, and his friends called him "*The Lady of Christ's*" because his complexion "*was exceeding fair*."

It is much to be regretted that our biographical information concerning Milton's University career is so defective as to make it possible to include in a single paper all the leading facts. The writer of this article has only attempted to arrange in chronological order the history of Milton's seven years at Christ's, in the hope of giving some definiteness to the misty traditions that cling to the memory of one of our "*greatest men*." Cambridge legends, whether they belong to the mythical "*Age of Milton*" or the modern "*Age of the Master of Trinity*," have a tendency to become vague, or else to disappear altogether. They are told in various ways, according to the ingenuity of the teller, and very often they suffer in the telling. In order to check this process of deterioration and destruction, steps should be taken to commit this folk-lore to writing, while yet there is time. The necessity of some such prompt action has led to the present attempt to deal with the legend of Milton. It is to be hoped that the same necessity will induce some specialist from a neighbouring College to collect the corresponding myths which have clustered round the personality of the Master of Trinity.


NOTE:—But what shall be said concerning Milton's mulberry-tree? On the whole we are inclined to reject this legend on the following grounds:—

1. That the tree is not old enough.

2. That a precisely similar story is told of Milton in connexion with an old mulberry-tree in the town of Stowmarket, where he used to go to visit his tutor, Young, who was Vicar there. This was standing in 1844, but much decayed.

3. That all great men are supposed to plant mulberry trees, when young, under the influence of a sort of presentiment of future greatness.

4. That it is not now the custom in Christ's to allow a casual Bachelor to plant trees in the Fellows' gardens—this being a privilege reserved exclusively for Fellows. Milton was never a Fellow, but only a Bachelor, at the time when the tree is supposed to have been planted.



BRUSSELS.—7TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

THE political history of Belgium for some months past has been of unusual interest and import: yet it contains few incidents more dramatic than that which will always be identified with the date at the head of these lines. Having by chance been a spectator of the events of that day, it has seemed to me that a brief account of what passed before my eyes might have some interest for readers of the *Eagle*.

I am neither desirous nor competent to go deeply into the political situation at the time; but a few words must be said. In Belgium the vital question of politics is that of the Church, which, according to M. de Laveleye, still has a great hold on the majority of the people, so that its power of refusing the sacraments is a formidable political weapon. This extraordinary and secret power which is inherent in the Church is the great difficulty of the so-called Liberals, who, to combat it, are driven to adopt a policy such as English Liberals (at any rate of the older sort) would view with repugnance, as contrary to Liberal principles. For instance, as the Church is most powerful with the lowest classes, the Liberal policy in Belgium is to oppose a great extension of the franchise; and this policy was approved by Gambetta. "Do not adopt universal suffrage in your country," he said to M. de Laveleye, "it will put you under the yoke of the clergy." In pursuance of the same policy of arriving at an eventual liberty

by a drastic course in the present, the Belgian Liberals in 1879 passed an Education Act which decreed the creation of a state secular school in every commune, without consideration of the efficiency of the existing schools, or of the wishes of parents. The law was of course resented widely; and when last June, through divisions in the Liberal camp, and through the sweeping results of the *scrutin de liste*, a Clerical Ministry succeeded to office, the law of 1879 was very speedily repealed.

At the date when I was in Brussels the new *loi scolaire* had passed the chambers, and only required the sanction of the king. Most Englishmen would probably consider it a just measure, as it provided that wherever there were three or four persons who claimed it, a state school should be constituted; but where it was contrary to the desires of the whole number of inhabitants, this need not be done. However, to the Belgian Liberals this law was the most hateful of all acts of retrogression; and on Sunday, August 31st, they held a Manifestation in Brussels and presented a petition at the king's palace that he should refuse the royal consent. To counteract the effect of this demonstration the Catholics organised a new Manifestation for the following Sunday to present a petition of an opposite character. It is the story of this Manifestation that I have now to tell.

Roughly speaking, one may say that Brussels is a circle surrounded by Boulevards: a very broad fine street built over the now hidden river Senne cuts this circle from south-west to north-east between the Station of the South and the Station of the North, and divides it into two unequal segments, of which that on the south-eastern side is the greater. This street is called first the Boulevard Hainaut and then the Boulevard Anspach. From the Boulevard Anspach a narrow and irregular street starts at right angles in a south-easterly direction, and under the various

names of the *Marché aux Poulets*, the *Marché aux Herbes*, *Rue de la Madeleine*, and *Montagne de la Cour*, straggles up the hill to the *Place Royale* and the *Palace*, which again are not far from the enclosing ring of *Boulevards*. On the 7th of September, as we knew beforehand, the Catholic Manifestants were to assemble by mid-day in the broad spaces about the *Station of the South*, and follow the route I have indicated to their goal at the *Royal Palace*. My companion (a brother Johnian and ex-editor of the *Eagle*) and myself were staying at the *Hôtel de la Campine* in the *Marché aux Poulets*, the narrow street into which the procession would turn from the broad *Boulevard Anspach*. As we breakfasted we heard the din of whistles in the *Boulevard*, a noise which became very familiar in the course of the day. We turned out as soon as we could and strolled down to the *Place du Midi*, the rendezvous. Evidently it would be a day of excitement. At one point after another we met men and women hawking red rosettes (the Clerical emblem); but the majority of the people who thronged the pavement wore blue, and blue streamers were flying from half the windows of the high houses. Every now and then a fresh contingent from the country came along on its way from the *Station du Nord* to the *Station du Midi*. It would consist chiefly of peasants with a few unmistakable gentlemen, a band of music preceding, and banners and mottoes proudly carried. Probably some rough personalities would be exchanged on these occasions, with great blowing of whistles on the part of the Liberals. At the *Place du Midi* we became more and more aware of the tremendous numbers of the Manifestants, who, as they poured in, took up a position, each town or village by itself, and were disposed to be a little rough and ready with any individuals who were wearing the Liberal colour. They had cause before night to regret the

example which they had set (if indeed the reports were not, as I suspect, greatly exaggerated) in the high spirits of the morning.

We strolled on to the *Porte de Hal*, the most southern point in the city's circumference, and there for an hour saw ever fresh multitudes pouring down to swell the great procession. One town passed before us after another, each with its banners and its mottoes, every man wearing the red rosette. As I said, there were gentlemen of high birth and men of wealth among the Manifestants; but most of them were peasants in the familiar peaked caps. And here, looking at the closely-shaven faces, one noticed the predominance of a particular type among them, a little hard perhaps in expression, but grave and almost noble in its suggestion of patient endurance. The banners were often exceedingly handsome and of great value. They belonged generally to the '*Cercles Catholiques*,' the clubs, or guilds in the different towns. The mottoes on the whole struck me as extremely moderate and charitable in sentiment, though the Liberal press managed afterwards to pick out some as offensive and to give them as specimens of the rest. But the fact that the Catholics in Belgium were the persecuted party, which even the Liberals would hardly deny, however they might justify it by the principles of opportunism, gave them the right to make those appeals for freedom of conscience which in England have been heard more often in mouths of religious dissidents and political reformers. To me, as an Englishman, the cry of these simple people for freedom of conscience appealed strongly; and I was tempted to be very indignant with their oppressors. But no one should forget the exceptional difficulties with which Liberals in Belgium, as elsewhere on the Continent, are beset. So long as the Church exists exercising a vast mystical influence over the less educated, using this influence for all

sorts of political ends, and to perpetuate it being willing to keep the people in ignorance, so long, it is argued, it is absurd to act as though every citizen was a free agent. In the interests of the future and of the State itself, the state must step in between parent and child and prescribe its own method of education. Again, it must be remembered that the Church, when she is supreme, never grants the principle of freedom of belief to others. M. Veuillot said openly: "We refuse you liberty, because it is not in accordance with our principle; but from you we demand it, because it is your principle." So the question is a complicated one; and one must not hastily declaim against the policy of Continental Liberalism, though one may, after all, have doubts whether a slower progress would not be preferable to an abandonment of position. That, at any rate, is the line taken by supporters of Free Trade in this country.

All this is, however, a digression; and I return to the point that the Catholic mottoes seemed to me to reflect charity and patriotism as well as the sense of wrong. 'Dieu, liberté et la patrie' would be the text of many. An appeal was made for the rights of parents, which would be secured by the new *loi scolaire*; and the Law of 1879 was condemned for its injustice. 'Vive le ministère' of course was frequent. The placards in Flemish were as a rule quite intelligible, and not more objectionable. Emblems distinctly religious were generally avoided; but occasionally one saw a cross or a crucifix.

We returned to the Station du Midi about 2 p.m. and found that the procession was just starting. We got ahead of it in the Boulevard Hainaut, which was now all but impassable and the excitement evidently increasing. Already here and there partisans of opposite colours had come to blows, and sticks and umbrellas were playing freely. An old lady, who

was herself in a great state of fright, and was much concerned for us as foreigners, begged us not to try to make our way further. We agreed with all she said, thanked her, and went on. As the procession advanced along the road just behind us, the shriek of the whistles from all sides became deafening, and every now and then the popular Liberal song of "Van den Peerenboom" was taken up and sung in a stentorian chorus. It must be explained that this song consists apparently of nothing but a repetition of the aforesaid word—the name of the Minister of Railways, in the Clerical Ministry. I suppose the name has a ludicrous sound to the Belgian ear; at any rate the song this autumn was the Lillibullero of the Belgian Liberals, and the final "boom, boom, boom," though described as "lugubrious" by Clerical critics, was distinctly stirring.

At one moment we feared we were doomed to be detained indefinitely in the Boulevard Hainaut, for having occasion to enter a shop, in a moment we saw every window barred and every door locked, a violent *bagarre* (which seems to be the French for a row) taking place just outside. However, after a short captivity we were let out by a side door and proceeded a little further. The procession was now well on its way, with, as it seemed, the whole population of Brussels whistling and hooting at its every step. It was now clear that it was likely to fare very badly at the hands of its opponents. An open space in front of the Bourse had been occupied by the Garde Civique to prevent the evil-intentioned from gathering there in formidable numbers and breaking the line. But there was no saying what might not happen at the next strategical point, where the *Marché aux Poulets*, by which the Manifestants were to proceed, ran out of the Boulevard Anspach. At this point, or a little lower down the *Marché aux Poulets*, near our hotel, I stayed for

most of the afternoon, and for the rest of the time watched events from the hotel itself. It soon became understood that the opposition to the Manifestation had been organised; the intention being to break the procession at one point after another, to prevent it from ever arriving at the palace, and to capture the banners. Even the noise which rang in our ears was accounted for when we heard that 20,000 whistles had been bought and distributed among the Liberal-minded.

Time after time, then, at the corner of the street, the mob rushed on the column of poor peasants and broke the line. Those who had got past hurried on after their leaders; those behind were brought to a standstill till the mounted police scattered the aggressors and once more cleared the way. Even early in the afternoon I saw several bleeding heads, and things gradually intensified till about 4.30. In the *Marché aux Poulets* every four or five minutes there was a rush and a fight, a stampede of peaceably-disposed persons for places of security, a tornado of umbrellas and sticks in the street, and, for conclusion, a triumphal carrying off of a trophy to the strains of Van den Peerenboom. Most of the contingents of Manifestants had brought their bands of music, which gave forth gay sounds enough in the morning; but now no bandsman could think of anything but his own safety, and in the general wreck it went badly with the instruments. Drums, at any rate, were invariable victims. Without exaggeration, it made one's heart bleed to see the *saute-qui-peut* to which the Manifestation was reduced. There were old men, who could scarcely walk, now taken by both arms and made to run, and grave men in middle age running as for life with their hats smashed, their banners taken from them, and fear on their faces. And the well-dressed people who lined the streets and filled the windows had nothing for them but jeers and hisses.

The police force was most inadequate, as is self-evident; and the Burgomaster, M. Buls, himself a Liberal, was much blamed afterwards by the Clericals for declining an offer of the Ministry to make use of the military. He stated that having visited the chief points of the disturbance he was of opinion that only a very large force could do anything at all against the mob—and he feared more harm than good from having recourse to such a power. The Garde Civique were, undoubtedly, whistling like the mob when the officer's eye was not upon them, but the mounted men were under better discipline and acted admirably in an impossible task. Soon after 4.30, I believe the police force at the critical points was strengthened, and though half the procession never arrived at the goal, the last bodies of Manifestants were less molested.

I remarked to someone that I had not seen a priest out all day long; I received the answer that no priest would dare to show himself on such an occasion, but there were scores of them in the procession in civilian dress. I thought afterwards that I recognised more than one. My informant told me, what seems to have been true, that the Manifestants for the most part had been promised a couple of francs and a dinner for their day's work; and he added that the curés were bound to be present themselves to keep the faithful to their part in the contract. One of the most common taunts used throughout the day was to hold up two fingers and scream at the same time, "deux francs" or "un franc cinquante."

The total number of Manifestants was given as 70,000, and this number was probably not very much above the truth. What the effect was on their minds of their day in Brussels it would be interesting to know, but one would fear some loss of their faith in M.M. les Curés, who it must seem are not so wise or so powerful after all. Most of them, perhaps, will

still hold to their old attachments, but they will tell to their dying day of the 7th of September, 1884—the rising at three or four in the morning, the marshalling in the village, the ride to the station, the slow railway journey, the glorious gathering with bands and banners at the Place du Midi in the cause of religion, and then the weary progress to the Palace, the frequent attack, the panic, the sickening sight of blood, the waiting and the helter-skelter flying, and lastly the return at night of those who had been so hopeful, footsore, famished, and dejected.

Nothing very serious occurred after the departure of the Manifestants, but for several days following great excitement prevailed, and in the evening bands of youths promenade the boulevards, carrying in procession the banners of the enemy, and chanting the everlasting “Van den Peerenboom.” The king has since signed the *loi scolaire* at the risk of losing popularity and giving an impetus to a new-born Republican agitation, which it may be suspected will not be extinguished by the expulsion of a single newspaper editor. The last event of all is a modification of the Ministry after Liberal victories in the communal elections of October.

It may be said that the incidents of the “Jour des Sifflets,” as it was termed, though interesting to an onlooker, are such as occur every-day somewhere, and are by no means remarkable. But things in themselves trivial have a peculiar significance if they are brought into connexion with something which is beyond them. And so the ‘Day of Whistles’ is significant if it is a single phase in the age-long struggle between Authority and Reason in matters of belief. In that struggle many other principles are involved, and sometimes the balance of good seems on the one side and sometimes on the other. Little by little, however, the two principles will disentangle themselves, and at last stand face to face. Will there be any doubt then which must give way?

G. C. M. S.



THE FOOL IN 'KING LEAR.'

THE crown of Lear has been parted. Goneril sits as 'lady' of the South; Regan rules the North; separated from her sisters by a narrow sea and a broad hate, Cordelia, to whom her father 'did a blessing against his will,'* drinks the cup of royal love new-pressed from the grapes of France. Lear is quite untrammelled; the burden of state affairs is off his neck. He has a hundred trusty knights for a body-guard. The old king's heart is light; he hunts, and laughs, and congratulates himself, no doubt, on the happy plan that has so wonderfully got for him the pleasures of royalty without its cares.

One would hardly expect so fair a sky to beget an ugly tempest. But far away is a pale cloud on a blue hill, and the wind is blowing towards us.

'Did my father strike my gentleman for chiding of his fool?' So Goneril, addressing her steward, in the Third Scene of the First Act, gives the first audible muttering of the storm about to break over the old king's head. The schemes of the two sisters to rob their father of the little power he possessed had not yet seen the open day. Goneril and Regan had hitherto woven their devices in their own thoughts, or conversed about them privately. What was now required was action. An opportunity for this soon shewed itself. Oswald, the steward of Goneril, with whom Lear was then staying, had chidden the old man's fool, and the king in displeasure had struck the steward. It was the fool who had thus been the occasion of the disgrace

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 100 (Clarendon Press Edition).

of her faithful servant; it was the fool, moreover, who had not only in his speeches shewed an appreciation of the error the king had made, but had even in his body 'much pined away' since Cordelia's departure to France. Goneril therefore gladly made as much as possible of the affront the king put upon her steward. The king was out hunting when Oswald told his grievance. Goneril declared that she would not talk to her father when he returned, and told him to tell the king she was sick.

Shortly afterwards Lear comes back. The hunt has sharpened the hunger of the old British king; he calls loudly for his dinner to appease his appetite, and his fool to aid his digestion. Anon the jester bursts upon the stage, holding his cap in his hand.

Fools have no meagre history. From the time of Alexander the Great to that of Peter the Great, both of whom had jesters, we see the fool strutting in the royal presence. Their close intimacy with sovereigns, their freedom in telling what they thought, and their almost total exemption from severe punishment, made them not the least important personages in a court. Wace tell us how the fool Goles saved the life of his master William of Normandy, the future 'Conqueror' of England. When Mexico was conquered, 'court-fools and deformed human creatures' were found at the court of Montezuma. "That monarch no doubt hit on one great cause of the favour of sovereigns for this sort of persons when he said that 'more instruction was to be gathered from them than from wiser men, for they dared to tell the truth.'" We cannot wonder that Goneril should have objected to her father's 'all-licensed fool.'*

It was quite natural for Shakespeare to bring in the court-fool with Lear. Lear was trying to lead an easy, frolicsome life, and the jingle of the fool's

* Act. I., Sc. iv., l. 190.

bells naturally accompanied this endeavour to drive away 'loath'd melancholy.' Even though the king had been entangled in the meshes of administration, a little joking, to unwrinkle his anxious brow, would not have been amiss.

Shakespeare went, besides, on historical precedent. It may be true indeed that within the rude palisades of the early British palace the mottled court-jester never struck a ringing peal of merriment from the 'painted fellows.' But Shakespeare did not intend to write a historical work in that fashion. In all his historical plays we find the present mixed up with the past. We meet 'Pinch,' a schoolmaster at Ephesus, Snug, Bottom, Snout, &c. at Athens, and Sir Toby Belch in Illyria. The introduction of fire-arms is frequently an anachronism; thus we have 'guns' at Athens in the time of Theseus in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'cannon' in 'Macbeth,' 'King John,' and 'Hamlet,' and 'pistols' in 'King Henry IV.' In 'King Lear' we have many such errors.* It seems to have been Shakespeare's habit to view the past through the present. As one who looks at the bark of a tree near him through the wrong end of a telescope and sees a delicately painted vision of a distant trunk, so did the great dramatist place far away in time scenes painted with the colours of the world breathing at his feet. In the times that Shakespeare knew about, kings and noblemen had their fools. Henry VIII. had Will Sommers, Edward IV. had Scogan, Edmund Ironside had Hitard; why should Lear not have his fool too?

The Fool, besides, was liked by the people. Even now-a-days a 'buzz' of good humour runs round the circus when the clown capers into the arena. The general public liked him no less in Shakespeare's time. The dramatist must please the people's fancy so far

* v. Douce, on Shakespeare's Anachronisms.

as is agreeable to good taste, and no one seems to have felt this more than Shakespeare.

But the Fool in 'Lear' does not serve merely to tickle the people's fancy. He materially aids them to understand the plot. The audience might have overlooked the importance of the king's decision at his council in the First Scene of the play, were it not that the coxcombed fool insists in telling Lear at every possible occasion, and in every possible way, his utter foolishness in this matter. It is true that a great deal of joking is made out of the occurrence, but the very mirth that is got out of it impresses the fact on the hearers, and prepares them for what is to follow. The jester further effects this preparation of the audience by—often unwittingly—foretelling events. We shall give two or three instances of these retrospective and quasi-prophetic utterances of the fool as we trace him through the play.

Lear often seems hardly to enjoy the jokes of his fool. The madcap always reminds him in a grotesque manner of what is becoming rather too serious to be funny in his eyes. Were it not that the speaker was a fool, and moreover a favourite fool, he would very likely have been banished for his impertinence, as Archie Armstrong was at a later date. Thus, in the Dinner Scene,* his first words to his master are

'Sirrah, you were best take my coxcomb,'

a little merriment not likely in itself to irritate the old man; but, when the fool explains the depth of his wit and it appears that the joke is really against the king himself for giving 'all his living' to his two daughters, Lear tells his knave to 'take heed' of the 'whip.' Nevertheless the fool goes on in the same path. He insinuates that the rent of Lear's land is the difference between two tens and a score, and, as the king had just admitted that nothing could be made

* Act I., Sc. iv.

out of nothing, the reflection was not sweet, and so he calls his jester 'a bitter fool.' And thus the 'innocent' wanders on, in every little sentence and ditty making a fresh sally against the king who went 'the fools among.' Nor does the presence of Goneril subdue him. He points his finger at Lear, and calls him 'a shealed peascod;' he warbles two verses about a hedge-sparrow 'that had its head bit off by its young,' and then adds

'So, out went the candle and we were left darkling.'

The fool sees the shade creeping over the picture. When the king, saddened by the conduct of his daughter, asks in a melancholy tone who can tell him what he is, the fool answers with a sentiment that reflects the gloom: 'Lear's shadow.' There is no laughing there. We are leaving the sunshine and the water lapping on the crag, and are entering the dark cave. The speeches that follow are high and tragic, and the tones of the crackbrained jester do not break upon the ear until these speeches are over, and what he cackles then* seems to have neither fun nor meaning.

In the next scene† Lear is waiting for the horses that are to bear him and his company to his younger daughter Regan. He and the fool do all the talking, and very silly talk it is. The pieces that have any sense dwell on the same old subject—the folly of the king. 'Come, Boy,' says Lear to his knave, when the horses are ready; so the fool has the honour of being the subject of the last two words of the First Act.

‡When Lear arrives at Gloucester's Castle, where Regan and her husband are guests, he finds the messenger he had sent to apprise his daughter of his coming in the stocks. The man was really Kent, a noble, who, though banished by Lear, had

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 309. † Act I., Sc. v. ‡ Act II., Sc. iv.

hired himself to the king under the assumed name of Caius, and was now his trusty servant. The jester is still his master's bosom friend. A dialogue goes on between Lear, the incognito nobleman, and the fool; the last character continues to maintain it with Caius when the king has gone within the mansion to see his daughter. The knave still twangs the same string. He says that

'Fathers that wear rags
Do make their children blind.'

What he recites to Kent is almost prophetic:—

'That sir which serves and seeks for gain
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain
And leave thee in the storm.'

In the next Act* we find Lear and the fool together on the lonely heath. The old, bare-headed man is bursting with the thought of the base ingratitude of his daughters. He calls on the all-shaking thunder' to spill the 'germens' 'that make ingrateful man,' and addresses the furious elements until he feels his 'wits begin to turn.' The fool makes little merriment, and the jokes he does hazard seem but practical hints that a place of shelter would be advisable—

'Good nuncle, in, and ask thy daughters' blessing; here's a night pities neither wise man nor fool.'

Then again.

'He that has a house to put 's head in has a good head-piece.'

When Kent meets the two shadowy figures on the moor, and asks who is there, the fool answers haughtily—'Marry, here's a wise man and a fool;' he seems to relish the ambiguity—which of the two—Lear, or his knave—is, after all, the fool? The rain appears to have washed away much of the sense the jester himself had; the verses that he madly shouts, as Kent guides his master to a hovel for shelter, are

* Act III., Sc. ii.

doggerel for even the fool's 'little tiny wit,' and 'Merlin's Prophecy' at the end of the scene, is most decidedly weak.

*The hovel is at last reached. But the storm by the very mightiness of its rage makes Lear feel his own sorrow less, and he cannot bear to enter the moody stillness of the hut. The remonstrances of Kent, however, at last prevail, and Lear requests his fool to go in first. But the knave rushes out immediately, crying 'Help!' for he has heard the groanings of 'a spirit' in some dark corner of a hovel. Then follows a strange scene. They find a poor maniac 'grumbling' in the straw. This was Edgar, who, to save his life, was feigning madness. He pretended so well that those who saw him never doubted that they were looking on a veritable 'Tom of Bedlam.' Lear was moved to pity. Seeing everything through the murky misfortune that curls before his eyes, he is sure that 'poor Tom's' 'two daughters' have made him insane. When Kent tells the king that the unfortunate has no daughters, the rage of Lear rises to a pitch that clearly points to madness. Edgar screeches a refrain. The fool next speaks. With what force his words fall!

'This cold night will turn us all to fools and madmen.'
How strangely appropriate to Lear is the response of 'poor Tom':—

Take heed o' the foul fiend; obey thy parents.'
The shadow is getting broader and deeper. The dread event is drawing nearer and nearer. At last it comes. The white head bows down; the royal brain reels, the eyes quiver and flash, and then grow dull: 'Lear is mad!'[†] The fool had foretold truly; 'this cold night' has 'turned' them 'all to fools.' The aged king with shaking hands unbuttons and tears his clothes; he wants to dive naked into the night. A remonstrance from the fool and the

* Act III., Sc. iv. † *cp.* Act I., Sc. I., l. 137.

entrance of Gloucester divert Lear from his purpose, and, while the storm batters the walls of heaven, he again and again addresses the new-comer as a 'philosopher,' and asks him the cause of thunder.

*They then all enter the farm-house. What a strange group these three madmen make! We have the half-perceptions of the natural fool, the feigned madness of Edgar, and the real madness of Lear. The fool asks 'whether a madman be a gentleman or a yeoman.' Lear, who is thinking only of his daughters' cruelty, unwittingly, but all too truly, cries: 'A King, a King!' The fool's next speech—

- * 'He's a mad yeoman that sees his son a gentleman before him'—applies both to Gloucester and his son Edmund, and to Lear and his usurping daughters. Shortly afterwards the fool again alludes to the conduct of Goneril and Regan when he says:

'He's mad that trusts the tameness of a wolf.'

Lear then fancies he is arraigning his daughters. He assigns to the five inmates of the chamber different judicial functions. The fool takes part in the trial and half believes it is real, though when he sees his master, while accusing Goneril, fix his eyes on a particular object in the room, he shouts:—

'Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint stool.'

Then all notion even of his daughters leaves Lear's mind, and he nods and moans in blank madness:

'...draw the curtains: so, so, so. We'll go to supper i' the morning. So, so, so;'
and the fool parodies:

'And I'll go to bed at noon.'

These are the 'innocent's' last words in the play. The real horror of the tragedy now begins, and so the fool is dropped.

The characters of Lear, of Edgar as Tom of Bedlam, and of the fool are curiously interlaced. The natural

and the Bedlamite each reflects what Lear is to be, and each forms a strong contrast to what he is.

The poor, half-witted knave joking with his master at table is just a picture of Lear when he begins to get crazed. At first Lear either takes the jokes of the jester in fun, or in sport menaces the whip; but after a while, as his head begins to turn, he takes them in earnest, and feels their cuts so keenly that at the end of the First Act he cries:—

'O let me not be mad, not mad, sweet heaven!

Keep me in temper: I would not be mad.'

Here we see a gradual assimilation of the character of Lear to that of the natural. In the first chat* between Lear and the fool there is a marked difference between them; in the second,† the knave is so free with the king that had this freedom been without purpose on the part of the dramatist good taste would have been violated; in the third,‡ however, before Kent in the stocks, the characters are separated, perhaps to counter-balance the previous conversation,—in this scene the jester is engrossed with his folly, and Lear with his sorrow; in the fourth,§ the persistent brooding of the king over his great distress is doing its maddening work, and the knave's two-sided answer to Kent, when that nobleman meets them on the moor, hints that the likeness between Lear and his fool is becoming plainer. The king himself feels that he is drawing closer to his knave. The relation between them in the Dinner Scene is that of master and man. After this Lear always addresses his fool as 'boy,' and talks with him very freely; he even tries to play the fool himself towards the end of the First Act. On the moor the jester is the wiser of the two. A great deal of Lear's familiarity with his fool may, however, be explained by the affection of the king

* Act I., Sc. iv.

† Act I., Sc. v.

‡ Act II., Sc. iv.

§ Act III., Sc. ii.

for so faithful a follower, as well as by the simplicity of the early age to which Lear is supposed to belong. Since on the heath Lear shows more insanity than his companion, a new background is needed to make the figures stand out plainly. Here, therefore, the storm is inserted, and its thundering bass chords wonderfully represent the struggle present in Lear's mind. After a while another character is introduced. This is Tom of Bedlam. Lear's craziness has passed the bounds of mere foolery, and becomes madness; in Edgar, we are brought to another side-mirror in which Lear himself is reflected.

There was danger, however, in this grouping of like characters; the colours might run into each other and get mixed. Even when Lear is as sane as his irritated state of mind will allow, we find precautions taken to prevent this. Thus, whenever anything 'high and tragic' is spoken, the fool is silent and the king is the chief actor. The fool talks when Goneril or Kent is present, but never before Albany or Cornwall, except once,* and then he responds to a command of Goneril. When the jester and the king are alone together in the rain Shakespeare opens the bag of Æolus, and binds Lear and the storm together by the king's magnificent speeches to the elements, while the fool's talk sounds bathos. The Author has also in the scenes in the hovel carefully characterised the speeches of the natural and those of the maddened king. To lift Lear the more out of the sphere of the fool, Tom of Bedlam is brought forward, and the approaching fellowship between the king and this maniac is all but too painfully evident. Here, however, the risk of too much fusion occurred again. So Shakespeare is careful to distinguish the pretended madman from the real one. He does this in a peculiar way. To

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 308.

have brought in the idea as early as the scene in the out-house would have defeated his purpose; Shakespeare's wish was to have characters that were like each other: it would also, to say the least of it, have spoiled the scene. The great dramatist, therefore, gives only the slightest hint of the Bedlamite's true state by introducing his father. It is afterwards that he enforces the contrast between Edgar's real and feigned condition by the Cliff Scene,* where his admirable tact in averting the suicidal intentions of his father, and preventing the arrest of the same by Oswald, show at once that 'poor Tom' was very far from being mad. That this may be compared with Lear's real insanity, the old king is introduced, 'crowned with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,' and wandering as willingly as Œdipus pursued by Até. All through the play it is never forgotten, however, that Lear is a king; the very essence of the tragedy is that a king should pass through such stages of folly and madness. By these devices the audience must have seen that Lear's insanity was neither a feigned unsoundness of mind, as in Edgar's case, nor mere idiocy as in the fool's, and so could appreciate its awfulness. Therefore there would burst upon them in all its real horror the climax, unrelieved by any mild or pretended form of lunacy, at the dismal close.

The fool by raising the mirth of the onlookers would make them 'have their laugh out.' They would thus be more impressible when the real tragedy came. The jesting would, however, not have this effect only; the mere sight of the parti-coloured madcap would 'disseat' the very notion of tragedy, and so the growing gloom would be felt approaching with a surprise and wonder that would greatly heighten its effort.

All the terribleness of the previous examples of madness shrinks down when we read the last scenes;

* Act IV., Sc. vi.

its very recollection enhances the woe that is there. The close is hopelessly horrible. The battle is lost. Cordelia is dead—'dead as earth,' for does not the old king 'know when one is dead?' There is a feeble dawning, it is true, in Lear's intellect, but he is fast sinking, and, as Kent says, everything is

'....cheerless, dark, and deadly.*

Then the 'brief candle'† flickers, and then goes out, and all is gone.

'The oldest hath borne most.'

'Life's but a walking shadow....'tis a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.'

* Act V., Sc. iii.

† Macbeth, Act. V., Sc. v.

Obituary.

THE REV. H. H. HUGHES.

THE Rev. H. H. Hughes, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, and for the last forty-eight years Rector of the College Living of Layham, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, passed away at the ripe age of 87 on Sept. 4th last. Few men, during the years of his residence at the University, were better known than Mr. Hughes; not that he was remarkable for any special brilliancy, but because to shrewd good sense and great insight into the virtues and failings of his fellow men he joined an almost fatherly tenderness and care for his pupils, and so was, in their opinion—if not in that of the whole University—the very model of a College Tutor, one who looked upon himself—and carried it out in his daily life—as being to them *in loco parentis*.

He was one of a family consisting of four boys and one girl, brought up in Palace Yard, Westminster, where his father had a house, in which too, after his death, his widow resided during the rest of her life. He and his elder brother John were educated at a private school at Twickenham, having, I believe, additional assistance from a teacher of mathematics, and came up together to S. John's, in the October Term of 1813. They were young (eighteen and seventeen only, I believe), but quickly shewed their powers in the College examinations, running, as nearly as might be, neck and neck together; but as at that time it was a most unlikely thing that two Fellowships should be open for the same county, it was thought of course wise that both brothers should not remain at S. John's, and accordingly John migrated to Emmanuel. He

was taken ill a short time before the Tripos examination and was obliged to take an ægrotat degree; otherwise there was, I believe, every reason to suppose that the two would have been equally distinguished. As it was, Harry—as his brothers called him—graduated as Third Wrangler.

John died shortly after taking his degree, and before he could be elected to a Fellowship at Emmanuel. Our Mr. Hughes was elected in due course a Fellow of S. John's; he was soon made assistant Tutor, and afterwards joint Tutor with Mr. Gwatkin. I have found a characteristic letter of the latter among Mr. Hughes' papers, which is, I think, worth quoting. It reads thus:

My Dear Hughes,

As you are now of the same standing in the University that I was when I entered on my present office, and have, I am sure, shewn yourself a main pillar of the Firm, I think it but fair that the portion of spoil which has hitherto been divided between us in the ratio 2 : 1 should in the future be divided in the ratio 1 : 1; and I trust that you will consent to the adoption of this arrangement.

Yours very truly,

R. GWATKIN.

Mr. Hughes preserved very few letters, but he had a great love and respect for Mr. Gwatkin, and evidently thought this letter, like the rest of his conduct, justified it. On Mr. Gwatkin leaving College, Mr. Hughes became the managing Tutor of his side of the College, and continued to hold the office until in 1836 he accepted the living of Layham, and handed the reins to one who was as well known and honoured as a College Tutor, as he had been—Dr. Hymers. Many stories used to be rife of Mr. Hughes' shrewdness and managing powers as Tutor; he wasted no words, but went directly to the point in his dealings with his pupils, and they could not but all feel that his keen eyes saw well through them, and that, while

it was hopeless to think of imposing upon him, if they would but honestly confide their troubles and needs to him, a more loving, tender consideration for them could nowhere be found. I well remember myself, on going up to Cambridge, as a young lad, and finding my way with difficulty and trembling to his room, which had a remarkably dark entrance, what a charming difference I found between the gruff "Come in" and the almost fatherly pat on the shoulder, with the closest and most practical enquiries into one's wants, followed by all manner of personal trouble in meeting them. Nor was it just at first only that there was this kind care taken, it continued through the whole University course of all who shewed that they in the least valued it. And, like Dr. Hymers and Mr. Griffin, with, no doubt, many others of our Johnian Tutors, Mr. Hughes was always most ready to give help in the way of private teaching to those who were not for any reason reading with private Tutors. Then, too, with this tender kindness was joined a most amusing terseness and brevity in his dealings with men, especially when he suspected anything like deceit or humbug. A friend of mine went to him in great dudgeon, complaining that another man had got an exhibition to which he thought he had a better right. He was dismissed with the remark: "Well Mr. —, the difference between nothing and nothing is nothing. The truth is, neither of you have any claim." Another Undergraduate is said to have gone to him with dire complaints as to the inroads of rats and mice into his gyp-room. Mr. Hughes went on with his work, and when the story was done wrote a few words on a scrap of paper. "There, take that," he said, "to the Butteries." There were just the words:

"A Cat."—H. H. H.

But such stories, though passing current and valued at the time, lose their zest as new people come on

the scene; so I will only say that no one, I believe, ever discharged the important office of a College Tutor with more true conscientiousness, and at the same time, with greater shrewd common sense, and more tender fatherly care, than Mr. Hughes did during the thirteen or fourteen years of his holding it. Dr. Wood was, of course, Master during the whole of his residence, and was always spoken of by Mr. Hughes in his conversations with me with the highest respect and reverence, and I believe that Mr. Hughes was as much respected and cared for by him.

He came into residence at Layham in 1837, and for some time his brother George, who graduated at Corpus in 1822, lived with him and acted as his Curate. In 1844 Mr. Hughes married one of the sisters of Mr. Yate, also formerly Fellow of the College, and afterwards Rector of the College living of Holme, in Yorkshire. Mrs. Hughes, however, died a year after her marriage, and he returned to his old bachelor habits, which though a little altered afterwards by his sister coming to live with him, continued mainly until his death. But, although he never spoke of his married days—and many people would hardly know that he had been married—he shewed in every way what a tender remembrance he had of his wife, and how dear every one and everything belonging to her continued to be for the forty years which followed. There is not much to say about him after he left College, except that he took the greatest care of his parish, being especially attentive to the school, both as to money matters and personal attendance. His greatest pleasure or relaxation was, I think, in his magistrate's work. He was chairman, for many years, of the Hadleigh Bench, and took amazing delight in any business which, however trifling, exercised his natural powers of shrewdness and observation; and, as Hadleigh people have told me since his death, was ever

straight and fearless in upholding what he thought right, no matter who was concerned. But there is one part of his character which ought not to be passed over—his bountiful liberality. He left College with some few thousands, the result of his hard work there; and of course the living of Layham, was far more than his own simple habits of life required; but he had a horror of hoarding, and few people, I believe, had any idea how much he gave away. So, when he was left alone—after the deaths of his two brothers and sister—and had inherited some additional means from them he at once got rid of £15,000 in donations to Societies and Charities; his brother and sister having by their wills left the same sum, or very nearly the same, to purposes of a like kind.

It was at this time that he gave £1,000 to found the Hughes' Prize at S. John's—having before also been a most liberal contributor to the New Chapel Building Fund, and also giving one of its stained glass windows. But this was only a special exercise of liberality, prompted, as he told me, to get rid of all that came to him from his brothers' and sister's estate, and with the full purpose of leaving nothing behind him but his college savings to meet what legacies he proposed to give to his friends and connections. Before that time, as well as afterwards, I believe no application for help, if an honest and true one, was made to him in vain; and it was only for the last three or four years of his life, when his strength and powers of attention were rapidly failing, that his banking-book ceases to show how "ready he was to distribute." I very well remember how pained he was when an old college friend, whose manner of living had been of the most sparing kind, to the surprise of all left a fortune of £100,000 or thereabouts; and he never seemed to speak of him afterwards with pleasure. Certainly two characters

could not well have been more opposite in this respect.

His great friend, I think, till his death in 1855, was Professor Blunt, to whose house in Cambridge he made a yearly visit, and of whose two daughters, when young girls, he was very fond. Another great friend was Mr. Hindle, a former Fellow, and Vicar of Higham, in Kent. Dr. Hymers, too, kept up a constant correspondence with him, and at one time they met each year in London and explored everything that was to be seen in the way of novelty, but of course when he reached the age of eighty, locomotion ceased to be pleasant, and I think he rarely, if ever, spent a night away from home. On the whole, I think, the Johnian readers of the *Eagle* will not do amiss in life if they set Mr. Hughes' course before them as one to follow. For one thing, they may be sure that, though many with no greater powers may make a more prominent mark in the world, none will pass away with greater respect and honour from their friends and neighbours than he has done.

C. C.

THE VERY REV. HENRY LAW.

THE Very Rev. Henry Law, M.A., Dean of Gloucester Cathedral, died November 25, at Gloucester, in his 87th year. The state of his health had been a source of anxiety for some time past. Dean Law was the third son of the late Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D., Bishop successively of Chester and of Bath and Wells, by his marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of the late General Adeane, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and was born about the year 1798. He was educated at Eton, where he was a schoolfellow of the late Marquis of Bristol, the late Dr. Pusey, and the late Lord Carnarvon. He afterwards entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his

Bachelor's degree, as fourth Wrangler, in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in due course, having been already elected to a Fellowship of his college, of which he subsequently became a tutor. Mr. Law was ordained deacon in 1821 and admitted to priest's orders by his father, as Bishop of Chester, in the same year. In 1824-25 he was public examiner at Cambridge, and he held the Rectory of Weston-super-Mare from 1840 till 1862, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Gloucester. From 1828 till his promotion to the Deanery he was a Canon of Wells, and he was also for many years Archdeacon of Wells, and held the prebendal stalls of Huish and Brent in Wells Cathedral. Dean Law was one of the last and most respected members of the "Evangelical" School, and his influence when rector of Weston-super-Mare was scarcely surpassed by that of any other leading clergymen in the West of England, excepting perhaps that of Mr. Francis (afterwards Dean) Close at Cheltenham, who was one of his most intimate friends. That influence, however, was not exercised altogether through the methods ordinarily used by parochial clergymen. At any rate in his latter days at Weston, Archdeacon Law (as he then was) was seldom seen in the pulpit. But he gathered round him at frequent intervals his brother clergymen of the town, of the neighbourhood, and of the diocese, and it was in the personal intercourse of these meetings that his influence was mainly felt. He was a great benefactor to the town of Weston, which developed during his incumbency into a watering place of repute. He was responsible for the separation from the original parish of three new districts, each with its church; and it is to his munificence that Weston owes its town-hall. Dean Law was the author, *inter alia*, of a "Commentary on the Psalms, and on the Song of Solomon," "Beacons of the Bible," and "Christ is All."



THE SONG OF SIMICHIDAS.

(THEOCRITUS, *Id.* VII).

FAIR voyage fall Ageanax
To Mitylene, tho' beneath
The setting Kids dim Notus tracks
The billows with his stormy breath,
And great Orion treads the sea:
Fair fall the youth if but with grace
He looks upon his Lycidas,
For love of him consumeth me.

O then for him shall halcyons lay
The waves and every wind asleep:
Notus, and him whose breathings sway
The lowest sea-weeds of the deep:—
Sweet halcyons, whom of sea-birds all
The grey-eyed Nereids hold most dear;
So waves be light, and skies be clear,
And harbour safe my friend befall!

And I that day a wreath of dill,
Or rose, or violet white, will twine
About my brows, and lightly fill
My cup with Pteleatic wine:
And couch'd beside the fire where swell
The roasting chesnuts, elbow-deep
My limbs shall sink into a heap
Of parsley crisp, and asphodel.

Then will I pledge my absent friend
With careless ease, and o'er the brim
Of the full cup my lips shall bend,
And drain it to the dregs to him.
Two shepherds, from Sycope one,
And one from the Acharnian deme
Shall pipe, and Tityrus by them
Shall lift his voice in unison.

Of herdsman Daphnis he shall tell,
And how he loved the foreign maid,
And wildly roam'd o'er wood and fell:
And how fair Himera's oaken glade
Bewail'd his sufferings amorous;
While like the snow still wasted he
On Hæmus tall or Rhodope,
Athos, or furthest Caucasus.

And he shall sing how once a chest
Received a goatherd yet alive
At his most impious lord's behest,
And how the chest became a hive,
Since every flat-nosed bee that grips
The sweets of meadow flowers would come
And feed him in his cedarn home,
Because the Muse had touch'd his lips.

Comatas, goatherd fortunate!
Thus fed thro' all the honey'd spring;
In thy sweet cabin keeping state
While subject bees their tribute bring!
O would that now thy voice divine
Were with us: I thy goats would tend
With thee my labour to befriend,
Sweet-singing under oak or pine!

J. H. C.



THE GOOD FIGHT.

I HEARD one sing in noble strains
How mighty Greek with Greek allied,
About old Ilion's windy plains,
For beauty's sake endured and died.
Of Hector's hope, Achilles' pride,
Of Agamemnon, king of men,
The story swelled, till quick I cried
"Why was not I too living then?"
The singer changed his note, and now
In more prophetic strain, I ween,
He sang with lifted eyes and brow
The armies of the Nazarene;
How many a knight from East and West,
Counting sweet ease and life as dross,
Bound the Lord's sign upon his breast
And died the soldier of the Cross.
And then methought—"On Syrian sand
To fall in such a cause were well;
And better far than sword in hand
Beneath the Trojan citadel."
Again the singer changed his song,
And now in low-drawn mournful plaint
He told of labours all too long
For weakly human limbs that faint:
Of flaunting pride that stops the ear
To all the woe without the gate;
Of sin and blindness everywhere;
Of greed and lust returned by hate.

And where the Devil most prevailed
And seemed to laugh in hideous glee,
He sang of knights who never quailed
To wrest by faith the victory.

"O list ye, list ye to the throng!
And mark the flag that floats above!
Peace and Goodwill their battle-song!
His banner over them is Love!"

The singer sang, and now his voice
Rang like an angel's up the sky,
It made my very soul rejoice
To share his glorious ecstasy.

And then I knew these warriors bold
Which set the singer's heart aflame,
On earth despised, unloved, untold:
(Only in heaven is writ their name).

Who for dear truth have suffered woe,
And fought with hand and tongue the lie,
Shielded the helpless from the blow,
And healed the wounds that mortify.

And where they entered, blessings fell
And joy returned and holier days,
Till little children loved them well.
And dying lips were thrilled with praise.

"And, lo," I cried, "the fools are wise;
The men we scorned are more than we;
For these alone is stored the prize,
For these the palm of chivalry!"

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A Prize of One Guinea will be offered for the best Article on the Subject,

“College *v.* Lodgings.”

Note.—The Editors reserve themselves the right of withholding the Prize.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The Palace,

Hereford,

19th July, 1884.

DEAR SIR,

As a subscriber to the *Eagle* from its birth, I hope I may be excused for drawing your attention to three inaccuracies in the *Special Number* lately received by me; mistakes in the spelling of names are avoided with difficulty, I know, but they offend.

P. 146. The late Vicar was named Wale (not Wales) and in the second line from the end, for “instituted,” we ought to read *presented*. Technically the patron *presents*, the Bishop *institutes*, the Archdeacon (or deputy) *inducts*. On page 126, Mr. Newbery’s name should be spelt with one *r*.

Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis

Offendar maculis.

Faithfully yours,

J. HEREFORD.

P.S.—Lord Chelmsford lived in the parish of which Mr. Wale was Vicar; and the late Dean of Chichester’s son (Hook) was Curate. Said Lord Chelmsford to the Dean: “Ah, you see, we like to put the Hook in the pulpit, and draw the W(h)ale out.”

THE L.M.B.C.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

SIR,

As an old member of the L.M.B.C. it was with deep regret that I observed the unfortunate exhibition of the first boat in the May Races. There must have been some reason for this. The crew individually was composed of better oars than this College has had the fortune to possess for a long time. Either the training or the coaching must have been faulty. The question arises, which? In my opinion, great mistakes were made in both. As regards the coaching, I believe that one of the best oars at present up at the 'Varsity offered his able assistance to the boat, but for reasons best known to the Captain this generous offer was curtly declined, and a man whose performances with the oar were unknown outside his own club was chosen to fill this most important post. Naturally enough, he had little or no authority over his crew. I have no doubt that he did his best under the circumstances, but a coach who is not obeyed is a mere cipher. So much for the coaching. With regard to the training, it was conducted on principles which would have caused great amusement to those who, in former years, raised the boat to a proud position on the river, to which, unfortunately, it has long been a stranger. One of the most startling innovations was the almost total prohibition of alcohol in the training régime. From a medical point of view, this proceeding is opposed to all established theory. Doctors universally agree that the sudden discontinuance of all stimulants is most injurious to the constitution,—more especially so in the case of young men undergoing a course of severe physical exertion. What was the consequence? The boat was bumped, and the only excuse offered was that several of the crew were suffering from indisposition, undoubtedly caused by this enforced temperance. I sincerely trust that the ruin of this splendid crew will be a warning to future captains to accept, when offered, the services of a coach of such high standing, and to avoid wild experiments in training, unsupported by practice or experience.

ANCIENT MARINER.

A GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

I should like to call your attention to the condition of the staircases in the three older Courts of this College.

I confine my remarks to the three older Courts, because in them improvement is possible at the cost of paint and white-wash, and it would not be difficult to make them look warm and comfortable, and even clean; but the condition of the New Court is hopeless, and I can ask for no remedy because none can be given. This side the Bridge of Sighs, dirt and spiders constitute our only grievance; those who dwell beyond the River are condemned to the eternal dreariness and gloom of stone passages, stone staircases, and the iron railings which are common to Newgate and to the New Court at St. John's. But in the older Courts the grievance is one that can be redressed. Why is it that in all the staircases except one (in which a predominant flesh-colour reigns supreme) the walls are dark and discoloured, the plaster hangs in semi-detached fragments, and the peripatetic cockroach has it pretty much his own way. Though I am not a Law man, and therefore do not speak with authority on the point, I believe that by the Factory Acts, all buildings for industrial purposes are required to be whitewashed every year, and the requirements of the law, based on the conclusions of sanitary science, include not only rooms but also passages and staircases of every kind. I, for one, should not view with any satisfaction the intrusion of a Government Inspector within the precincts of this ancient foundation, but I should much prefer that he should be absent, not because he is not allowed to come, but because he is not required. Surely there is no reason why we should be behind the factories in our attention to the requirements of cleanliness and health.

If this reasoning does not suffice, I have another argument in reserve. The College contains a great many pretty rooms attractively furnished. Surely it is much to be regretted that the access to these rooms should afford too vivid a contrast to the rooms themselves.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

THIRD COURT.

BELLA, HORRIDA BELLA!

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

Can you tell me the reason for the disgraceful hexameter which is nailed with conspicuous ill-taste, and in a manner that cannot fail to attract attention, on the inside of our splendid gate? It runs thus:—

“Smoking is not allowed in the Courts and Grounds
of the College.”

What can the reason be? Is it that the Dons are afraid of the smoke getting in at their windows? If so, I, for one, will willingly nail those windows up. Is it that they are afraid that the smoke will discolour the walls? If so, I feel sure that they will, after reading this, see that common decency demands of them that they shall sit without a fire during the coming genial season in order to prevent the smoke which would escape through the chimney-pots. Whatever be the reason I should very much like to know it.

I have even been persecuted on account of this hexameter, and dozens of innocent victims have fallen at the hands of these cruel-hearted ascetics—indeed the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is nothing to it! Only the other night a gentle Master of Arts discovered me with a lighted cigar in my coat-tail pocket. I had borne the pain with Spartan heroism so long as my coat only was concerned, and, had I not shouted out suddenly when that gentle Master was accosting me, I doubt not that I should have been richer by 2s. 6d.

Yet one more mighty grievance. Has this heartrending bell of ours any fixed times for ringing, or may it clang out its discordant sounds at any time in the day, as if it were mad? I know you might reply, “Poor thing, it’s cracked,” but isn’t there a home for idiot bells, and, if not, why not start one? Only to-day there has been an election of Fellows. To celebrate the occasion this daily infliction has been increased ten-fold. I rushed out at noon and have only returned with the darkness, but in the last ten minutes this insufferable pest has clanged out across the Courts on three occasions. Once, I believe, to celebrate the fact that

the Deans are safely out of Chapel, once to announce to the world that the men of St. John's are going to say grace, and, finally, to announce that they *have* said grace. I want to know whether I may climb up and cut it down? or, perhaps, raise a subscription and—oh, confound the bell, Sir, there it is again! Ralph the Rover's sufferings at the Inchcape Rock were nothing to mine. Robbed of its only solace, its soothing tobacco, and tormented to madness by the blood-boiling ravings of an idiot bell, I subscribe myself on behalf of my

Hardworking, yet persecuted and dejected,

PERIORANIUM.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

My complaint is an old one, but as I am a firm believer in Bruce and his spider, I do not hesitate once more to bring it before your notice; and I am the more hopeful as there is every prospect of a change amongst those authorities to whose province such matters belong. I refer to the surface of our three older courts. They are not all on the same footing, it is true; for the first is paved with flagstones, the second and third with cobble stones of a far inferior kind to those used in the streets of the ordinary Continental town. But in fording the First Court, with its flags worn into puddle reservoirs, on a wet day, one almost yearns for the dry cobbles further on.

It is all good for trade, no doubt; the First Court for trouser- and boot-makers, the Second and Third for cobblers, corn-plasterers, and chiropodists. On a dry day a wicked desire seizes me to flee from the cobbles to the hallowed plots of turf, and I always do it—when no one is looking.

One little suggestion—might not the fines exacted from the grass-trampler, nay even those from the court-smoker (for that the two offences are psychologically connected there can be little doubt—witness the invariable half-crown), I say, might not these fines be set aside for the purpose of paving our courts respectably? I for one should be willing to cross the grass at least once a week, if such an object were set before me.

FOIE GRAS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

I am a constant and assiduous reader of your magazine; I begin every time at the top of the title page and finish at the end of the list of subscribers at the back. I don't remember what I read as a rule, but I cannot forget the violent attack, in your last number, on a much down-trodden part of this College—I mean the curious and ingenious stonework which forms the pavement of the Second and Third Courts.

I submit to you, sir, that these much-abused pebbles are both useful and ornamental. On the latter point it is needless to dwell long, it is patent to most—yet how much more pleasant it is, that our Second Court should recall to the imaginative the bed of a clear rippling stream (a rare thing about here till the Cam Drainage Act is settled) than the flat surface of an overcrowded grave-yard, or the still less pleasing likeness suggested by the Master's Court of Trinity.

Of its usefulness there can be still less doubt, but its chief excellences are apart from all this. I contend that, as a mild excitement of the temper and a subject for the practice of self-control, it is unequalled. Again, the pleasure derived from standing in the screens when waiting for Hall, and watching the attempts made to get across it is intense, especially if the unlucky person be the wearer of high heels; and, for my own part, I find a journey across it an excellent penance after the commission of any crime of peculiar enormity.

Finally, sir, I implore you, whether you be the happy possessor of corns or not, not to suffer this anomalous paving to be maligned, let whoever will rail against the squat angularity and tawdry sham of our New Court, the poor flatness of the slates which have replaced the tiles in our Second Court, and that horrible remnant of pseudo-classicism that disgraces the side of our First Court opposite to the Chapel, but let him spare this rare and curious geological collection to go down to posterity as a proof of the austerity and stout-heartedness of the present Johnians rather than of their skill in road-making.

Your dutiful subscriber,

PEEBLES.



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term, 1884.

Mr. Larmor, at present Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed a College Lecturer. He begins to lecture next Michaelmas Term. The Mathematical staff will then include no less than five Senior Wranglers.

Dr. Donald MacAlister has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be the University Lecturer in Medicine; in August last he was elected Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in succession to Dr. Paget, who resigned.

Twelve of the Freshmen have announced their intention to study medicine. The total entry of medical students in the University amounts to about one hundred and fifteen.

Professor Macalister has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr. W. F. R. Weldon, one of the new Fellows, has been appointed a University Lecturer in the advanced Morphology of Invertebrates.

Dr. Donald MacAlister has been appointed an Examiner in Medicine for the Third M.B. Examination, Prof. Macalister in Anatomy for the Second M.B. Examination, Dr. Schuster in Physics, and Dr. Milnes Marshall in Zoology.

Mr. Tottenham has been appointed an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships, in the place of the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. J. Bass Mullinger has been appointed a College Lecturer on History and also an Examiner for the Historical Tripos.

Rev. A. Caldecott, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the Principalship of Codrington College, Barbados.

R. W. Phillips, B.A., has been appointed to the Lectureship of Biology at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Among the memoirs or dissertations sent in by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following:—*On certain Organic Acids*, by Mr. Stuart; *Curvilinear Coordinates*, by Mr. Brill; *The Suprarenal Bodies of Vertebrates*, by Mr. Weldon; *On certain General Theorems*, *On Fourier's Expansion*, and *On Laplace's Equation*, by Mr. Johnson; *Subject and Object*, by Mr. Stout; *Bessel's Functions*, by Mr. Mathews. Some of these will probably soon be published.

The Rev. E. J. S. Rudd, Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the Council a Governor (under the new scheme) of Lynn Regis Grammar School. Mr. Rudd has also accepted the Vicarage of Horningsea, vacated by Mr. Caldecott, and comes into residence this Term.

The Rev. Henry Russell, B.D., Junior Bursar, has been presented to the Rectory of Layham, Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, B.D.

Prof. Liveing and Mr. Hill have been elected Members of the Council of the Senate.

The late Mr. Hughes has bequeathed a large collection of books to the Library. The Rev. Canon Colson (Mr. Hughes' executor) has kindly offered to bear the expense of embellishing the west window of the Library with the armorial bearings of benefactors, &c., by way of a memorial to him. Mr. Hughes contributed one of the stained windows in the Chapel, and founded the annual College prizes called by his name.

The unsightly, if serviceable, hot-water coils in the Library have been covered with handsome carved oak casings, which add greatly to the good appearance of the Library, and afford much-needed table space for the display of recent acquisitions, current numbers of magazines, &c.

The Master has received a beautiful silver medal (now placed in the Library) presented to the College by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and struck in commemoration of the Professoriate of our Honorary Fellow, Professor J. J. Sylvester, now Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford.

E. A. Goulding has been elected Vice-President of the Union, and Rev. C. C. Frost and J. E. Jagger to serve on the Standing Committee.

"Flaaland, a Romance of Many Dimensions, by A Square" (4to., Seeley and Co., 1884), is understood to be the work of a former Fellow of the College.

October 9.—The following have been elected to exhibitions attached to the undermentioned schools:—The Lupton and Hebblethwaite exhibition of £33 6s. 8d., tenable for three years for scholars from Sedbergh School, is awarded to E. N. Marshall; Archdeacon Johnson's exhibition of £32, tenable for four years, for scholars from Oakham School, is awarded to C. J. Slade. The Duchess of Somerset's exhibitions for scholars from Hereford School have been awarded as follows:—W. G. Price, £50, for three years; L. H. Nicholl, £40, for four years; F. C. Palmer, £40, for four years. The Duchess of Somerset's exhibition for scholars from Manchester School is awarded to E. E. Goodacre and C. J. Woodhouse, who are declared to be of equal merit. The Munstevan exhibition of

£30, tenable for four years, for scholars from Peterborough or Oundle schools, is awarded to H. H. Cooper, Peterborough School. The following have been elected to sizarships:—A. R. Charters, P. Cleave, F. Cole, H. H. Cooper, A. R. Cowell, A. D. Darbishire, D. T. B. Field, W. Greenstock, H. Hancock, A. L. Humphries, G. L. Kinman, E. N. Marshall, H. R. Norris, R. M. Pope, W. G. Price, W. A. Russell, F. A. Sifton, T. Varley, J. F. Young.

The Memorial Portrait of Professor Palmer, painted by Mr. John Collier, has arrived. The Artist has represented Professor Palmer in a Bedouin dress, such as he wore on his last fatal journey through the Arabian desert. The background suggests the rocky scenery of the Sinaitic peninsular, and is taken from actual photographs made for the Palestine Exploration Society. The costume was obtained from Jerusalem by Mr. Walter Besant. The fearless, almost impassive, calm of the face is true to nature, and in striking harmony with the time and the scene. The difficulties of painting a posthumous picture are very great, but they have been very happily overcome by Mr. Collier in the present case.

The Portrait has been presented to the College by the subscribers, of whom the following is a complete list:—

The President (Mr. Mason)	Prof. Liveing
Prof. Kennedy	Mr. Tottenham
Prof. Sylvester	Mr. Larmor
Dr. Babington	Mr. Caldecott
Dr. H. Thompson	Mr. Marr
Prof. Mayor	Prof. Babington
Dr. Parkinson	Prof. Macalister
Dr. Todhunter	Mr. Fleming
Dr. Bonney	Mr. Hart
Mr. Main	Mr. Ernest Foxwell
Mr. Whitworth	Dr. Schuster
Mr. Rudd	Miss Harwood
Mr. Hill	Mr. Richardson
Mr. Smith	Mr. J. Sephton
Mr. Sandys	Dr. Abbott
Mr. Cox	Mr. Aubrey Stewart
Mr. Pendlebury	Mr. A. Hoare
Mr. Whitaker	Mr. Kempthorne
Mr. Heitland	Mr. H. R. Bailey
Mr. Haskins	Mr. Bushell
Mr. Webb	Mr. Levett
Mr. H. S. Foxwell	Mr. W. Almack
Mr. Newbold	Mr. Hudson
Mr. Freese	Mr. C. A. Hope
Mr. Hicks	Mr. R. C. Rowe
Mr. Ward	Mr. Henry Bradshaw
Mr. Henry Wace	Prof. Wright
Mr. Scott	Prof. Cowell
Mr. Simpkinson	Mr. G. H. Hallam
Dr. Donald Mac Alister	Mr. G. C. Whiteley
Mr. English	Mr. Dewick
Mr. Pimsent	Mr. W. H. Bond
Mr. Momerie	Mr. Walter Besant

It may be for the convenience of intending contributors to the *Eagle* to know that the Editorial Committee have drawn up a scheme for the management of the magazine, under which a meeting is held in the fourth week of every Term to decide what articles are to be inserted in the number for the current term. Articles which are the result of Vacation reflections should be sent in as early as possible in the Term, and no article should be sent in later than the beginning of the fourth week.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

PRIZEMEN.

Mathematics.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class (Dec. 1883).</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Clarke, E. T.	Love	Fletcher
Beckett	Holmes, R. }	Hill, F. W.
Hensley	Roseveare }	Foster
Kerly	Stroud	Middlemast
Innes	Bushe-Fox	Pressland
Pattinson	Kirby }	Bradford
Moors	Mossop }	Sainsbury
	Coyle	Roberts
		Greenidge

Classics.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Crook }	Darlington	Pond
Roby }	Raynor	Herbert, T. A.
Stanwell }	Barlow	Ram
		Smith, W. L.

Natural Sciences.

Candidates who have passed the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.	FIRST CLASS.
Acton	Phillips
Kerr	Watts

Other Candidates.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Gepp	Fuller
Olive	Shore
Williams, A. H.	
Wills, H. T.	

Law.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
<i>First Class (May & Dec. 1883).</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Mellor	Green, G. E.
Stevens, S. W.	

History.

SECOND YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>
Green, G. E.

Theology.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Mattinson	Ayles	Ewing
Murray		Williamson
		Wolfendale

PRIZES.

Greek Testament.

Mattinson
Murray
Ayles

Hebrew.

Mitchell
Ayles
Branscombe

also to

Blaxter
Murray
Warner, H. J.

Essay Prizes.

THIRD YEAR.

Frost, C. C.
Boys-Smith, E. T.

SECOND YEAR.

Walker, D.
(*Proxime accessit*, Green, G. E.)

FIRST YEAR.

Matthews, W. G.

Reading Prizes.

Elsee
Featherstone }

Foundation Scholars.

Ds Hodgson
Ds Watts
Acton
Hensley
Kerly

Murray
Fuller, L. J.
Green, G. E.
Holmes, R.
Love, A. E. H.

Proper Sizars.

Coyle
Hughes
Mossop
Prowde, R.
Shore

Bradford
Foster
Middlemast
Smith, W. L.

Wright's Prizeman.

Phillips, R. W.
Darlington
Love, A. E. H.

Fletcher
Pond

Hughes' Prizeman.

Phillips, R. W.

Sir J. Herschel's Prizeman.

Kerly

Exhibitioners.

Acton
Ayles
Barlow
Beckett
Boys-Smith
Bushe-Fox
Darlington
Fletcher
Foster
Frost
Fuller, L. J.
Herbert, T. A.
Hill, F. W.
Holmes
Kerly
Kirby
Knight
Love, A. E. H.

Mattinson
Middlemast
Moors
Olive
Phillips, R. W.
Pollock
Pond
Pressland
Raynor
Shore
Smith, W. L.
Stretton
Warner, H. J.
Williams, A. H.
Williamson
Wills, H. T.
Wilson
Wolfendale

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Foundation Scholarships—H. F. Baker, Perse School, Cambridge; G. S. Turpin, Nottingham High School and Owens College, Manchester.

Minor Scholarships of £75 for Two Years—A. W. Flux, Portsmouth Grammar School; P. Lake, Physical Science College, Newcastle.

Minor Scholarships of £50 for Two Years—S. F. Card, St. Paul's School, London; H. J. Spencer, Nottingham High School.

Exhibition of £40 for Two Years—W. H. Russell, Magee College, Belfast.

Exhibitions of £50 for Two Years—P. J. Fagan, Highwood, Weston-super-Mare; W. Harris, Bradford Grammar School; F. M. Marshall, Sedburgh School.

Exhibition of £32 for Four Years—W. M. Mee, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin.

Exhibition of £30 for Four Years—W. Greenstock, Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Exhibition of £33. 6s. 8d. for Three Years—G. C. Ewing, Merchant Taylors School.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term, 1884.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Parts I and II.

<i>Wranglers</i> (35).		<i>Senior Optimas</i> (36).	<i>Junior Optimas</i> (48).
Beckett } <i>bracketed 9th</i>		Blain	{ Blows
Kerly }		Hall, H. A.	{ Chaudhuri
Hensley " 12th		{ Chadwick	{ Harnett
Clarke, E. T. 17th		{ Fuller, H. H.	{ Easterby
Innes " 20th		Webb, A. E.	{ Locke
Moors " 28th			{ Bennett, H. M.
Knight " 30th			{ Westlake
Lewis " 32nd			{ Francis, F. H.
Pattinson " 34th			{ Colchester
			{ Davis
			{ Eady
			{ Brady

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part I, 1884.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
1st Division (3).	1st Division (9).	1st Division (4).
—	—	—
2nd Division (9).	2nd Division (7).	2nd Division (16).
Darlington	Crook	Lomax, W. J.
	Stretton	Mead
		Strong
3rd Division (7).	3rd Division (13).	3rd Division (7).
—	Robin	Harpley
	Roby	
4th Division (2).	4th Division (14).	4th Division (17).
—	—	Dewar
		Kynaston
		Ward, R. V.
5th Division (8).		5th Division (13).
Stanwell		Fisher, E.
		Topple

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June, 1884.

FIRST CLASS (5).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (13).
Mattinson	Blaxter	Marsh
Murray	Egerton	Sampson, J. R.
Warner, H. J.	Ham	
	Mitchell	

Allowed the Ordinary Degree.

Prowde, J.	Wills, A. G.
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NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part II.

CLASS I. (8).	CLASS II. (7).	CLASS III. (3).
Phillips (<i>Botany</i>)	Andrews	—
	Cooke, E. Hunt	
	Kerr	
	Watts	

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

CLASS I. (3).	CLASS II. (14).	CLASS III. (6).
—	—	Parker, T. H.
		Moresby

LAW TRIPOS, 1884.

CLASS I. (4).	CLASS II. (10).	CLASS III. (29).
—	Mellor	Suyematz
	Stevens, S. W.	Soares
	McLeod	Morgan }
		Riley }
		Ede

LL.M. DEGREE.

Examined and Approved.

Ds Edmunds	Ds Landor
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FIRST EXAMINATION FOR M.B. DEGREE, June, 1884.

Examined and Approved in Chemistry and Physics (59).

Curwen	Rolleston
Drysdale	Smith, C. A.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (58).

Curwen	Fuller, L. J.	Rolleston
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ELEMENTARY ANIMAL BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved.

Mag. Bond	Ds. Harrison	Punch
Cooke, E. Hunt	Jones, H. R.	Shore
Francis, H. A.	Lloyd, G. T.	Williams, A. H.
Ds. Goodman	Olive	

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR M.B. DEGREE.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examined and Approved (30).

Mag. Bond	Ds Goodman
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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (25).

Mag. Bond	Ds Cooke, E. H.	Jones
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ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B., June, 1884.

J. Harris Lilley	C. E. Wedmore
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ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D., June, 1884.

George Parker	Donald MacAlister
F. J. Waldo	Alexander Macalister (by incorporation)

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are sorry to record that, for the first time in thirty-seven years, our First Boat has fallen out of the first five. It is now a matter of history, and we will say no more about its descent than that it was bumped by Pembroke in the Long Reach. This misfortune is all the more grievous, because such great things were expected. In the opinion of a well-known 'Blue,' the boat contained better material than had been seen on the river for a long time, so that the disaster must be due either to carelessness on the part of the crew or mismanagement in a greater or less degree. It is much to be regretted that we did not avail ourselves of the services of an 'Old Lady Margaret Blue,' who, we understand, would gladly have undertaken the coaching of the Boat for a time. However, there is no use in "crying over spilt milk," so we can only hope that next May we shall regain our lost laurels.

The Second Boat was also unfortunate in losing a place to Christ's, but this was not unexpected, and is attended with no disgrace, for the Christ's boat has been rising rapidly for the last two or three years.

The Third Boat distinguished itself by going down every night. The attractions of Cricket and Lawn Tennis in the May Term prove too much for some men who would otherwise be of service in the Boats. We give the names and weights of the crews:—

1st Boat.			2nd Boat.		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
G. A. Mason (<i>bow</i>)	10	6	J. A. Beaumont (<i>bow</i>)	10	0
2 W. N. Roseveare	11	4	2 H. C. Moxon	10	9
3 H. A. Francis	12	4	3 J. D. Scott	11	5
4 W. C. Fletcher	11	12	4 W. R. Blackett	11	11
5 E. H. Craggs	12	5	5 A. C. Roberts	11	2
6 J. C. Brown	12	8	6 G. T. Lloyd	10	10
7 H. T. Gilling	11	7	7 E. T. Woodhead	11	0
N. P. Symonds (<i>stroke</i>)	10	10	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (<i>strk</i>)	10	9
H. H. Nurse (<i>cox</i>)	9	0	A. E. Foster	8	13
3rd Boat.					
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
T. A. Wolfendale (<i>bow</i>)	9	0			
2 J. S. Mills	9	10			
3 W. L. Orgill	10	10			
4 J. G. Hay Halkett	10	4			
5 T. Ashburner	10	2			
6 J. R. Fowler	11	4			
7 R. A. Stuart	9	8			
A. G. May (<i>stroke</i>)	10	0			
J. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)	8	5½			

We now proceed to tell of recent doings, of which we can speak in more cheerful tones.

Our Four came up to begin practice on the 6th of October, and there was every hope of their doing well. Unfortunately, after they had been working for nearly a fortnight, they were unsettled by the retirement of Craggs, who was rowing three. This was a decided loss, for though at times his form was not

very good, he did a fair share of work and was perhaps the best steerer on the river. After trying Brown at three and Fletcher at two, the crew once more got steadily to work with Brown at two, as before, and Fletcher at three. It is a pity that so short a time was left before the races, for rowing on the bow side was a new experience for Fletcher, and no one in the boat had ever steered before. This difficulty was solved by Gilling, who improved rapidly, and by the time of the Races was certainly not the worst steerer in the six boats which entered.

The result of the drawing for stations was that on the first night Lady Margaret and First Trinity met. Our boat won very easily by 110 yards in ten minutes fifty-seven seconds, a good time, seeing that the crew was not at all pressed. This naturally led to the expectation of a good race against Third Trinity on the next day. We met them in circumstances very much against us. It was the most stormy day we have experienced this Term, and bitterly cold. Our men got thoroughly chilled from having to wait at Baitsbite, while at the start the Third Trinity men were comparatively warm with the paddle down. The race was very even all the way to the Railway Bridge, sometimes one crew leading and sometimes the other. When four hundred yards from the finish it would have been difficult to say which would be the winner, but here our steering got erratic and the rowing rather wild. To add to the difficulty of steering, every one on each bank began to shout. The consequence was that the boat left the right course and very nearly ran into the Chesterton bank. To prevent this the stroke soon had to stop working almost entirely, and so Third Trinity rapidly gained. To crown our misfortunes, just as the boat succeeded in avoiding Charon's Grind, and was about to spurt home and make the losing distance as small as possible, three's oar caught in a tub, lying against the bank where no one could have expected it. He was driven back by the oar until his left shoulder was in the water. How an upset was avoided it is difficult to say. The race being then hopeless the crew paddled on easily in order not to impede the other boat. Though losing, and apparently by one hundred yards, the crew were not disgraced, and had the weather been more favourable the result might have been different. They rowed very pluckily, but their style of rowing, which was rather short and sharp, was more suited for calm than stormy weather.

Taking the men individually, Symonds rowed well and pluckily, his chief fault being a tendency to get short; Fletcher is a very strong oar, but will be better when he has gained more experience of light ship rowing; Brown kept up his reputation for work, but his form has fallen off. Gilling, who had to steer as well as row, acquitted himself with credit, working almost too hard.

The Four was carefully coached by H. A. Francis, and for a few days St. C. Donaldson, of Third Trinity, very kindly gave it the benefit of his advice.

We have a fairly good entry of Freshmen this year, but would like to call the attention of those who have not joined the Club to the "Hon. Member Scheme." The working expenses of the Club are necessarily rather large, and it cannot be expected to be a credit to the College unless it receives the support of the College.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Cricket in the Long Vacation cannot be said to have been a complete success, as out of nine matches played only one was won. This result, however, is mainly attributable to the absence of our two best men from the majority of the matches—the captain, S. W. Stevens, and E. Fisher, who was successfully captaining the C. U. L. V. C. C.

The only match decided in our favour was against St. Catharine's, whom we beat by 60 runs; the result being mainly due to the plucky efforts of H. E. Hill and L. Fisher, who put on 51 runs for the seventh wicket in the second innings. P. A. Robin was far and away the best bat, and kept up his reputation. He was well backed up by Rev. A. F. Torry, J. R. Burnett, W. S. Picken and R. W. Hogg; while A. Chaplin was of great service with both bat and ball; he, Picken, Mr. Torry, and Hogg doing most of the bowling. A. C. Roberts also took a few wickets.

Time alone saved us from a crushing defeat at the hands of King's and Clare, who scored 436 in one innings against our 77, and 86 for two wickets. C. W. Rock playing throughout this long innings of more than two days' duration, carried out his bat for 202, a most patient, careful, and stylish display of batting. Jesus beat us easily by an innings and 130 runs, O. Grabham, A. M. Sutthery, and W. N. Cobbold scoring respectively 72, 44, and 42. When nine of our wickets were down in the first innings for 55 runs, T. Widdowson and A. Brown played boldly together, and brought the score to 92 before they could be separated. The Tridents, a Derbyshire Club, brought a strong team against us and virtually beat us, scoring 304 to our 38 (!), L. Fisher (13) being the only one who scored double figures.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 9; Won, 1; Drawn, 5; Lost, 3.

Won (1) Drawn (5) Lost (3)	Date.	S. J. C.		Opponents.	
		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
St. Catharine's	August 7, 8 & 9	93	113	83	63
Peterhouse & Queens'	July 14, 15 & 16	125	119 (6 wks.)..	149	178
Emmanuel & Corpus	„ 21, 22 & 23	118	—	158	136
King's & Clare	„ 28, 29 & 30	77	86 (2 wks.)..	436	—
Cambridge Victoria	„ 31, Aug. 1	117	0 (2 wks.)..	264	—
Tridents	August 2	38	—	304	—
Jesus	July 17, 18 & 19	92	83	202	—
Trinity	„ 24, 25 & 26	74	84	288	—
Caius	August 11, 12 & 13 ..	87	107	198	—

Batting Averages.

Names.	No. of Inns.	Runs.	Most in an Inns.	Not out.	Average.
P. A. Robin.....	11	243	64*	2	27
Rev A. F. Torry	7	93	24*	1	13.3
S. W. Stevens	3	45	23	0	15
W. S. Picken	13	112	23*	4	12.4
J. B. Burnett	12	118	36	2	11.8
A. Chaplin	14	150	46	1	11.7
E. Fisher	6	71	36	0	11.5
H. E. Hill	2	23	19	0	11.1
K. W. Hogg	12	117	22	0	9.9
A. Brown	10	59	24*	2	7.3
L. Fisher	12	75	26	1	6.9
J. H. Drysdale	12	64	19*	1	5.9
T. Widdowson	12	52	13	1	4.8

* Signifies 'not out.'

The bowling analysis was not taken in all the matches, therefore a correct table cannot be given. The wickets fell thus: 31 to Chaplin, 16 to Picken, 13 to E. Fisher, 12 to Rev. A. F. Torry, 9 to Stevens and Widdowson, 8 to Hogg, 6 to A. C. Roberts, and 1 to H. S. Roberts.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.*1st Captain* : E. W. Chilcott.*2nd Captain and Secretary* : H. D. Rolleston.*Treasurer* : C. Toppin.

Having lost the heavier part of our scrimmage, we had doubts as to whether we should hold our own as in former seasons, but after the first few games we congratulated ourselves on having a team quite up to the average. Of the Freshmen who joined this year, C. H. Heath, three-quarter back, possesses considerable pace, and, with practice in holding the ball and in kicking, will be most useful to the team next year. W. G. Price plays a very plucky game at half back, and is a capital collar; W. A. Russell is a heavy, genuine forward, and, with practice, will improve his game considerably. Of the 'Old Colours,' Roseveare has made most improvement, his collaring and punting being first-rate. Of the forwards, Hampson and Cadle perhaps do most work; the first-named is always on the ball, his runs especially in the match Trinity and John's *v.* The 'Varsity being of the greatest value to his side.

We opened our season on October 20th, as last year, with a Match *v.* Peterhouse, but with a different result; instead of losing the match by a try we won by two goals and a try to a goal and a try. In the first few minutes C. S. G. Dyer got a try, but the place, though well tried by Toppin, was unsuccessful; Tait then got a try right behind, from which Sample kicked a goal; after half-time Tait got another try—the place failed. Heath then made a good run and got a try; this was followed by a long and dodgy run of Chilcott's, which resulted in a try; from both of these Chilcott kicked goals.

On October 24th we played and drew with Trinity Hall. Plews got a try, from which a goal resulted; Heath, by a good run, and Toppin, by following up, both got tries; Chilcott kicked the goals. In the last five minutes Barff, for Trinity Hall, got a try, from which a goal was kicked, thus leaving us a drawn game; it is only fair to say that we were playing without Roseveare, Hampson, and Goulding:

The next match, on October 27th, *v.* Christ's, after a fast and even game, resulted in a draw (one goal each). For Christ's Tindall dropped a goal; Heath got a try, and Chilcott kicked a goal. Hampson played well for us.

On October 29th the Old Shirburnians played and beat our Second XV. by two goals to four tries; we had not our best team, Heath, Williams, and Greenstock being unable to appear. Our defeat was due to the inability of any one to kick the places, and in great measure to our Captain, E. W. Chilcott, playing for his old school. For Old Shirburnians Chilcott got the two tries and kicked the goals; for us Kelland got three tries and Botterill one. Price and White, as half backs, played very well.

On November 3rd we beat Pembroke by four goals and a try to a goal and a try. Chilcott (2), Roseveare (2), and Hogg got our tries—Chilcott kicking the goals. For Pembroke Black and Stayner got tries.

On November 5th our Second XV. were beaten by the Old Sedburghians by four goals and a try to two goals and a try. For the Old Sedburghians Glover dropped a goal and Burnett got three tries. For us Heath got two tries.

On November 10th we played Caius on their ground, and lost by two tries to a disputed try. Ransome got a try right behind; the place was a failure. After half time Heath got a try right behind, which was disputed, and as the umpire could not give any decision the place was not tried. After this the game was fast and even until just on time an erratic pass in our twenty-five allowed Mitchell, for Caius, to get in close to touch-line; the place was a failure. For us Roseveare was noticeable for his excellent passing, while Ware at back did what he had to do well.

On November 14th Magdalene played our Second XV., and were beaten by six tries to none. Heath (3), Kelland, Russell, and Clay got the tries.

On November 12th we played Jesus on their ground and lost, after a splendid game, Jesus scoring a goal and two tries to our goal and one try. Up till half time we had the best of the game, but we were very much pressed after this, and three tries were gained in rapid succession for Jesus, from the last of which a splendid goal was kicked. In the last few minutes we played up hard and secured a try, but the place was almost impossible. For us Chilcott played better than he has done for a long time, and fully earned his title as 'Captain,' and Hogg also worked hard, while Rolleston was always conspicuous

forward; and Cadle and Roseveare played well. Guthrie played a splendid game forward for Jesus, and Scott was playing finely until he was hurt.

The match with Trinity took place on the 26th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain : A. H. Sharman.

Secretary : J. W. Peck.

Treasurer : C. Toppin.

The Club this year may be congratulated on a decided improvement in their play all round. Four only were left of last year's team, viz. : Sharman, Peck, Mossop, and Botterill, the rest of the places being generally filled by W. H. Ainger, J. D. Scott, S. A. Notcutt, W. Barnett, C. J. Slade, H. R. Armitage or T. Widdowson, and L. Fisher in goal. J. D. Scott and S. A. Notcutt played well at full back, though Scott is slow and ought to kick harder, and Notcutt's tackling might be improved. Sharman and Peck sustained their reputation at half back. Among the forwards Ainger, who has received his colours, Mossop, and Barnett have been conspicuous, but in general there has been a remarkable improvement in the passing and combination, though we should have won more matches if the shooting near goals had not been so erratic.

Botterill kicked most of the goals.

We have played nine matches, won five, lost three, and drawn one, with an aggregate of twenty-six goals to our opponents' fourteen.

Details of the play :—

October 21st *v.* Old Salopians. Won, after a very easy game, by seven goals to none; Botterill kicked most of the goals.

October 23rd *v.* Pembroke. Lost, after a good game, by none to three.

October 28th *v.* Old Carthusians. We were much weakened by Barnett and Ainger going over to the enemy, and lost by one goal to three.

November 1st *v.* Trinity Hall. Won by three goals to none.

November 6th *v.* Magdalene. Won easily, three goals to none.

November 7th *v.* Trinity Harrovians (Cup-tie). Lost by one goal to six. The play was very even for some time, though just before half-time our opponents managed to score two goals. On changing ends in a deluge of rain Barnett ran down and kicked a goal. After this our play went to pieces and goal after goal was scored against us, the backs and goal-keeper at the end being quite at sea.

November 13th *v.* Old Felstedians. Won by four goals to

one. C. A. Smith, our last year's Captain, played for us, and was of great service in conjunction with Ainger on the right wing. Barnett kicked most of the goals. The game was stopped before 'Time,' owing to a casualty among our opponents.

November 18th *v.* Granta. After a slow game resulted in an unsatisfactory draw. The wildness of our shooting near goals deprived us of victory.

November 20th *v.* Trinity Etonians. Won easily against a somewhat weak team by six goals to none. Our shooting was again bad.

Besides these, three Second Eleven Matches have been played, and the result is—won one (*v.* Christ's, six goals to two), and lost two (*v.* Trinity and Sidney).

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A very large portion of those members of the College who were up during the Long Vacation joined the Lawn Tennis Club, so that the ties took a very long time in playing off, and the finals were not decided until very nearly the end of August. The singles were won by J. H. Harvey, who, in the final, very easily disposed of H. E. Hill (3 to 1, of which two had to be "sett"). The single handicap was won by A. F. Glover (half 15) by beating L. Bushe-Fox (2 bisques) 2 to 1. The doubles fell to L. Bushe-Fox and T. A. Beckett, who had a walk over, F. Sandford and A. F. Glover being unfortunately unable to meet them.

In our matches with other Colleges the Club was fairly successful, as we beat Jesus, Clare, Cavendish, and Peterhouse, but succumbed to Cavendish in a return match and were just beaten by Caius.

THE "EAGLES" L.T.C.

There have been two or three meetings of the Club in the Secretary's rooms to discuss the working and subscription of the new asphalte courts which have been engaged for a year by the Club. The courts are now in excellent order; new nets have been provided, and the only thing wanting is a few more men to fill the ground of an afternoon. No doubt, however, the courts will be abundantly patronized next Term, when, in addition to club doubles and singles, it is suggested that a tournament shall be thrown open to the 'Varsity to give others a chance of playing on what are said to be the best dry courts in the town. For the ensuing year the following officers have been chosen:—R. W. Hogg, President; H. D. Rolleston, Treasurer; and H. E. Hill (re-elected) Secretary. The following gentlemen have been elected to the Club:—J. D. Scott, J. C. Brown, A. A. Bourne, M.A., H. A. Francis, and J. G.

King. The Club has not been so successful as usual in its matches this summer, but the practice which members can now have on the dry courts ought to prevent this another season. The double ties were won by H. Ward and H. E. Hill, and the singles by Clifton, after a desperately close finish with H. Ward (3 to 2, the last having to be "sett"). There are still a few vacant places in the Club, which will be filled up at the beginning of next Term.

RACQUETS.

The competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup has not yet been completed, but several very promising racquet players have come into residence this Term, and as none of the old players have gone down, the present holder of the cup (H. E. Hill) is not likely to be allowed to keep it without a severe struggle. A full account will appear in our next number.

THE ST. JOHN'S LACROSSE CLUB.

The Club has again sprung into existence, and boasts over thirty members, many of whom shew excellent promise. Although the loss of Mc'Leod, Parker, Locke, and Robin have very materially weakened the team, yet we have to congratulate ourselves on having the Captain of the 'Varsity Team at our head. Wilson shot one of the goals in the University match on Saturday, Nov. 8th, against Dulwich, when John's was further represented by Anderson (goal-keeper), Featherstone (defence-field), Bradley and Pugh (attack-fields). Mr. Smith has kindly consented to act as President of the Club, and the other officers were elected as follows:—H. Wilson, Captain; H. W. Bradley, Secretary and Treasurer; W. M. Anderson and A. B. Featherstone, Members of the Committee. At a committee meeting, held on Nov. 13th, the rules of the Club were revised, and the finances found to be in a satisfactory state. Matches with Newmarket and the Leys School are arranged, and we are only awaiting their formation, before challenging the rival college clubs of King's and Trinity. The club practices most energetically twice a week; its most prominent members, besides the above, being Jackson, Baxter, Manly, Glover, Darlington, Field, Curwen, Hockin, Kerly, Carlisle, and Raynor.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

In reviewing the work of the College Debating Society during the present Term, we are glad to be able to speak more cheerfully than was possible last Term. Then we had to lament what seemed to be the gradual decadence of the Society; now the attendance of the meetings has been much larger, and

though not up to the high standard of former times, is a distinct improvement on last Term; the debates have been more spirited, and several of the Freshmen who have spoken give evidence of much aptitude for debate, and enable us to hope that both here, and in the greater arena of the Union, the reputation of the College will be worthily upheld.

The following are the officers for this Term :—

President—L. E. Shore.

Vice-President—H. S. Lewis, B.A.

Treasurer—C. Foxley.

Secretary—W. N. Harper.

Additional Members of Committee—

J. A. Leon.

G. F. Mattinson, B.A.

The following motions have been discussed :—

October 25.—"That the Vacillating, Capricious and Impolitic Conduct of Her Majesty's Government in their Administration of our Foreign Affairs is, in the opinion of this House, of the most reprehensible character from first to last." Proposed by G. F. Warner. Opposed by J. S. Mills. Carried by 33 to 19.

November 1.—"That a University Education is unsuitable to those intending to enter business." Proposed by E. T. Woodhead. Opposed by H. H. Carlisle. Lost by 10 to 16.

November 8.—"That in the opinion of this House, the game of Football, as played under the Association Rules, is a better game than as played under the Rugby Union Rules." Proposed by F. W. Botterill. Opposed by W. N. Roseveare. Lost by 21 to 24.

November 15.—"That, in the opinion of this House, Murder is sometimes justifiable." Proposed by H. H. Brindley. Lost by 3 to 18.

November 22.—"That the Total Abstinence Movement is unworthy of support." Proposed by W. N. Harper. Opposed by C. Foxley. Lost by 18 to 19.

The average attendance for this Term has been 57, for last Term 40.

THE "THESPIDS" DRAMATIC CLUB.

In spite of the loss of such talented actors as C. A. Smith, H. H. Morell-Mackenzie, and W. J. Levien, the Club continues in a most flourishing condition, and, under the active Presidency of C. D. Lord, seems likely to give yet another successful performance in the College at the end of the Term. The pieces selected are "The Spectre Bridegroom," in which Lord plays the title rôle, and "Fish out of Water," in which F. Tunstall takes the chief part. The following, besides the President, form the Committee :—W. Howarth (re-elected), H. S. Cadle (re-elected), and E. A. Goulding (elected in the place of H. E. Hill, resigned). In the late A.D.C. performances C. A. Smith, Howarth, and G. F. G. Dill all took prominent parts in their plays, and of the four actors especially picked out and most favourably criticised, we are proud to be able to state that three were either present or past "Thespids."

THE "SHAKESPEARIAN" SOCIETY.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to state that this old Institution, which has completed a quarter of a century of its existence without a break, has held some very satisfactory meetings this Term. Last year its light was almost extinguished, but this year, with H. E. Hill as President, A. Clifton as Secretary, and such well-known new members as Mr. W. F. Smith, M.A., Mr. A. A. Bourne, M.A., E. A. Goulding, H. S. Cadle, and W. Howarth, it bids fair to become as flourishing as ever, and starts on its 26th year with every prospect of continued and well-deserved success.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the *Eagle* has invited us to send a report of the work of the College branch of this Society, that it may be made known to the world. As we have never been similarly honoured before, we trust that we may take this notice as a sign that we have at least obtained recognition as a Society, which attracts the interest and claims the support of members of the College.

The work done this Term has chiefly consisted in trying to recruit our ranks by enlisting new members to fill up the places of those who, at the close of their academical career, are unfortunately compelled to leave us. This recruiting work is, to my mind, the least pleasant of all our tasks. Some Freshmen, who regard all "those fellows who come for subscriptions" with horror and aversion, politely tell us they don't want anything to-day; others are so keen on the subject that they put you to shame when you contrast your own lukewarmness; but the most difficult man, though we ought to be glad to have such, is he who asks you to sit down, and then, after straightening himself in his chair, asks to have the subject fully explained to him. To such I would say in the words of our Secretary, "Our Society is not a teetotal society, but welcomes on a perfectly equal footing, all those who are temperate, whether total abstainers or not. This society, being upon a liberal basis, has an influence which no other Temperance Society has."

As a rule, one meeting is held in every College each Term. Our Terminal meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 20, when Mr. Donkin, the Organising Secretary for the Diocese, read a paper on "The Temperance Movement."

For practical work our Society gives ample scope. The Secretary is glad at any time to hear of men who are ready to assist, either by singing, reading, reciting, or speaking at the various meetings of the parish branches in Cambridge. We have ourselves been often down to take part in entertainments

at Norfolk-street, Barnwell, and have always received a very hearty welcome.

As the Bishop of Rochester insisted so strongly, when addressing us at the Master's Lodge, on the urgent need of pressing forward Temperance work in our district in Walworth, it may not be long before we shall be asking for assistance to carry it on down there. Meanwhile, we ask all Freshmen and all others, who conscientiously can, to enroll themselves as members of our Society, if merely for the object of increasing our numbers, although they may be unable to share in any practical work. It is true, that very much has already been done, yet still more remains undone. Especially is there need of a legislative reform on this subject, and, whether we approve of Local Option or not, it is certain that either that or some other reform is urgently needed; and in these days of Caucuses nothing can be effected without organisation, in which even the passive member, who does no more than sign his name, is not without weight.

Again, Temperance is eminently the characteristic of our College. Our Boat Club is named after our Foundress, Lady Margaret, that it may ever keep this vividly in view. Nor do we conceive that anything would be more in accordance with her wishes, than that the whole College should unite in furthering this work.

The College Secretaries are, J. Neale, F. H. Frossard, and F. Sandford, B.A., who will gladly receive the names of any who have not yet joined.

CALENDAR, 1885.

Lent Term.

Men to come up.....	Mon.....	Jan. 19.
Lectures to begin	Wed.....	Jan. 21.
College examinations end	Fri.....	March 20.
[Term kept	Thurs.	March 19].

Easter Term.

Men to come up.....	Mon	April 20.
Lectures to begin	Wed	April 22.
College Examinations.....	about.....	June 1—6.
[Term kept	Tues.....	June 9].

Michaelmas Term.

Sizarship Examination.....	Tues	Oct. 6.
Freshmen to come up	Fri.....	Oct. 9.
Other years to come up.....	Mon	Oct. 12.
Lectures to begin about.....	Tues.....	Oct. 13.
College Examinations	about.....	Dec. 7—10.
[Term kept	Thurs	Dec. 10].

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 16, April 18, June 9, and Oct. 6.

COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The annual meeting of the College Mission in Walworth was held in the Hall on Monday evening, November 17th. THE MASTER (who was in the chair) remarked that the College had set an example which was influencing others; a second College was just starting a Mission, and many members of the University were supporting the settlement in East London.

THE SECRETARY, in his report, deplored the loss of Mr. Caldecott by his departure for Codrington College. The year had been a year of beginnings. The first services in connection with the Mission were held on Septuagesima Sunday. The Cambridge Club, the centre of the secular work, was opened on April 21st; the first concert provided by members of the College was given in the May Term. The first lecture, by C. C. Frost, B.A., on "Hard Times and how to Use them," was given in the Long Vacation. Rules determining the constitution of the Mission had been drawn up and passed, and under them the co-operation of all members of the College was hoped for. A London meeting, to enlist the aid of London Johnians was held on July 8th. The great need of the Mission at present was personal aid from members of the College resident in London. During the Long Vacation a number of Undergraduates had resided with the Missioner in his house, and had helped him in his work. The experiment had been most successful—men, Missioner, and Mission were alike benefited. The Mission had its band of earnest and enthusiastic supporters, and had been found to be a bond of union in the College.

THE TREASURER reported the expenditure of the Mission up to the present to be £350; of this £100 had been spent upon preliminary expenses in Walworth, and in printing and circulation of information. The subscriptions and donations for the first year brought in £360. For the second year £135 had been already received. Collections in the College Chapel and elsewhere had brought in £77. The total receipts of the General Fund up to the present time had been £625. In addition to this £20 had been given to the Workmen's Club. The present subscription list would barely suffice for our present wants. Any growth or extension of the work would demand increased contributions.

THE REV. W. J. PHILLIPS gave a sketch of his work since Septuagesima Sunday last. The communicants had increased from two to twenty-four; the children in the Sunday School 3 to 200, and there was a deficiency of teachers. He had baptised one hundred children and one adult, nine had been confirmed, and twelve were being prepared for confirmation. A Children's Library and a Penny Bank had been opened and were doing good work. There were five services on Sundays, and one service or class every night in the week. The number of attendants at these was steadily increasing. The people had already begun to love their Church. The Club work, which included Debating Society, Lectures, Concerts and Games, was naturally slightly in abeyance during the summer, but would probably receive a great stimulus with the approach of cold weather.

CANON ROWSELL moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, having heard the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, and the statement of the Missioner, is encouraged to hope that the Mission has made a good beginning, and recognises the necessity for continued and increased effort on the part of all its friends and supporters, in order that the work may be developed and enlarged."

His speech was full of reminiscences of his work in S. Peter's, Stepney. He had gained the confidence of his people by helping to improve their sanitary condition. There had been an enormous improvement in the condition of outcast London during the last thirty or forty years. Education had marvellously done its work. The difficulties of the poor were not now those of utter ignorance, they were rather due to the shape and form in which religious truths are presented to them.

THE REV. HARRY JONES seconded the resolution and offered a few words of advice to those who wished to help in Mission work. (1). Not to think the poor are furthest from the Kingdom of Heaven. When we go among them remember that they are earning their own living and we are not. (2). To remember they are living under very different social conditions from ourselves. We are ready to think they cannot live decent lives, but this is not the case. We must be in no hurry to judge people from their surroundings. (3). A common symbol of the Kingdom of Heaven was a feast. Don't suppose that the work of the Church is to be done sadly. Don't fall into the notion of supposing that the poor are to be won by entertainments. Working men are not to be treated in a bread-and-butter sort of way, but like men. When you discuss the problems of life with them you must not do so with milk-and-water utterances; they have thought as much about them as you have; you are meeting your match. (4). There was danger in leaning on physical means. The air was dark with unions, guilds, and all kinds of machinery for helping men, through their bodies. Better men's minds and then they will better their bodies themselves. Try and remember the Holy Spirit of God must be at the bottom of all improvement. (5). To be of use, Missioners must have their heart in their work. The idea of Missions was now familiar to working men. The great Mission to the working classes was the good life of those who are educated. Men were not unfitted for Mission work because they are shy. The shyest, least self-trustful men were the best Missioners, because they were a channel of influence not their own.

W. N. ROSEVEARE, in supporting the resolution, gave his personal testimony to the thorough appreciation of the Mission by the people of Walworth. He remarked on the contrast between Walworth life and College life, and on the condition and needs of various branches of the Mission work.

A vote of thanks to the Master and the speakers was moved by the President and seconded by J. R. Tanner, and carried unanimously.

THE LIBRARY.

RULE 8. *Any member of the College, on finding that a volume which he desires to consult has been taken out, shall be entitled to ask that a notice be sent to the borrower requiring him to return the volume after the lapse of a fortnight.*

By a minute passed at a recent meeting of the Library Committee, notices of the return of books called in, in conformity with above rule, will in future be sent to those who have applied for them, but after such notice has been sent, the volume or volumes will be retained for *three clear days only*.

The following are the donations and additions to the Library during quarter ending Midsummer, 1884 :—

Donations.

	DONORS.
The Complete Works of Thomas Nashe. Vols. IV. and V. (Prose). Edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart. Huth Library, 1883-1884	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Text Book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis. Part II. (Special Pathological Anatomy, secs. I.-VIII. By Ernest Tiegler. Translated and Edited by Donald MacAlister. 8vo. London, 1884	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Salmonii Macrini Hymnorum, Libri Sex. 12mo. Paris, 1537	Professor Mayor.
Archdeacon Hare's Vindication of Luther. 8vo. Cambridge, 1855	Professor Mayor.
Annals of the American Pulpit. By William B. Sprague, D.D. Vols. 1, 2, 5, 6. 8vo. New York, 1857-60	Professor Mayor.
Biblia Hebraica cum Notis Criticis et Versione Latina. Per Franc Houbigant. 4 Tom., fol. Paris, 1753	Mr. C. E. Haskins.
Platt's History of the Parish and Grammar School of Sedbergh, 8vo. London, 1876	Miss Fanny Bland.
The Mishna as illustrating the Gospels. By W. H. Bennett, B.A. (Fry Hebrew Scholar). 8vo. Cambridge, 1884	The Author.
Virgil's Æneid, Georgics and Eclogues rendered into English Blank Verse. By Major T. S. Burt. 3 vols., 8vo. London, 1884	The Translator.
The Vestal and other Poems. By Henry Verlander, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. London, 1837	Mr. H. S. Foxwell.

Jevon's Investigations in Currency and Finance. Edited by H. S. Foxwell, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. London, 1884.....	DONORS.
Œuvres Complètes d'Augustin Cauchy. 1ere Série, Tome 1. 4to Paris, 1882	The Editor.
Cocker's Arithmetick. 12mo. London, 1697. 4th Edition	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
J. Huswirt. Enchiridion Novus Algorismi. 8vo. Coloniae, 1501	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
F. Feliciano. Scala Grimaldelli. 8vo. Venice, 1536	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
Pietro di Borgo. Arithmetic. 8vo. Venice, 1488	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
Pietro Cataneo. Pratiche delle Matematiche. 8vo. Venice, 1567.....	Mr. R. Pendlebury.
Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1881. 8vo. Washington, 1883.....	Smithsonian Institution.
Notes on the First Principles of Dynamics. By W. H. H. Hudson, M.A., &c. 8vo. London, 1884	The Author.
Ovid's Metamorphosis. Translated by Ar. Golding. 8vo. London, 1584.....	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Ovid's Metamorphosis. Englished, Mythologized, and represented in Figures. By G. Sandys. 4to. Oxford, 1632	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Justine's Abridgement of the Histories of Trogus Pompeius. Translated by Ar. Goldinge. 8vo. London, 1570	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
C. Julius Cæsar's Commentaries. Libri VIII. Translated by Ar. Golding. 8vo. London, 1590	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Poems of Godfrey of Bulloigne. Libri XX. Translated by Edward Fairfax. 4to. London, 1600	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Lucan's Pharsalia. Translated by Sir Arthur Gorges. 4to. London, 1614	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Lucian's Orations and Dialogues. Made English by Jasper Mayne. 4to. Oxford, 1664	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Thucydides. History of the Peloponnesian War. Translated (out of the French) by Thomas Nicholls, 4to. London, 1550.....	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
St. Augustine. Of the Citie of God, with the Commentaries of Jo. Lod. Vives. Englished by J. H. 4to. 1610.....	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Aristotele's Politiques. Translated into English from the French of Loys le Roy (called Regius), by J. D. 4to. London, 1598.....	Mr. W. E. Heitland.

Additions.

Ambrosii (S.). Mediolanensis. Opera Omnia. Tom. V. Curante P. A. Ballerini. Fol. Mediolani, 1881.	
Annual Register for 1883.	
Bulletin Astronomique. M. F. Tisserand. Tom. I. Janvier, 1884.	

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Reports and Communications, 1883 and 1884.
- Chemischen Gesellschaft (Deutschen). General Register, 1868-77. 8vo. Berlin, 1880.
- Coulanges (Fustel de). *La Cité Antique*. 8vo. Paris, 1883.
- Cromwell (Oliver). By J. A. Picton. 8vo. London, 1883.
- De Soyres (John). *Montanism and the Primitive Church*. 8vo. Cambridge, 1878.
- ΔΙΔΑΧΗ τῶν ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ. Ed. Φ. ΒΡΥΕΝΝΙΟΣ. 8vo. Constantinople, 1883.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition., Vol. XVII. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Freeman's Reign of William Rufus. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1882.
- Godefroy (F.). *Dictionnaire de L'Ancienne Langue Française*. Tom. 3. 4to. Paris, 1884.
- Gardiner's History of England. Vols. 9 and 10. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Graduati Cantabrigiensis, 1800-1872. Cura H. R. Luard. 8vo. Cambridge, 1873.
- Harvey (Gabriel), Letter Book of, 1573-1580. Edited by E. J. L. Scott (Camden Society, 1884).
- Hatch (Edwin), *Organization of the Early Christian Churches* (Bampton Lectures, 1880). 8vo. London, 1882.
- Häusser (L.). *Period of the Reformation*. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1873.
- Hodgkin (Thos.). *Italy and her Invaders, 376-476*. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1880.
- Jacobi (C. G. J.). *Gesammelte Werke*. Supplement Band. Ed. E. Lottner. 8vo. Berlin, 1884.
- Latimer (Hugh). *A Biography*. By R. Demaus. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Haweis (J. O. W.). *Sketches of the Reformation and Elizabethan Age*. 8vo. London, 1844.
- Katherine (Saint), *Life of*. Ed. Dr. E. Einenkel, E.E.T.S. 8vo., 1884.
- Lauderdale Papers. By Osmund Airy. Vol. I., 1639-1667. 8vo. Camden Society, 1884.
- Lightfoot's *Horæ Hebraicæ*. Ed. by Robt. Gandell. 4 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1859.
- Melville (And.), *Life of*. By Thos. McCrie. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1819.
- Marsden's History of the Early and Later Puritans. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1872.
- Meyer (Dr. Lothar). *Die Modernen Theorien der Chemie*. 8vo. Breslau, 1884.
- Paris (Matthæi) *Chronica Majora*. Vol. VII. Rolls Publication. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Parnham (Caleb), *Memoir of*. By J. R. Lunn. 8vo. Cambridge Antiquarian Society Publication, 1883.
- Peckham (F. J.), *Arch. Canterbury. Registrum Epistolarum*. Edited by C. T. Martin. Rolls Publication. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Pressensé (E. de). *The Early Years of Christianity*. 4 Vols. 8vo. London, 1870.
- Roscoe and Schorlemmer's *Treatise on Chemistry*. Vol. III. Parts I. and II. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Scotland, Register of the Privy Council of. Vol. VI., 1599-1604. Ed. by David Masson. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Vol. VII., 1460-1469. Ed. by George Burnett. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Steiner (Jacob). *Gesammelte Werke*. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Stephens (Prof. G.). *Runic Monuments*. Part III. Fol., 1884.
- Theophanis *Chronographia*. Recens. Car. de Boor. Vol. I. 8vo. Lips. 1883.
- Thomsen (Julius). *Thermochemische Untersuchungen*. 3 Vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1882.
- Tyndale (William). *A Biography*. By R. Demaus. 8vo. London, 1871.
- Vergili Opera. Ed. by John Conington. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Westcott (Prof. B. F.). *Introduction to the Study of the Gospels*. 8vo. Cambridge, 1881.

Donations and Additions during quarter ending Michaelmas,
1884.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, January, 1868, to July, 1884 (16½ years). 8vo. Berlin....	Mr. P. T. Main.
Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest. Edited by Henry John Roby, M.A., formerly Classical Lecturer in St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Cambridge, 1884	The Editor.
The Memoir of Jetaln, D.Div. Translated. by J. W. Redhouse, M.R.A.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1881	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Diary of H.M. the Shah of Persia during his Tour through Europe in 1873. Translated by J. W. Redhouse, M.R.A.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1874	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Translations of Arabic and Turkish Poems, &c. 8 Vols.	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Konrad von Würzburg. Silvester. Ed. W. Grimm. 8vo., 1841	Professor Mayor.
Kärntisches Wörterbuch. Von Dr. Matthias Lexer. 4to. Leipzig, 1862	Professor Mayor.
The Bibliographer. December, 1881, to November, 1882	Professor Mayor.
The Norfolk Topographer's Manual. By Samuel Woodward. 8vo. London, 1842.....	Professor Mayor.
Vogel (E. H.). Bibliotheken Literatur. 8vo. Leipzig, 1840	Professor Mayor.
Aungier (G. A.). History and Antiquities of Syon Monastery, &c. 8vo. London, 1840.....	Professor Mayor.
Bridgman's Legal Bibliography. 8vo. London, 1807	Professor Mayor.
Thorpe's Catalogue of Books, 1842	Professor Mayor.
Peter Redpath's Historical Collection ..	Professor Mayor.
Bibliography of Robert Browning and Browning Society's Papers, 1881-4. Part I	Professor Mayor.
Polybiblion: revue Bibliographique Universelle. 6 Vols. in 3. Paris, 1868-70	Professor Mayor.
La Bible et La Palestine. Par E. Pierotti. 8vo. Nimes, 1882	Professor Mayor.
Prochaska (Faust), de Saecularibus liberalium artium in Bohemia et Moravia fatis Comment. 8vo. Progne, 1784.....	Professor Mayor.
Xenophontis Institutio Cyri. Ex recens. Lud. Dindorfii (<i>ex libris C. W. Dindorfii</i>). 8vo. Oxon, 1857.....	Professor Mayor.
Xenophontis Historia Graeca. Ex recens. Lud. Dindorfii (<i>ex libris C. W. Dindorfii</i>). 8vo. Oxon, 1853.....	Professor Mayor.
Mémoire Bibliographique sur les Journaux des Navigateurs Néerlandais. F. Muller. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1867....	Professor Mayor.

Tracts, Memorial Notices, Reports of Societies, Catalogues of Private and Public Libraries, Testimonials of Candidates for University Livings, &c Marton-cum-Grafton Church, Yorkshire, Papers on. By the Rev. J. R. Lunn, B.D., Vicar, formerly Fellow of the College
The Practitioner. January to June, 1884. Vol. XXXII.....
Greenwich Observations, 1882
Greenwich Spectroscopic and Photographic Results, 1882
Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLVIII. Part I., 1884.....
Animadversions upon M. Selden's History of Tythes. By Richard Tillesley, D.D. 8vo. London, 1721 (Thomas Baker's copy, with his Autograph).....

DONORS.

Professor Mayor.

The Author.

Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Astronomer Royal.

Astronomer Royal.

Astronomer Royal.

Rev. Joseph Pulliblack.

Additions.

Bernoulli (J. J.), Römische Ikonographie. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1882.
Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. East Indies, 1625-1629. Ed. W. W. Sainsbury. 8vo. London, 1884.
Cambridge University Examination Papers, 1883-1884.
Canton (Moritz). Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik. 1st Band. 8vo. Leipzig, 1880.
Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca. Vol. XXIII. Partes III. IV. Ed. M. Wallies and M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berlin, 1884.
Eadmeri Historia. Novorum in Anglia, &c. Ed. Martin Rule. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.
Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland. Part IV.—II.
Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, Political Memoranda of. Ed. Oscar Browning. Camden Society, No. XXXV. N.S.
Herodotos. Ed. Heinrich Stein. 5th Edition. 5 Vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1883.
Historical Manuscripts Commission. 9th Report. Part II. London, 1884.
Jamin and Bouty. Cours de Physique. 3rd Edition. 4 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1883.
Merguet (H.). Lexicon to Cicero's Orations. 4 Vols.
Palestine Exploration. Survey of Western Palestine. "Jerusalem," by Col. Sir C. Warren and Captain R. C. Conder. 4to. London, 1884.
Palestine Exploration. Survey of Western Palestine "The Fauna and Flora of Palestine." By Dr. H. B. Tristram. 4to. London, 1884.
Palestine Exploration, Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c., of. Excavations at Jerusalem, 1867-70. By Col. Sir C. Warren. 4to. London, 1884.
Propertius (S. A.). Elegiarum Libri 4. Ed. G. A. B. Hertzberg. 4 Vols. in 2. 8vo. Halis, 1843.
Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. Vol. XIX. 8vo. London, 1883.
Ramseia, Cartularium Monasterii de. Ed. W. H. Hart and P. A. Lyons. Vol. I. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.
St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Chartularies, &c., of. Ed. J. T. Gilbert. Vol. I. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.
Smith (Captain John), Works of, 1608-1631 (English Scholar's Library). Vol. III. 8vo. Birmingham, 1884. Ed. Edward Arber.
Spencer (Herbert). The Man versus the State. 8vo. London, 1884.

Students of Chemistry will be glad to hear that the "Journal of the Chemical Society in Berlin" (*Berichte der deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*), in bound volumes, from the commencement, has been added to the Library by the liberality of Mr. Main.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIRST YEAR [105].

Michaelmas Term, 1884.

Adeney, F. F., 17, King Street
Ainger, W. H., 11, Trumpington Street
Armitage, H. R., new court I
Baker, H. F., 2nd court L
Bannerman, W. E., 57, Bridge Street
Barker, J. H. A., 17, Park Street
Barnett, W., new court A
Basden, H. S., 14, New Square
Bindloss, A. H., 17, King Street
Brindley, H. H., new court H
Brown, G. E. D., new court H
Burland, W. I., 3, Short Street
Burton, O., 33, Thompson's Lane
Bultjens, A. E., 17, Brunswick Place
Card, S. F., 2nd court B
Carling, A., Richmond Villa, Station Road
Charters, A. R., 7, Chesterton Road
Cleave, P., 15, New Square
Cole, F., 24, Orchard Street
Collin, J., 54, Castle Street
Cooper, H. H., 46, Hills Road
Cousins, E. R., new court C
Cowell, A. R., 8, Round Church Street
Cubbon, H., 17, Portugal Place
Dadley, B. E., 22, King Street
Darbishire, H. D., 2, Jordan's Yard
Davis, W. H., Chesterton Road
Day, E. M., new court E
Edmondson, G. N., 4, Short Street
Elsee, A., 61, Bridge Street
Ewing, G. C., new court C
Fagan, P. J., 48, Bridge Street
Field, D. T. B., 2nd court F
Flux, A. W., 50, Park Street
Forster, E. 44, King street
Gibbons, C. J., new court H
Gill, W. P., new court E
Gillespie, R. J., 6, Portugal Place
Goodacre, E. E., 103a, King Street
Goodman, J., new court H
Gray, W., Rose Nursery
Gregory, W. G., 35, Chesterton Road
Greenstock, W., 1st court K
Grey, G., new court F
Hancock, H., 7, Norwich Street
Harris, W., 9, Jesus Lane
Heath, C. H., new court I
Heward, H. new court G
Hind, G. M., 13, Park Street
Holmes, A. B., 70, Jesus Lane
Humphries, A. L., 13, Portugal Place
Ingham, E. A., 28, Malcolm Street

Jacques, J. K., new court I
Kerry, W. P. B., 7, Round Church Street
Kinman, G. W., 11, Malcolm Street
Knight, H. W., 59, Bridge Street
Lake, P., 3rd court D
Lambert, S. H. A., 15, Portugal Place
Lancaster, T. T., 59, Park Street
Lewis, S., new court G
Mc Lean, A. S., 12, Portugal Place
Marshall, E. N., 48, Bridge Street
Martin, C., 43, Chesterton Road
Matthews, A. H. J., 19, Earl Street
Matthews, B. E., 19, Earl Street
Matthey, G. E., new court A
Mee, W. M., 9, Portugal Place
Mitchell, J. H., 2, Orchard Street
Moodie, C. J. D., 13, St. John's Street
Mowbray, J. R. W., 37, King Street
Nicholl, L. H., 1, Clement Passage
Nicol, A. R. A., 15a Portugal Place
Norris, H. R., 25, Chesterton Road
Palmer, F. C., 34, Thompson's Lane
Parker, N. S., 4, New Square
Parry, T. W., 13, Park Street
Percival, J., 2, New Square
Phillips, C. T., 30, Clarendon Street
Pope, R. M., 2nd court K
Pratt, R., 43, Park Street
Price, W. G., 3, Short Street
Radford, H. E., 2nd court K
Radford, H. A., 3, Clare Terrace
Rippon, R. W., new court H
Roby, J. B., new court C
Russell, W. A., 2, Jordan's Yard
Schiller, F. N., 16, Portugal Place
Scutt, A. O., 6, Fair Street
Seamer, H. St J., 1, Clement Passage
Sheldon, A., 62, Jesus Lane
Sifton, T. H., 1st court E
Slade, C. J., 37, King Street
Spencer, H. J., new court H
Stephens, H. R., new court E
Turpin, G. S., new court C
Varley, T., 17, Portugal Place
Walker, H. H., 15, Portugal Place
West, W. S. 6, Portugal Place
White, G. D. 4, Willow Walk
Willis, W. N., 12, Portugal Place
Wilson, L. E., 59, Park Street
Windsor, J., 1st court B
Woodhouse, C. J., 13, Portugal Place
Wright, J. C., new court D
Young, J. F., 44, Park Street



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

IN a time of much change, of constant endeavour to adapt old institutions to modern needs and to divert into more fruitful channels the resources of the University and its Colleges, it will not be inappropriate to bestow some attention upon the origin and purpose of our College endowments. If we cannot profitably carry out all the wishes and desires of those who bestowed them, we may at least evince our gratitude by recording their names and their munificence. So doing we shall, in spirit if not in letter, be fulfilling some of the conditions frequently attached to the benefactions. Here, as at other colleges, Fellows were endowed to perpetuate the memories of the founders, and to pray for their souls. After the Reformation, the commemoration services on 'dirge days' took the place of masses for the dead. Forms of service were prescribed by the Elizabethan Statutes, which, though they differ in other respects, agree in ordering a catalogue of Benefactors to be read, usually after a sermon. Several such catalogues exist already. An old manuscript book, in the custody of the Senior Dean, containing University Statutes and Ceremonies, College Statutes, and the Commemoration Service, concludes with a list of Benefactors down to a period between that of the building of the library and the completion of the third court, probably therefore not later than the middle of the 17th century. Another book contains the list as it was read before 1860.

It is entitled "A copy of the old Catalogue of Benefactors, which is now in the custody of the Master, by William Keeling, Senior Dean, 1838." It is divided into three parts. The first which was read on January 4, the 'dirge day' of Mr. Hugh Ashton, one of Lady Margaret's executors, commemorates the first founders and those to whom we owe our principal buildings. The second part, read in July, records the foundations of most of the Fellowships and Scholarships not included in the former list. The third part, for Lent, is of a more miscellaneous character.

Since the Statutes of 1860, there has been but one annual commemoration at which all the names have been read, but the descriptions of the donors and their gifts have been omitted for the sake of brevity. It seems desirable to have all necessary details in a form easily accessible, however impracticable it may be to have all read through year by year.

The following list is approximately in chronological order. It does not materially differ from that of Mr. Cooper in his "Memorials of Cambridge." The "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" by the same eminent historian has been freely used for further details. The other principal authorities laid under contribution are "Baker's History of St. John's College," by Professor Mayor; "Appendix B of the Report on Education, 1818"; Mr. Mullinger's "History of the University of Cambridge," and Professor C. C. Babington's "History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St. John the Evangelist."

Two MSS. in the College Library have also been consulted; the former on vellum, bearing the title *Μνημόσυνον*, but usually referred to as the *liber memorialis*, contains pictures on canvas of Lady Margaret, King Charles I., and Bishop Williams, and the arms, beautifully illuminated by the poet Crashaw, of Masters, and other eminent members of the College, with short biographical notices; the other a much larger book,

by the Rev. Charles Yate, Senior Dean, and afterwards Rector of Holme, Yorkshire, gives a brief history of all the Masters of the College before the present Master, of all or nearly all the Bishops who have been members of this house, and of many other eminent persons connected with us either as benefactors or by other ties.

The substance of some notes on Scholarships now awarded by way of preference to the students of particular schools has been obtained from the Bursar.

The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

THE CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

The most illustrious Princess LADY MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VIIth, laid the first foundations of the College, A.D. 1508.

She provided for the building of the First Court and for the endowment of Fifty Fellows and as many Scholars, but died before she was able to carry her plans into execution.

The estates left by her will were valued at upwards of £400 per annum, but the king, Henry VIII, limited the foundation to £50 per annum, besides the revenues of the ancient Hospital of St. John. The number of Fellows and Scholars was consequently much diminished.

The Lady Margaret's executors also founded in her name lectureships in Greek and Hebrew, and four public examinerships; they further endowed the Master and certain Senior Fellows, and made provision for a yearly commemoration of the Foundress.

There are portraits of the Foundress in the Hall, Combination Room, Master's Lodge, and *Liber Memorialis*. An old statue of her stands in a niche on West side of the First Court over the door leading to the Hall; a modern one at the entrance to the Chapel represents her treading

"Ignorance" under foot. Her arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*. She is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the worthies of the sixteenth century.

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, "by whose advice and persuasion with the Foundress the College was first undertaken," was also the principal agent in carrying out the design. "By all means that were in his power he took care that it should be brought to perfection, both by giving it Statutes and laws, and by procuring it endowments." He himself founded four Fellowships and two Scholarships.

The other executors of the Foundress who assisted him were Dr. Hornby and Mr. Hugh Ashton, but "almost the whole weight of the affair leaned" on Bp. Fisher.

The old house was dissolved January 20, 1510. The charter of the new foundation was given April 9, 1511.

Bishop Fisher was born about 1459, B.A. 1487, Master of Michaelhouse 1497, subsequently President of Queens' College, Margaret Professor of Divinity 1503, Bishop of Rochester 1504, being the same year elected Chancellor of the University, which office he retained until his death in 1535.

There are portraits of Bishop Fisher in the Hall and Master's Lodge. A statue at the entrance of the Chapel represents him treading "Vice" under foot. He is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel standing next to the Foundress. His arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall, and in the *Liber Memorialis*. Attached to the old Chapel at the N.E. corner was his Chantry, the only one (of four) remaining in use until the new Chapel was built. It was entered by three arches. One of these arches, which was of stone, with two others, to replace the two of clunch, are now in the south wall of the present Ante Chapel.

HENRY EDIALL, Archdeacon of Rochester, in conjunction with Bishop Fisher, founded four Scholarships in memory of

JOHN MORTON, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop Morton graduated at Oxford, he was made Bishop of Ely in 1478, translated to Canterbury in 1486, and died in 1500. He left money for students both at Oxford and Cambridge. Archdeacon Ediall and John Ryse, two of his executors, bestowed the scholarships on the College (*Cooper's Memorials*).

The College list of Benefactors assigns to Fisher a share in the foundation.

Cardinal Morton's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

HUGH ASHTON, Archdeacon of York, one of Lady Margaret's executors, gave £800 in 1537 to found four Fellowships and as many Scholarships.

His executors paid £7. 12s. 10½d. and 536½ oz. of plate (*quas parcelas nullus sociorum unquam vidit*, and then in another hand: *quia magister vendidit sine consensu illorum*) for a solemn obit to be kept for the souls of Ashton and his friends, and of Lady Margaret on Jan. 4 every year, the day of Ashton's burial; the Master or his deputy to receive 2s., each Fellow 1s., each Scholar 6d.; provided they remain during the whole service (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 353).

When the Catalogue of Benefactors had been read in the Commemoration Service, three chapters of the Statutes were read, though the order for this is comparatively modern, then 'the three last Psalmes' were sung; 'during which the money' was 'distributed to Fellowes and Schollars.' This custom was discontinued when the Statutes of 1860 came into operation.

Ashton died Dec. 1522, and was buried, perhaps in the Chapel, but more probably at York. There was a chantry to his memory, containing his monument, on the north side of the old Chapel outside the quire, which had been desecrated long before the Chapel was taken down. The monument with its two images, 'one lively the other deadly', was removed into the present Ante Chapel.

There is a portrait of Archdeacon Ashton in the Master's Lodge.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, D.D., founded two Scholarships, Sep. 10, 1516.

He was of Kingston upon Hull, sometime Fellow of Queens' College, surveyor of the works of Great St. Mary's, subsequently Chantor of Beverley Minster, Rector of Stretham, and of St. Martin, Vintry, London. He died in March or April, 1519.

JAMES BERESFORD founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, Feb. 12, 1519-20.

He was Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire. He died July 13, 1520, and was buried in the Cathedral of Lichfield, of which he was a prebendary.

SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE gave the manor of Millington, valued at about £8 per annum and £200 in money to found one Fellowship and four Scholarships. He died April 27, 1520.

One of his executors was Dr. John Constable (Dean of Lincoln), who founded the Scholarships, July 4, 1522. The Fellowship was to be held by a priest to pray for the soul of Sir M. Constable (date uncertain).

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

JOHN BAILEY (or Bayley) of Syrescote, county Stafford, gave £115 for one Fellow. (September, 1527).

Augmented 13s. 4d. annually by his executor, Mr. Nicholas Agard, who paid £17 for that purpose.

ROBERT DUCKETT, Rector of Chevening, Kent, who died in 1521, founded two Scholarships, and left 20s. per annum for the celebration of his exsequies.

THOMAS LINACRE founded a Medical Lectureship in 1521, for which he paid to the College £221. 13s. 4d.

He died Oct. 20, 1524, at 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was the first president of the College of Physicians.

He also founded two medical lectureships at Merton Coll., Oxford.

There is a bust of him in bronze by Sir Henry Cheere in the library of All Souls, Oxford, of which College he was sometime Fellow.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a statue of him on a buttress on the North side of the Chapel.

JOHANNA ROKEBY or Rooksby, widow of Sir Richard Rokeby, left £170 July, 1526, for a Fellow in Priest's orders.

ROBERT HOLITREEHOLM, clerk, gave £120, A.D. 1525, for one Fellow.

WILLIAM FELL, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, left £230 for one Fellow and two Scholars, and £80 for two sub-lecturers, May, 1535.

The college undertook to 'fynd ij comon Reders in arte, called ij Sublectors the whiche shalbe daly assystant to the principall lector both in Redyng of lectures to the young scholers in the hall of the said collyge, and also in heryng of the Rehersyng of the same lectors with almaner of other lectors and exersices and Actes what so euer thabee which shall forton to be kepte in the hall aforsayd or in any other place of the sayd college,' each sublector to be paid 6s. 8d. quarterly by the treasurers.

In consideration of 40 marks received from Wm. Fell, D.D., the college covenants (18 Sept., 16, Hen. 8) to 'Kepe a dirge with a masse of requiem ons in euery yere to be songen and said.'

ROBERT SIMPSON, Rector of Layer Marney in Essex, left £120, 26 July, 1529, for one Fellow.

JOHN DOWMAN, LL.D., Rector of Pocklington, Yorks., Archdeacon of Suffolk, Canon Residentiary of St.

Paul's, &c., left lands, A.D. 1515, for five Scholarships, and A.D. 1525, £140 for nine Proper Sizars.

His scholars were to be of Pocklington School, which he had founded, and the patronage of which he gave to the College. He also founded two chantries in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which the Master and Fellows were to appoint Scholars of the College. He died Nov. 11, 1526. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

By a special Statute, 1859, the Scholarships are now replaced by four Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Students who had been at least two years at Pocklington School, and the College patronage is represented by the right to nominate one Governor.

JOHN KEYTON, D.D., prebendary of Sarum, gave £400, November 1533, for two Fellows and two Scholars.

Between two buttresses of the south wall of the old Chapel, and west of the quire, stood Dr. Keyton's Chapel. It is shewn in Loggan's view of the Chapel (A.D. 1668), but was not remaining when Mr. Baker became a Fellow in 1680. The door, &c., mentioned by Baker were disclosed when the Chapel was taken down (see Prof. Babington's book, where there is a Plate of the Altar-tomb of Keyton's Chantry). Baker speaks of Dr. Keyton as Archdeacon of Leicester, but Cooper thinks this must be a mistake.

THOMAS THIMBLEBY, Doctor of Decrees, June 24, 1535, gave jewels, plate, and £180 in money for one Fellow and one Scholar.

†ROBERT SHORTON, D.D., the first Master of the College, gave 100 marks for an annual dirge. During his Mastership he gave £10 towards paving the hall.

He was dispensed with from certain duties incident to his D.D. degree, and subsequently from attending masses, exsequies, and congregations, 'propter ejus labores multiplices et diversa negotia quæ habet circa coll. Sti Jo. Evang.'

He was afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall, to which he was a considerable benefactor, as he was also to the church at Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk, of which he was Dean, and where he died on October 17, 1535. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

ROGER LUPTON, LL.D., of Sedberg, Yorkshire, Canon of Windsor, Provost of Eton, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c., gave to the College the patronage of Sedbergh School which he founded. He also gave £1000 in

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1528, and again £400 in 1536 for two Fellows and eight Scholars, 100 marks was also bequeathed for his obit.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

A window to his memory was placed in the South side of the present Chapel by the Rev. H. H. Hughes, Rector of Layham, Suffolk, who held a Fellowship of his foundation from 1817 to 1838.

In place of the Scholarships founded by Dr. Lupton and Mr. Hebblethwaite there were established, by Statute of 1859, six Exhibitions of the yearly value of £33. 6s. 8d. tenable for three years, to be called the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitions, limited by way of preference to scholars of Sedbergh School, and nomination of one of the Governors was vested in the College.

†NICHOLAS METCALFE, third Master, 1518–1537, gave £80 and £40 towards buildings which were afterwards removed to make way for the Second Court.

He was Archdeacon of Rochester, c. 1515, and Chaplain to Bishop Fisher. Roger Ascham speaks very highly of him in his *Scholemaster*, and he is the model master of a college in Thomas Fuller's Holy State.

"Besides the services he did the College from its foundation, having been his patron's constant agent from Rochester to Cambridge...his services were such, and the accessional endowments under him were so many, as a hundred years after can hardly produce." He is commemorated by a brass plate in the Ante-Chapel, thus inscribed: "*Nicholaus Metcalfe hujus Collegii Magister viginti annos quarto die Julii magistratu excessit [et bestras] ad Deum [preces vehementer expetit] An Dom MCCCCCXXXVII.*" The words enclosed in brackets are obliterated. Dr. Metcalfe is depicted on the ceiling of the new Chapel amongst the worthies of the 16th century. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

A. F. T.

(To be Continued).



"A VISIT TO CETSHWAYO IN 1878."

IN January 1878, while engaged in practice at the Natal Bar, circumstances led to my taking a trip into the Zulu Country with a view to getting a personal interview with its then ruler. Without inflicting a political argument upon the readers of the *Eagle*, I ought, I think, to be able to interest them with an account of some of the incidents of my journey and of the facts which it brought under my observation.

In visiting Zululand I was happy in being quite independent of interpretation, having picked up in early years a boy's knowledge of Zulu which the necessities of forensic practice afterwards developed so far that I was not only quite at home in a Zulu kraal, but, which was more to the purpose, was able to put its inmates at their ease too. Thus, then, I was in the position to get information of the most direct kind, respecting the country. On the other hand, I was not alive at that time to the importance of several questions touching Cetshwayo and his surroundings, which have since engaged so much attention. In common with other Colonists, I had not opened my mind to the notion of hostilities between us English and the Zulus—of an invasion of Zululand by us either as a defensive measure* on our own account, or as a

* The contingency of an invasion of Natal by the Zulus was referred to by Sir H. Bulwer as "in the opinion of this Government in the highest degree improbable," although, "of course a *possibility* as it had been a possibility for the last 30 years."

movement having for its immediate object the deliverance of the Zulu people from a supposed tyrant. Our attention was directed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the difficulties arising from the persistent encroachments upon Zululand of the Boers of the Transvaal. The Transvaal had been annexed, and the Zulus were puzzled and dismayed to find that the great nation to which they had so many years appealed to adjust the border difficulty,* and which had hitherto, through the instrumentality of Mr. (now Sir) Th. Shepstone, made the fairest promises, had suddenly, in the person of the same official, called upon them to recognize the unjust Boer claims to Zulu territory. The outcome of this crisis is well known. Thanks to the admirable behaviour of the Zulu King, Sir H. Bulwer was enabled to thwart for the time being the war policy of the Administrator of the Transvaal, and to bring the Boers to book before three Commissioners. These unanimously justified the Zulus.

"It was while the arrangement between Sir. H. Bulwer and Cetshwayo was in course of being concluded that I paid my visit to the latter, my object being, briefly, to guard against any untoward results following my acceptance of the post of Political Agent to the King. The Natal Government was greatly incensed at my "assuming to act" in that capacity, and disputed the genuineness of the appointment which had been notified to them; and as it had been earnestly represented to me that it was of the utmost importance to Cetshwayo not to lose the countenance of the Lieut. Governor of Natal, I swallowed in some measure my professional feelings, and resolved that I would prevent misunderstandings on Cetshwayo's part by visiting him, and, while promising to hold myself in readiness to perform any services which might be in my power, yet impressing him with the

* They made 18 distinct appeals between Sept. 1861, and April 1876.

necessity of his placing himself unreservedly in the Governor's hands.

So much for politics. The journey was not one to be lightly undertaken, whatever the circumstances. The summer was at its height, and frequent thunderstorms might be expected, which would render travelling difficult. However, the 3rd of January found me on my way up the Coast from Durban to the Tugela river. The day was frightfully hot, unusually so, the thermometer rising to 118° Fahr. in the shade; and to save the 2 horses which were dragging my "spider" through the sands, I was compelled to dismount and plod along on foot. My companion, one who for the sake of clerical assistance I had been persuaded to take with me, was, during this day, passing through every stage of intoxication, and did not dismount. His condition compelled me to spend the next day at Stanger, which we reached in the evening. This was a very primitive settlement, about 15 miles from the border. The inhabitants of the district had come together for a special entertainment, and I had a good opportunity of forming an opinion concerning the dispositions of a class of settlers having the reputation of being a very rough lot. This reputation seemed to me a very deserved one, as I listened to an account of a "tarring" and "feathering" which had recently taken place in the neighbourhood. The case was one of lynch law, the victim having earned the punishment, in the opinion of his neighbours, by beating his wife. I formed, nevertheless, a very favourable estimate of these people, with whom I spent the evening in good-fellowship.

After this interference with a journey that ought so far to have been easy and expeditious, I was not sorry to find myself housed at an 'hotel' on the banks of the Tugela, watching the antics of a rather alarming kind of spider, which darted from point to point of the walls, apparently unaffected by gravity, except

when falling upon us from the roof. At this place I left my companion, and proceeded into Zululand on horseback, having with me as guide an amiable-faced youth of the Ingobamakosi regiment, who had just returned from the annual "Feast of First Fruits" at Ulundi. He took me by a short cut into the valley of the Matikulu river, where at sunset we found a hospitable kraal. The people flocked round to inspect me, and an old lady expressed herself happy to turn her family out of a hut for my accommodation. After accepting her offer I strolled up the kraal, in order to make the acquaintance of its inmates. I found one young man engaged in the occupation of putting to rights his suit of war apparel. This was very elaborately constructed of white ox skins and tails, with which, at my request, supported by his mother's order, he arrayed himself. When dressed, nothing was visible of him, save his hands and portion of his face. He also belonged to the Ingobamakosi regiment. This was not the fighting costume, but the full dress uniform worn before the King on the occasion of the annual review. It was amusing to witness the embarrassment with which the lad showed off his finery, at the same time deprecating the remarks of those around him, "the white man wanted him to array himself, and his mother bid him do it." Soon afterwards I was introduced to an old lady, who began the conversation by asking "what have you done with Langalibalele?" This opened a painful subject; she was his sister, I learnt, and I was able to tell her of my visit to the poor old chief on my way out from England.

At my evening meal of boiled maize, sour curd, and Zulu "beer," the normal fare at a Zulu kraal, much company was present, and I had to put up with many personal remarks. One lady said "do you smoke, Gebuza?" I answered, "No." "I thought not," she said, "because your teeth are white." "But why do

you put up with that thing on your upper lip?" At another moment I had, "You're eating too fast: Oh! what a large mouthful!"

My visit at the kraal terminated uncomfortably, for my horse took fright at dawn, upon the letting out of the cattle from the enclosure in the centre of the kraal, and fled into the bush. I therefore, after hours of fruitless search, during which the skill of my Zulu friends enabled me more than once to come within sight of the horse—a nervous brute—returned to Tugela, and started next day under better auspices, with my spider and fresh horses. These took me the first day to the well-known Etshowe mission station; on the second, across the Umhlatuze Valley to Mr. S——'s station; and thence the following day to Kwamagwaza, Mr. Robertson's station. At all of these stations I was most hospitably received. Mission work was at a standstill however, as nearly all the converts had been sent away, this being the consequence of advice given to the missionaries by Sir Th. Shepstone. I must pass over many interesting points connected with these visits, but will mention, as bearing upon what I observed later on, an incident of which I learnt at Mr. S——'s:—A young Zulu had presented himself on the verandah, brandishing an assegai and threatening Mr. S——'s life. Mr. S——, according to his account, was compelled to retreat into the house, leaving his wife shut out. The young Zulu, on this, informed her that she was an *indoda* (a man), and that he would not hurt her. Mr. S—— was safely concealed in the back premises, and the young Zulu departed. This misconduct on the part of one of his subjects was now to be reported to Cetshwayo by two converts, on Mr. S——'s behalf, and we passed them on the way up to Ulundi.

No serious difficulties of travel were encountered by us. I may mention a long series of rocky steps over

which we had to lift the carriage in ascending from the Umhlatusi valley (a deep and densely-wooded one, harbouring buffalo and koodoos), and a dangerously steep road, over high hills, where the incline is so great that, on more than one occasion, a waggon has in its ascent and descent, overpowered its team of sixteen oxen, and carried them into the valley below. In approaching Kwamagwaza, too we encountered our first thunder-storm. Fortunately, we were not very far from the station, and after rather more than an hour and half of drenching, during which isolated and very picturesque forest trees, the dying remnants of what used to be a mighty forest, continually raised false hopes of our approach to the house, we slipped and staggered up to the low verandah of a somewhat neglected-looking abode, surrounded by extensive groves and gardens.

As I have said, I must exclude from a short narrative like the present accounts which I might give of several points of interest connected with my visits to the three Mission Stations on my route. Thus I must content myself to pass over the question of the alleged killing of Zulu converts with the remark that what I learnt in Zululand was quite consistent with the view expressed by Sir. H. Bulwer, who had had the fullest evidence before him on one side—that unfavourable to Cetshwayo—and who nevertheless wrote:

"I have heard nothing tending to confirm the opinion so hastily arrived at, and so hastily expressed, that the attacks actually made,* were part of an hostile design against the Missionaries and Mission Stations in the Zulu Country, or to induce me to alter my opinion, originally formed upon the information before me, that the attacks, however unjustifiable they might be in themselves, were directed against individual natives for personal reasons;"

* It ought to be remembered that only *three* converts were killed during Cetshwayo's reign. This appears from the statements of the Missionaries themselves to Sir B. Frere.

Those attacks moreover, he might have truly added, were not made by orders of the king.

Kwamagwaza Station, the site of which was granted to my father by the Zulu king, 'mPande, is built upon ground which rolls into deep valleys. In these were standing numbers of the beautiful old forest trees which I have mentioned, the effect of which was quite that of an English park. Except, however, for this, and the efforts which Bishop Wilkinson had made to lay out the grounds and garden, there was nothing English about the place. I was treated here, as elsewhere, with the greatest hospitality, and passed a comfortable but singularly lonely night in the house once occupied by Bishop Wilkinson, and which stood at some distance from the main building on the brink of one of the afore-mentioned deep valleys. We spent a rainy day at Kwamagwaza, and then proceeded on our last stage accompanied by a trader who had joined us as we started, and whose guest I was during my stay in the royal valley.

I ought not to mention this trader without saying, that to all appearances his manner of life in the Zulu Country was such as to make him conspicuous among whites in the eyes of the Zulus. For he neither drank nor kept a hareem, but industriously pursued a beneficial trade. He had a great admiration and regard for the king, and being as well versed in Zulu as in his mother tongue, was, from the point of view of certain politicians, a dangerous man. During the course of the year he was prosecuted under a Colonial Statute for an act of "gun running," alleged to have been committed at the time of Cetshwayo's coronation in 1873. Mr. Mullins was convicted of having bartered three guns to the king, and after haranguing the prisoner upon the enormity of his offence in supplying savages and possible enemies with firearms, the judge, notwithstanding that this was a first offence, and that several breech-loaders were actually presented to

Cetshwayo upon the very same occasion by members of Mr. Shepstone's party, and by his leave, sentenced Mr. Mullins to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £100. I was his counsel, the trial lasting three days; and I saw in the whole proceeding a political device. Had Mr. Mullins been at liberty he might have proved an immense help towards getting Cetshwayo a hearing.

We drove past the royal kraals after dark, and the tramp of our steeds brought out a messenger, who said, “I have to ask who you are, and whence you come?” I enquired who had sent him, and was told Mnyamana (the Prime Minister). So I answered that it was “Gebuza, son of Sobantu.” Passing the three kraals (*Ndabakaombi*, *Ulundi*, and *Kwanodwengu*), we put up at the trader's shanty, an iron cabin, with an adjacent cattle enclosure. My compartment was a waggon.

Next morning I strolled over to Mr. Dunn's tents, and had a talk with him. I then walked across the valley to the kraal where the king was staying. These royal kraals consisted of a circle of huts, six deep, and more than a mile in circumference. At the highest point of the circle was the *isigodhla*, or royal quarters, beautifully partitioned off with reeds and woven grass. At the entrance stood a door keeper, who summoned a “lord in waiting.” The well-bred air and easy behaviour of these people were very striking. They did not stare, and asked no question, but conversed affably. The “lord in waiting” came out with the following message, delivered very precisely and in a conciliatory tone:—“The king will meet *Gebuza* to-morrow at *Kwa Nodwengu*; meanwhile he gives *Gebuza* an ox, a large one, as big as that.” Soon after this, on our return, I saw some messengers driving up a young ox; and presently a very beautiful animal, of a clean and bright white and chocolate colour, came trotting quickly into the enclosure with head erect, ears out and tail flourishing in the air. And this was the

animal which etiquette bid me slay! I left the task to my companions, who with a rifle bullet in an instant dissipated the energy which had filled the handsome beast, and in a very short time I was the possessor of many joints of unlovely beef.

During the following morning I had an interview with the Great Chiefs, who sat on the ground beneath a large tree, a roll of matting having been sent out by the king for my comfort, a special mark of honour. Amongst the chiefs was Mnyamana the Prime Minister, a fine old man, who has since won golden opinions by his self-sacrificing loyalty. He has been recently well described by a traveller in Zululand as "the clearest headed man in Zululand if not in native S. Africa. He has one great fault, one besetting sin which has well-nigh ruined him, and it is his fidelity to his king."

But high dignitaries present varieties of mental and moral calibre. Mfanawendhlel, whom recent events have proved to be of a somewhat ignoble nature, during the progress of the interview possessed himself of my left hand and sat down behind me. He then seized the first opportunity of whispering in my ear, "what have you done with the ox that the king gave you?" and went on to say that he was going to pay me a visit and would send a boy beforehand *with a platter*. He impressed upon me several times that the boy would come from him, giving his name. After this interview, the object of which was to put the king in possession of what I had to say, we separated, and I returned to the shanty. Many notables and others (six feet appeared to be the normal height of these Zulus) paid me visits in the afternoon, and I found that my butcher's shop dwindled rapidly away.

Early in the day following we noticed the king walking out for his constitutional. It was his custom to take a walk of many miles over the *Mahlabatini* hills,

returning to a bath. After this he would sit judging his people till the evening. As soon as we observed the great white shield preceding him back to his kraal I started to attend his council meeting. I found him seated upon a large black chair, carved out of a solid block of wood. The chiefs, including Dunn, were in a circle in front of him. As I came up he was hearing the complaint preferred as above mentioned by Mr. S—— against the young Zulu. The king looked very grave and said that without going into the merits of the case, he would send commissioners down to the Umlatuzi, to hear both sides and make their report. I was told that it was Cetshwayo's invariable practice to refuse to hear one side without the other.

I need not say that I was much struck with the appearance of the king. He turned to me with a pleasant face, and said that he had expected to find Sobantu's son an older man. This was not an opportunity for speaking at large, but I went over the ground which I had traversed with the Councillors.

The subject of the missionaries was introduced, but not by me. One missionary in particular had earned the ill-will of the Zulu Chiefs by his communications to the Natal papers.

I find the following passage in one of my letters written at this time :

"That they have not long ago killed him, or at least driven him away, is to me a great wonder, and shews very considerable forbearance on their part. He is their worst enemy, and yet, if he is turned out, unless it is done very carefully, he will get all the credit of being a persecuted missionary, and they—who will say a word for an exceedingly wise and just step? It will be taken to be a declaration of war, and we shall send in troops whom I believe the Zulus will resist to the utmost, with great chance of withstanding them for a time. It is a dreadful thing that such men as these should be set apart, and looked up to as ministers of Christ. Among the Europeans, they bring His religion into contempt, and among the Zulus—but what volumes were expressed in the indignant language in which I heard Cetshwayo's council protest against the misrepresentations of

some of the missionaries, and in the bitter emphasis which one of them said. '*Aba fundisi! ba fundis, amanga!*'—'Teachers forsooth! Teachers of lies.' It was refreshing after that denunciation to hear the unqualified determination to reply upon Sobantu's advice, so far as they were allowed to, expressed by Cetshwayo and his Chiefs.

"Why did I let this man stay here? I never trusted him "from the time that I heard he had broken with *Sobantu*"—"I have told the Government of Natal this, that whatsoever "happens, I and my people have determined ever to consult "Sobantu. He is our friend, and we shall tell him everything "that we want to. We shall send to him to-day, to-morrow, and the next day, *kwze kubi pakade* (= to the end of the chapter)."

At every pause in the king's speech there was a loud shout from his council, which had a singular effect.

But I must bring this paper to a close. I had a private and very interesting interview afterwards with Cetshwayo, and returned to Natal without mishap. I should like to mention in conclusion, that we passed and repassed the two commissioners, seemingly most worthy old men, who, by means of short cuts across a hilly country, were enabled to reach Mr. S——'s before we started from the station. We left them seated in the shade, contemplating with great gravity a pot of *tshwala* or Zulu beer before them, and waiting for the arrival of the culprit. This young gentleman surprised me and my companions as we were bathing later on in the Umhlatusi river. A rustle in the reeds disclosed a warrior, with a mite of a boy in attendance as arm bearer. The youth asked me what was going on at the missionary's, and I soon obtained a confession from him of his being the offender. "What did I think would be done to him?" he asked. "Would he be killed?" I tried to allay his apprehensions and advised him to lose no time in attending and making a clean breast of it. This he appears to have done, and he was ultimately fined by the king to the extent of a bullock. For so young a man, his frolic, for such it was, had cost him dear.

FRANCIS E. COLENSO.



MILTON AND SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.

MR. BRIGHT, at the banquet in honour of Lord Ripon, at St. James' Hall, on the 25th of February, in the course of his speech in support of the toast, "Prosperity to India," said: "Some years ago he met two of the most educated and accomplished natives of India, and one of them said he believed that in the next ten years there would be as many people in India who would read Milton and Shakespeare as there were in England. The other said he thought there were as many at that time." I believe these statements are quite within the truth, and my own impression, the result of observations extending over a quarter of a century, is, that the latter approximates the more nearly to the true state of the case. And when it is remembered that prior to the Great Educational Charta of 1854, drawn up by Lord Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood), a Hindu capable of speaking other than "butler's English," *eg*, "Master telling go Ramaswami," "He has done finished," *et hoc genus*, was a rare phenomenon, and that, even in Public Offices, where now many of the junior clerks speak English, though it must be confessed not with the purest accent, yet as fluently as if it were their own mother tongue, there was, thirty years ago, hardly a Hindu capable of drafting in English the simplest official letter, it will be seen what immense strides have been made—strides that far exceed those made in classical studies in the palmy days of St. John's of which

Sir Roger Ascham boasts. And as in Ascham's day St. John's sent forth some of her sons who, as teachers in other Colleges aided the progress in Classical studies, so within the last 30 years some of those who have aided in bringing about the vast change in English studies in India have been *alumni* of St. John's. I propose to shew briefly how these changes have been brought about, and to this end I will first describe the educational machinery at work prior to 1854; secondly, note the changes introduced under the Charta; and, thirdly, trace the effects produced by those changes.

And first, on the principle, *ab uno disce omnes*, it will perhaps tend to clearness if I speak of the educational machinery in existence in a single town of from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants, and that by no means an unfavourable specimen. The schools then in existence were what are called "pials schools," *i.e.* schools usually taught in the open verandah in front of a Hindu master's house or in a "chatram," *i.e.* a rest house generally in the neighbourhood of a temple. Of these there might have been from twenty to thirty scattered over the town, and the studies in them were confined to the vernacular language of the country, arithmetical tables, and mental arithmetic. Here I may by the way remark that in the Dravidian languages, *i.e.* the languages of Southern India, vulgar and decimal fractions are unknown. The fractions in use are octesimal $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, &c., and therefore as a fraction like $\frac{1}{3}$ lies altogether outside the scheme, I have seen a Hindu master of the old type sorely perplexed with the remainder when asked to divide, say Rs. 3 between five people. The number of pupils in these schools varied from 20 to as many as 70 or more, the number usually depending on the popularity of the master, which, however, would be not in proportion to his ability, but to his tact in the management of the parents,

The method of instruction was, as it still is in the few schools of the old type that still survive, monitorial, the same which Dr Bell, formerly a Chaplain at Madras, introduced into this country at the beginning of the present century. Ink, pens, and paper were not known; the finger served the office of pen, and sand was used in lieu of paper in the first stages of writing. The boys—for girls were never taught—squatted on the ground, sand was spread before them, and with their fingers they wrote their letters on the ground, screaming out the name of each as they wrote it at the top of their voices. After an advance had been made, they began to write on *pani olei*, the leaves of the palmyra, with an iron style, which at that time was the kind of writing used by all tradesmen, and even Government accounts were in villages written in the same way. The pupils in these schools might number perhaps 8 per cent. of the children of school age. They belonged entirely to the better classes, and when withdrawn from school, as Herodotus tells us was the case with the Lacedaemonians and Egyptians, each followed the profession of his father, though in the sequel it will be seen that the “old order changes.” Thus, if the father was a Chetti, a merchant, the son was set to business; if a priest, the son would prepare for the priesthood, and would attend the Sanskrit Lectures of some Brahmin Pundit. Schools in which English was taught in many towns there were absolutely none at all; but in the town I have taken as a specimen there was a Mission School which had been in existence for more than half a century, but which was attended chiefly by the sons of converts, for whom of course it was mainly intended. The education imparted in it fell far short of that imparted in a village National School in England of that date, and the most advanced of its pupils could perhaps manage to read a chapter of the Bible in English. Such was the state in a

favoured town, so that with the exception of Dr. Duff's school in Calcutta, and the High School in Madras from which distinguished men like Sir Tanjore Mahdeva Rau, and Muttaswami Aiyer have proceeded, there was so far, as I am aware, not an English School of any note throughout the length and breadth of India.

I will now proceed to notice the change that began to be made, and as I have above restricted myself to a single town, I will in like manner restrict myself to a single Presidency in showing how the provisions of the Educational Charta have been carried into effect. First a Minister of Instruction with the title of "Director of Public Instruction" was appointed in each Presidency, whose sole duty it was to organize a system of education, and with the aid of an Inspectorial Staff, subsequently appointed, to supervise and control it. As England is divided into Counties, and these again into Ridings, Hundreds, &c., for administrative purposes, so each Presidency in India is divided into Zillahs or Collectorates—the Counties—each under the administration of a Collector—the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff in one; and these again are subdivided into Talugs—the Ridings, Hundreds, &c. As also in England, these subdivisions are further subdivided; so also in India the Talugs are subdivided, but for my purpose the division has been carried low enough. The scheme which the Director of Public Instruction devised was this. A school was appointed for each Talug teaching up to what would be the fourth form of a Public School; at the Head Quarters of each Collectorate a Zillah school was to be established teaching up to the sixth form; and in the centre of each linguistic division of the Presidency (the chief languages spoken in the Presidency of which I am speaking being four in number) it was proposed to establish a Provincial School, which it was intended should eventually develop into a College with a Professorial Staff teaching up to the standard required

for a degree in Arts or Science. At first the scheme was not carried out in its entirety, and schools were planted only in those Talugs, Zillahs, and Provinces, where the inhabitants were likely to avail themselves of the advantages offered. Also where a Missionary school existed, if the managers undertook to raise their schools, to which grants-in-aid to the extent of one-half the salaries of duly qualified masters were offered, to the standard proposed by the Director, the missionaries were left in undisturbed possession. For such of the Provincial schools as were opened Head Masters from English Universities were imported; English Head Masters were also engaged for Zillah schools, and for the Talug school the best masters, European, Eurasian, or Native, that could be obtained in the country were appointed. A scheme of Government scholarships was devised, and these were so arranged that a pupil of promise might pass from a Talug school to a zillah, and thence to a Provincial school. Some of these scholarships were also made tenable in mission schools.

This work of organization proceeded after the Educational Despatch, and by the year 1856 a number of schools were opened; but the attendance was at first very small. The Brahmins, those employed in Government offices excepted, with lofty contempt despised the education offered—the English language was in their eyes the language of outcasts, and as to science they believed the Westerns had nothing to teach them save fragments which had originally been borrowed from the East. The trading classes could see no prospect of “making their money breed” by the new learning offered, and hence their sons did not attend the schools. The Zemindars and Merasdars (landowners and farmers) were bent on following the custom of their forefathers, who without English learning had successfully cultivated their fields, and hence few of their sons were enrolled in

the school books; and as for the Ryots (the farm labourers) and Artizans, the spirit of Menu's time, which enacted that if a Sudra (the lowest of Menu's four divisions of caste) should learn the sacred language or read the sacred books, he should have his tongue burnt out with an iron style, was still abroad, and kept them in the grossest ignorance of anything but daily toil and moil. Then there were other obstacles in the way of progress. The Government schools were open alike to all who submitted to the regulations without distinction of race or caste. The Brahmin who had been wont to see the Pariah step aside to let him pass, lest he might be defiled by the shadow of an outcast falling upon him, could not brook that his children should sit side by side with the children of the degraded outcasts. I myself have seen a Brahmin child of six summers refuse to take his seat on a bench on which sat a youth as clean and as respectable in outward appearance as himself, simply because the youth was a member of an inferior caste. However, in spite of apathy and opposition of every kind progress slow and sure began to be made, and since the coping-stone was placed upon the educational edifice by the grant of a charter for the establishment of a University in each Presidency, there has been an onward movement gathering new force as it moved along.

I have no Calendars unfortunately with me, and so speak from memory, but I believe when the Matriculation Examination was first held in 1858, the number of candidates did not reach 40, and when the first Examination for the B.A. degree was held in 1859, I think there was only a single candidate. The numbers at present appearing for the former Examination are numbered by thousands, and for the latter, even to say nothing of the candidates for degrees in law, medicine, and engineering, are now numbered by hundreds. An intermediate Examination, requiring

a course of two years' study from Matriculation, has now over a thousand Candidates each year. All this, of course, refers to one Presidency, but the same thing has been going on with equal success in the other Presidencies, so much so in Bengal, that the Examinations have become so unwieldy, that a separate University has been established for the Punjab, and it is likely, if they have not already been established, that distinct Universities will be set up in the North-west Provinces, and in Burmah.

I will now endeavour to show what has contributed to the achievement of these results. Of all men, the Hindu is perhaps the most conservative on the face of the earth, but his conservatism is not quite so strong as his love of gain. His love for rupees is as ardent as ever was the love of Jew for his money-bags, and if the Hindu can be shewn how he can benefit himself materially, he will find some means by which, spite of his caste, rules, and customs, he will not let the favourable tide ebb without taking advantage of it. The men who first gained distinctions in the University, though mostly the sons of poor men, began to make their way in the world, some rising to important offices of trust in the Government Service, some as pleaders (doing the work of Barristers in the Local Courts), amassed large fortunes in a few years, and some as Teachers, obtained incomes that were princely, compared with the incomes of their fathers, and the effect of all this was not lost. I could enumerate dozens of examples within my own personal experience, but will take only a single case, which tends to neither extreme. A Brahmin, a Vishnuvite, held the office of village Kurnam (*i.e.* he kept the Government account of his village), and received a salary of Rupees seven per mensem. Certain perquisites also attached to his office, *e.g.* each Merasdar (farmer), when the crops of rice and other grain were reaped, would probably present him with a few measures of each kind of grain,

so that if he was tolerably popular, he might receive presents sufficient to double his pay, and make him passing rich on Rs. 14 per mensem, or 7s. a week. He had four sons, two of whom became teachers, the one receiving Rs. 35 per mensem, and the other Rs. 120, and after serving for some years in that capacity they both took to law, and became pleaders with the prospect of earning much larger incomes. Another son became an overseer in the Engineering Department of Government service, and received a salary of from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per mensem. The fourth and youngest son, eight years ago when I left that part of the country, was still in school. This is by no means an extraordinary case, still it was strong enough to raise the cupidity of the neighbours around, and make them desire that their children should go and do likewise. The desire for English education is now so strong that I have been again and again told by native gentlemen of position that the results of the University Examinations are eagerly discussed in the ladies' apartments, and that whenever an application is made for the hand of a daughter in marriage, the first question asked by the ladies is "what Examination has the would-be bridegroom passed?" And within my own experience, I have known more than one wealthy Tashildar (the Magistrate and Government Officer managing under the orders of the Collector the affairs of a Talug) offer his daughter in marriage to a poor man's son (of course of the same caste), on the strength of his having taken a high position in the list of successful candidates in a University Examination. For a time, owing to the building of new railway lines, to the opening of new schools, and to the formation of new departments in the Government Service, the supply could not keep pace with the demand, but now that stage has been long since passed, and the candidates for appointments vastly outnumbered the vacancies that occur,

so much so, that grave men have been known to shake their heads, doubting whereunto this may grow. However, in spite of the withdrawal of scholarships, except in the case of backward Zillahs, and in spite of the enhancement of the rate of fees, the schools still fill; and new ones are daily added to those already in existence. The fees, indeed, have been raised to such a pitch as to make it worth the while of enterprising graduates to open private schools on their own responsibility. The managers of these schools receive no grant-in-aid, but depend solely on the fees, and yet they now work in many towns, in healthy rivalry with the schools originally opened in those towns by Government, and derive from their schools a comfortable livelihood.

To show to what extent Milton and Shakespeare enter into the studies of the thousands who yearly present themselves for the Examinations in Arts of the various Universities, it will suffice to state, that both for the Intermediate Examination, known as the "First in Arts," occurring two years after Matriculation, and for the B.A. Examination, following in two years after the First in Arts, a play of Shakespeare, and a book or books of *Paradise Lost*, form portions of set subjects in English, which is a compulsory subject, and in which one-third of the maximum number of marks must be obtained for a pass.

To give an idea of the rapid growth of English education, I may fitly close these remarks by a brief statement of what I saw in the autumn of 1883, when it was my privilege to spend a few days in the town to which I first alluded. On a single day I visited no less than sixteen schools under one manager in this and a neighbouring town. Half of them were for boys, and were of various grades, the chief being a College with 500 students in its rolls, of whom about 100 were in the College classes proper, pursuing their studies for the First in Arts and B.A. degree of the

University in that Presidency. The other schools were branches and feeders of the College, with attendances varying from 100 to 250, and in studies varying from the first to the sixth form. The aggregate in the boys' schools could not have been less than 1300, all representing the higher education, which previous to 1856 had scarcely any representation. The rest of the schools were girls' schools, with numbers in attendance, ranging from 20 to 80, and with an aggregate of about 300. Amongst the girls were representatives of every caste. When I add that little more than a dozen years ago the only women in India who could read even their own vernacular, were Christians reared in Mission boarding schools and "Dasis" (dancing girls), it will be seen, that not alone are the men being taught to read and appreciate Shakespeare and Milton, but that the future mothers of India are being gradually raised from the depths of ignorance, and made fit help-meets for the thousands of young men who are yearly passing through the various Colleges now scattered through the length and breadth of the land.



EMERSON AND ST JOHN'S.

IN September of last year I went to see Oliver Wendell Holmes in his little country house at Beverley Farms, Massachusetts. He received me in the kindest and cheeriest way, and for once I found my fancy picture of a favourite author more than realised. He was the Autocrat, Professor, Poet—in the flesh; and, as he said, ‘spoiling for a good talk.’ He was alone, and had just put the finishing touches to a pile of beautifully-written sheets, the fruits of a year’s work: it was his memoir of Emerson. And a good talk we had; for after he had assured himself that I had no ‘interviewing’ designs, he poured out with the happiest frankness reminiscences of his long life professional and literary (he was seventy-five on the 29th of August), confessions, criticisms, questions, quotations, jokes, and stories, enough to fill a number of the *Eagle*. I seem to remember every word, but I remember too how he began, half seriously, “As you’re no newspaper-man I can say what I like, even about myself;” and so I refrain from making this number the most brilliant on record. We said a good deal by way of comparing the old Cambridge with the new Cambridge, round which so many of his memories were twined; and touched on some of the strong if far-drawn links that unite the history of the two seats of learning. It was therefore with a pleasant interest that on opening the volume on Emerson*, which has just reached me, I found the following passage at page 4. It connects Emerson with the College by direct descent, and show us one of our Fellows as the founder of a city, and the benefactor of the oldest and greatest University in New England.

* *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes: 1885.

"The Reverend Joseph Emerson, minister of the town of Mendon, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Edward Bulkeley, who succeeded his father; the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, as minister of Concord, Massachusetts. Peter Bulkeley was therefore one of Emerson's sixty-four grandfathers at the seventh remove....The Reverend Peter Bulkeley is honorably commemorated among the worthies consigned to immortality in that precious and entertaining medley of fact and fancy, enlivened by a wilderness of quotations at first or second hand, the *Magnalia Christi Americana*, of the Reverend Cotton Mather. The old chronicler tells his story so much better than any one can tell it for him, that he must be allowed to speak for himself in a few extracts, transferred with all their typographical idiosyncrasies from the London-printed folio of 1702.

"He was descended of an Honourable Family in *Bedfordshire*. He was born at *Woodhil* (or *Odel*) in *Bedfordshire*, January 31st, 1582.

"His *Education* was answerable unto his *Original*; it was *Learned*, it was *Genteel*, and, which was the top of all, it was very *Pious*: At length it made him a *Batchellor of Divinity*, and a Fellow of *Saint John's College* in *Cambridge*.—

"When he came abroad into the World, a good benefice befel him, added unto the estate of a Gentleman, left him by his Father; whom he succeeded in his Ministry, at the place of his Nativity: Which one would imagine *Temptations* enough to keep him out of a Wilderness." [But he could not conscientiously conform to the ceremonies of the English Church, and so,—] "When *Sir Nathaniel Brent* was Arch-Bishop *Laud's* General, as Arch-Bishop *Laud* was *another's*, Complaints were made against Mr. *Bulkly*, for his Non-Conformity, and he was therefore Silenced.

"To *New-England* he therefore came, in the Year 1635; and there having been for a while, at *Cambridge*, he carried a good Number of Planters with him, up further into the Woods, where they gathered the *Twelfth Church*, then formed in the Colony, and call'd the Town by the Name of *Concord*.

"Here he *buried* a great Estate, while he *raised* one still

for every Person whom he employed in the Affairs of his Husbandry.—

“He was a most excellent *Scholar*, a very-well read Person, and one who, in his advice to young Students, gave Demonstrations, that he knew what would go to make a *Scholar*. But it being essential unto a *Scholar* to love a *Scholar*, so did he; and in Token thereof, endowed the Library of *Harvard-Colledge* with no small part of his own.

“And he was therewithal a most exalted *Christian*—“In his Ministry he was another *Farel*, *Quo nemo tonuit fortius*—And the observance which his own People had for him, was also paid him from all sorts of People throughout the land; but especially from the Ministers of the Country, who would still address him as a *Father*, a *Prophet*, a *Counsellor*, on all occasions.”....“If then any Person would know what Mr. *Peter Bulkly* was, let him read his Judicious and Savory Treatise of the *Gospel Covenant*, which has passed through several Editions, with much acceptance among the People of God”....“he had a competently good Stroke at Latin Poetry; and even in his Old Age, affected sometimes to improve it. Many of his Composure are yet in our Hands.”

“It is pleasant to believe that some of the qualities of this distinguished scholar and Christian were reproduced in the descendant whose life we are studying.”

In *Mayor-Baker*, p. 292, l. 20, I find the entry—

“Admitted 22 Mar. 1604....Pet. Bulkley, Beds, *F.*” [Foundress’ fellowship]; with the note—“V. History of New Eng. by C[otton] M[ather], L. 3, p. 96 etc. Natus apud Woodhill com. Bedf. Jan. 31, 1582.” This ‘History of New Eng.’ is the second title of the *Magnalia* above referred to. On turning to the copy in the University Library I find two passages not quoted in the Life of Emerson, which have however some interest for Johnians. St John’s is said to be—

“The Colledge whereinto he had been admitted, about the Sixteenth Year of his Age; and it was while he was but a *Junior Batchellor* that he was chosen a Fellow.” [And again] “It was not long that he continued in Conformity to the Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; but the good Bishop of Lincoln connived at his *Non-Conformity* (as he did at his Fathers), and he lived an unmolested *Non-Conformist*, until he had been Three Prentice-ships of Years in his Ministry.” [He died March 9, 1658, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.]

DONALD MAC ALISTER.

Obituary.

We have to record the deaths during the past year of the following Johnnians :

- Rev. Richard Pye Alington (B.A. 1835), who died at the Rectory, Swinhope, Lincolnshire, on November 3, 1884, aged 75.
- Rev. Henry Almack, D.D. (B.A. 1828), who died at the Rectory, Fawley, Buckinghamshire, on November 17, 1884, aged 78.
- Rev. Edmund Antrobus, M.A. (B.A. 1832), who died at Clifton on September 6, 1884, aged 75.
- Rev. Robert Heys Atherton (B.A. 1852), who died on November 3, 1884, aged 59.
- Rev. William Robert Bridge Arthy (B.D. 1857), (St. Bee's 1845), who died May 20, 1884.
- Rev. John Norgrave Baker (B.A. 1829), who died at the Rectory, How-Caple, Herefordshire, on September 28, 1884, aged 78.
- Rev. Richard Barber (B.A. 1835), who died at Maidenhead, on November 19, 1883.
- George Benson (Mus. Bac. 1878), who died at 47, Gloucester Street, London, S.W., on August 8, 1884.
- Rev. James Webber Birley (B.A. 1837), who died at Quernmore Rectory, Lancaster, on February 5, 1884, aged 69.
- Rev. Thomas Pownall Boulton, LL.D. (B.A. 1841), Principal of London College of Divinity, Highbury, who died on Jan. 30, 1884 at Bournemouth, aged 65.
- Rev. Major Rider Breshier (B.A. 1850), who died on Dec. 3, 1884.
- Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas, 5th Earl of Buccleuch, and 7th Duke of Queensbury LL.D. [Cambridge, 1842, Edinburgh, 1874, D.C.L., Oxford, 1834], (M.A. 1827), who died in April 1884, aged 77.
- Charles Montgomery Campbell (B.A. 1835), who died at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, on August 21, 1884.
- Rev. Thomas Fothergill Cooke (B.A. 1836), who died at Bath, on November 5, 1884, aged 70.
- Rev. Jonathan Johnson Cort (B.A. 1850), who died at Sale, Cheshire, on October 10, 1884, aged 57.
- Rev. Robert Dalby [Blunt] (B.A. 1832), who died at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, on November 4, 1884, aged 76.
- Rev. George Edwards (B.A. 1864) who died at the Vicarage, Enderby, on June 12, 1884, aged 42.
- Rev. Anthony Ely (B.A. 1827), who died at Whitminster, on November 6, 1883, aged 82.

- Rev. Charles William Everett (B.A. 1832), who died at Bath, on December 22, 1884.
- Rev. Edward Forward (B.A. 1856), who died at Longparish, Hants., on June 15, 1884, aged 52.
- Rev. Francis Edmund Gantillon (B.A. 1878), who died at Monk Bretton, on February 23, 1884, aged 30.
- Rev. William Lloyd Gibbon (B.A. 1822), who died at 41, Camdenhill Road, Gipsy hill, on May 3, 1884, aged 83.
- Rev. George Arthur Green (B.A. 1844), who died at Bishop's Stortford, on November 2, 1884, aged 69.
- Rev. Richard Shard Gubbins (B.A. 1850), who died at the Cedars, Herne Hill, London, S.E., on October 23, 1884, aged 58.
- Rev. Edward Guille (B.A. 1832), who died at Wimbledon, Hyde Park, on October 22, 1884, aged 76.
- Rev. Thomas Cornfield Haddon LL.B., (1831), who died at Great Yarmouth, on October 17, 1884, aged 83.
- Rev. Philip Hale (B.A. 1840), who died at 24, Torrington Square, London, on August 3, 1884.
- Rev. Edward Grey Hancock (B.A. 1855), who died at Leamington, on May 2, 1884, aged 51.
- Rev. William Hides (B.A. 1839), who died on January 18, 1884.
- Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes (B.D. 1817), who died on September 4, 1884.
- Rev. Francis Pierpoint Burton Norman Hutton (B.A. 1849), who died on October 22, 1884, aged 58.
- Very Rev. Henry Law (B.A. 1820), who died at Gloucester, on November 25, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. John Leighton (B.A. 1848), who died at Cheltenham, on January 8, 1884, aged 60.
- Rev. Samuel Littlewood (B.D. 1834), who died at Croydon, on January 4, 1884, aged 89.
- Rev. George Mathias (B.A. 1838), who died at St. Leonards on Sea, on March 10, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. John Metcalfe (B.A. 1863), who died at the Rectory, Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, on July 17, 1884, aged 48.
- John Walter Neish (B.A. 1873), who died at The Laws, Forfarshire, on September 15, 1884.
- Rev. Alfred Newton (B.A. 1846), who died on June 15, 1884, aged 60.
- Richard Brooke Morrieson Panton (entered 1881), who died in Jamaica, on October 3, 1884.
- Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel (B.A. 1821), who died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on July 22, 1884, aged 85.
- Rev. William Amon Gee Pritchard (B.A. 1836), who died in October 1884.
- Rev. William Read (B.A. 1845), who died at Worthing on November 8, 1884, aged 86.

- Rev. Edward Rendell** (B.A. 1834), who died at The Lindens, Newton Abbot, South Devon on July 31, 1884, aged 75.
- Spencer James Schreiber** (B.A. 1821), who died at Lisbon on March 28, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. Charles Scott** (B.A. 1847), who died at the Vicarage, Seaton, July 15, 1884, aged 59.
- Rev. Richard Seddon** (B.A. 1848), who died at Bournemouth on July 13, 1884, aged 59.
- Alfred Hudson Shadwell** (B.A. 1840), who died at Burrows Lea, on May 31, 1884, aged 65.
- Spencer James Steers** (B.A. 1821), who died at Halewood, Lancashire, on March 23, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. Edward Thurloe** (LL.B. 1812), who died at 29, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London, on December 14, 1883, aged 95.
- Isaac Todhunter** D.Sc. [M.A. London], F.R.S. (B.A. 1848), who died at Cambridge, on March 1, 1884, aged 63.
- Rev. William Seracold Wade** (B.A. 1824), who died at the Vicarage Redbourne, St. Albans, on March 14, 1884, aged 84.
- Rev. Alexander Malcolm Wale**, B.D. (B.A. 1819), who died at the Vicarage, Sunninghill, Berks, on May 26, 1884, aged 88.
- Rev. Arthur Robert Ward** (B.A. 1855), who died at Cambridge, on September 25, 1884, aged 54.
- Ven. George Warlow** (B.A. 1861), who died at Madras, on January 26, 1884.
- Rev. John Scott Yardley** (B.A. 1876), who died on August 22, 1884, aged 30.

A FRENCH FOLK-SONG.

Que faire s'amour me laisse ?
Nuit et jour ne puis dormir.
Quand je suis la nuyt couchée
Me souvient de mon amy.
Je m'y levay toute nue,
Et prins ma robbe de gris,
Passe par la faulce porte
M'en entray en noz jardrins,
J'ouy chanter l'alouecte
Et le rousignol jolis,
Qui disoit en son langaige,
" Veez cy mes amours venir,
En ung beau bateau sur Seine
Qui est couvert de sappin ;
Les cordons en sont de saye,
La voille en est de satin ;
Le grant mast en est d'iviere,
L'estournay en est d'or fin ;
Les mariniers que le meynent
Ne sont pas de ce pais ;
L'ung est filz du roy de France
Il porte la fleur de lis ;
L'aultre est filz. . . .
Cestuy la est mon amy."

THE SAME IMITATED.

When my luve's awa
 Wae am I an' wearie,
 Sleep I can get nane
 For thinkin' o' my dearie.
 Nicht comes owre the hoose,
 A' the lave are sleepin',
 I think o' my sailor lad
 An' bleer my een wi' greetin'.
 Lie my lane I canna thole,
 I maun up an' cleed me,
 Hap me in my hodden goon,
 An' my tartan plaidie;
 Barefit thro' the sma' back-yett,
 Barefit thro' the yairdie,
 Up the brae aboon the shore
 I' the dawin' earlie.
 The lavrock lilts fu' bonnilie,
 The mavis sings sae cheerie,
 The owrecome o' their sang
 Was "welcome hame, my dearie."
 They sang "I see a bonnie ship
 A' o' aiken timmer,
 An' the mast o' ivorie,
 An' the bauks o' siller,
 An' the thrums o' silken twine,
 An' the sails o' satin,
 An' the steerin'-pin o' gowd,
 Gowden gear the ladin';
 An' the southlan' sailors a'
 Buskit braw an' fairlie,
 An' they're bringin'—wat ye wha?
 Wha but Royal Charlie!"
 Charlie's bonnie, Charlie's sweet,
 But sweeter ay than ony
 Is my heilan' lad to me,
 Welcome hame, my Johnnie!

D. M.



THE COASTGUARD'S FATE.

A True Story of St. Margaret-against-Cliffe, near Dover.

HE was brave and manly and knew no fear,
He had served at the station nigh thirteen year,
And the neighbours all had a word for him,
For the pride of the village was Coastguard Jim.

Was he married? Aye, well, he'd a comely wife,
And they'd ne'er had a quarrel in all their life,
And, though no children did fate confer,
He cried "There is all the more love for her."

But, alas for his love! one direful day
From his post he was tempted to linger away,
And to tarry at home, while his comrade true
Went boldly away Jim's duty to do.

And Jim, if at first he was doubtful and sad,
Grew happy at seeing his wife so glad;
Though the night was dark, yet the coast was clear,
And nobody thought there was danger near!

But late that night there was fearful strife,
For the smugglers, surprised, fought hard for life;
And Jim was told that his gallant friend
At *his* post had come to a fearful end.

And his heart nigh broke as he gazed on the dead,
And never again did he lift his head,
'Twas the sob of the wind and the sigh of the sea,
"He had taken *thy* post and has died for *thee*."

From that day forward his life was changed,
And he roamed o'er the downs like a man deranged,
E'en the wife of his heart could bring no relief,
Though she'd sing as of old and conceal her grief.

But his soul was filled with a nameless dread,
And a mocking shadow would haunt his bed,
And tell of a widow and children sad,
And taunt him till Jim was well-nigh mad.

He stuck to his post, but the shadow still
Cankered his heart and benumbed his will,
Till at times he would spring at the fancied place
And crash with his fists into empty space.

* * * * *

'Twas eve, and the sun at the gates of the west
In a blaze of crimson had sank to rest,
And the galloping steeds on the ocean flood
Were tinged and their manes shone red as blood!

Soon the dark clouds spread like a pall on the sky,
And the billows boiled and ran mountains high,
While naught could be seen from the looming land
Save the light far out on the Goodwin Sand.

Stray moonbeams flashed on the seething froth,
And the wind came tearing down from the north:
It was never a night for a man to roam,
E'en the sea-mew shrieked to his mate "Come home!"

The clouds flew by and the pitiless rain
Swept in sudden bursts o'er the darken'd plain;
Thank God, none were out in the blinding storm:
Ah! See, on the cliffs! 'Tis a human form!

His head is bared to the merciless wind,
And he strides as if hell-hounds were close behind;
Then, stopping, he clasps his shivering brow:
There was nought but the splash of the waves below.

On! On! then, quick! With a hideous laugh
He strikes at the storm with his knotted staff;
"What, again!" he shrieks, "Is it thee I've fled,
Never more, by the heavens I'll strike thee dead."

"What! taunt me still! Dost thou think to cow
My burning soul? Ah! I have thee now!"
And he kept on the fiend and was gone from sight—
At a bound he had leapt to eternal night.

He had gone where the towering cliff was nigh
Three hundred feet 'twixt the earth and sky,
Struck a jutting crag on the rugged steep,
And shot like a stone to the swirling deep!

* * * * *

The storm was o'er and the break of day
Found the waters hushed in the rippling bay,
And they sighed as along to the cliffs they ran,
And tenderly paused at the sleeping man.

Sleeping in death! ne'er to wake again
To a world so full of trouble and pain;
Though the village was up he had always loved,
And the land was alive, yet he never moved.

The gulls hovered round for a last sad look,
And the crab crept off to its furthest nook,
E'en the sun tried its warmest rays to shed—
To restore, if it might be, the pitiful dead.

They found him at last and bore him away,
With heads bowed low, to his home in the bay;
And the prayers of many still rise at eve
For the widow, for ever alone to grieve.

There shows to this day on the rugged height
Where he left his staff that terrible night,
And if o'er the ridge you should dare to peep,
You may judge for yourself of the "Coastguard's leap."

* * * * *

There's a spot that the flowers would seem to love best
In the old churchyard, where the weary rest.
Tread soft—'tis *his* grave; and with eyelids dim,
Oh, pity the end of poor Coastguard Jim!

CORRESPONDENCE.
OUR CHAPEL SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

WE have no reason to be ashamed of the musical part of our Services, which are likely to give pleasure to the most cultivated taste. There is about them a high devotional tone which is sometimes wanting even in the most artistic musical Services, and we must all feel grateful to our organist for his delicate appreciation of the spirit of the Liturgy, and the skill with which he suggests and directs the devotional feeling. Yet nevertheless it seems to me that, by attention to one or two minor matters, the services might be very much improved, and I therefore venture to offer a few simple suggestions on the matter in the pages of the College Magazine.

There are possibilities of great improvement in our services, which lie quite outside the sphere of organist and choir—which in fact rest with ourselves, as members of the congregation, in those parts of the service in which we join. Our aim should be, to take our cue from the choir, following on the same lines; for only in proportion as we second their efforts will the general result be satisfactory. The chanting of the Psalms affords us an opportunity for thus co-operating with the choir and greatly increasing the effect of their singing. If antiphonal singing is practised by the choir alone, it is deprived of half its beauty, for if the members of the congregation would sing with their own side of the choir, a very striking effect would be produced; and when verses are sung in unison, the effect of the whole congregation singing with one mighty voice would be most impressive.

It is possible that congregational singing is too much to expect. There is another way, however, in which the congregation may co-operate with the choir, and whereby our services would gain greatly in reverence and attractiveness. When the canticles are about to be sung, the choir rises at the first note of the organ. Sometimes several bars have to be played before the singing actually begins, but the organ is all the while preparing for the vocal part, and leading up to it. The effect is to a great extent spoiled, if, at the moment when the voices begin, the congregation makes a noise by rising. Especially is this

felt in the *Nunc dimittis*, which often begins with very soft and plaintive harmonies, the effect of which is entirely destroyed. It would therefore add greatly to the beauty of this part of the service if members of the congregation would rise with the choir at the first note of the organ.

I also notice with regret the incongruity which always makes itself felt between the reading of the minister and the choral responses. It seems a pity that when both our Deans are so well able to intone, the service should be allowed to remain thus incomplete.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"LAETATUS SUM."

THE L. M. B. C.

[A REPLY.]

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

THE "Ancient Mariner," whose letter you inserted in your last issue, is labouring under a delusion.

As to the question of the coaching and general management of our first boat last May Term, I say nothing, but one thing I never knew, that the use of alcohol during training was "almost totally prohibited." I believe that there were only two men in the boat who, during that training, abstained from it, and they were quite as well and strong at the time of the races as they ever were. So the argument of your correspondent, that "certain of the crew were suffering from indisposition, undoubtedly caused by this forced abstinence," is rather amusing as well as entirely unfounded.

I sincerely hope, with "Ancient Mariner," that in future years the training of L. M. B. C. crews will be attended to with more care and regularity than last year, but, without entering on the question of how far the use of alcohol is necessary either in training or at any other time, I could not allow this mistake to pass unnoticed.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

J. CARNEGIE BROWN.

[We have received a letter on the same subject from Mr. E. H. Craggs, which is unfortunately too late for insertion. Mr. Craggs denies the statement made by 'Ancient Mariner' that he voluntarily resigned his seat in the Fours.—EDD.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1885.

Dr. Taylor, our Master, recently offered to the Council of the Senate the sum of two hundred pounds to be applied to the increase of the stipend of Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, as Reader in Talmudic, during the present and ensuing three years, in recognition of the great value of his researches. The offer has been accepted by the Senate, and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. Taylor 'for his generous benefaction.'

A bequest of over £12,000 has been left to the University by the Rev. Edward Gray Hancock (bracketed 2nd Classic; 1855), formerly Fellow of the College (1856-1861).

The Council of the College has approved a proposal for the erection of a new block of buildings in the space to the west of the Chapel. The block will communicate with the Second Court and be carried out at right angles to the Library towards the Master's Lodge. It is estimated that space can be found for at least three large Lecture-rooms and some eighteen sets of Undergraduates' rooms. The pressure on the accommodation provided by the College has for some time past been very great, and the teaching has in consequence been hampered by purely mechanical difficulties. All members of the College will, no doubt, welcome this effort of the Council to overcome these difficulties in the only adequate way. We hope in our next number to give some description of the plan and scale of the new additions. Mr. Penrose is the Architect.

The Senior Bursar, at the request of the Council, has prepared an account of the principal Foundations and Benefactions of the College, with abstracts of the original documents. This will presently be issued as an appendix to the new Statutes. It contains much interesting and curious information, and has brought to light many half-forgotten matters concerning the wishes and designs of our more ancient benefactors.

A copy of Koch and Schoen's *Histoire Abrégée des Traités de Paix* (4 vols., 1838), has been added to the Library.

We have to regret the departure from Cambridge of the Rev. Henry Russell, B.D. Mr. Russell was admitted a Platt Fellow in 1849, and in 1860, under the altered statutes, became a Foundation Fellow. In 1866 he was appointed Steward, and has since held the offices of Junior Dean and Junior Bursar. The College living to which Mr. Russell has been presented is that

of Layham, in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes, B.D., of whom an obituary notice appeared in our last number.

The name of our late Senior Fellow, the Rev. John Robinson Hutchinson, B.D., has been added to the list of Benefactors of the College in commemoration of his munificent bequest of £4000. The bequest is to be applied "either in the encouragement of Physical or Natural Science or in promoting the Study of the Semitic or Indian Languages."

The name of the Reverend Henry Hunter Hughes has been added to the list of Benefactors of the College in commemoration of his numerous benefactions.

The relatives of Charles Hockin, M.A., formerly Fellow of the College (1864-73) and an electrician of much distinction, have given £200 to the College to found a prize in his memory. The Council have agreed that the 'Hockin Prize,' of the value of £5 or upwards, shall be given annually or periodically for the encouragement of the study of Electricity or some other branch of Physics, preference being given when possible to Electricity.

Mrs. Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship of £32 a year for three years is vacant this Term. Mr. W. H. Bennett, late Naden Divinity Student, is the outgoing Scholar. The election of a new scholar will take place in accordance with the Foundress's instructions on March 27, 'the anniversary of the day of the decease of the Reverend Thomas Fry.' The subjects of the Examination for the Scholarship are 'the Language, Literature, and History of the Hebrews.'

The Hulsean Prize for an essay on *The Gothic Churches and their Extinction* has been gained by Ds C. A. Scott, Naden Divinity Student of the College. We understand that the writer of another essay, declared by the examiners to possess great merit, is also a member of the College.

We regret that when we inserted in the last number a paragraph giving an account of Fellowship Dissertations shortly to be published, we omitted to give a complete list of the Fellows who were elected last Term. They were:—C. M. Stuart, M.A.; J. Brill, B.A.; W. F. R. Weldon, B.A.; A. R. Johnson, B.A.; G. F. Stout, B.A.; G. B. Mathews, B.A.

The name of Mr. G. F. Stout should have been included in the list of subscribers to the Palmer Memorial Portrait printed in our last number.

The Rev. G. T. Lermitt, LL.D., formerly Head-Master of Dedham Grammar School, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of St. Florence, lately vacated by Mr. Rudd.

The Working Men's Club in connexion with the College Mission at Walworth is still being carried on, and the College Committee are considering certain suggestions of the local officers with the view of removing some difficulties that have arisen in its management. It is in contemplation to form a Debating Society, and by-and-bye to arrange for Educational

Classes. Professor Fleming kindly gave a Lecture on Monday, February 23, on "Niagara," illustrated by dissolving views, which was much appreciated. Professor Mayor has also kindly lectured on "The Books in the Library." The local Committee are very anxious that Lectures or Concerts should be continued at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of April; and at its request the College Committee appeal to gentlemen to come forward and aid in this way.

A mural tablet (with a medallion portrait) in commemoration of the late Dr. Todhunter is about to be placed in the ante-chapel by Mrs Todhunter.

Mr. Pendlebury has presented the Library with a complete set of *Nature* from the commencement of the publication of the serial in 1870, and also with a volume of considerable rarity, the complete *Pratica Arithmetica* of the celebrated Pietro Antonio Cataldi (sm. fol. 1602-17) in four parts. On the title-page of the first part the author gives his name under the form of the anagram Perito Annotio.

Professor de Lagarde, of Göttingen, has presented the Library with copies of his various publications (17 volumes), which include recensions of versions of the Scriptures in Chaldee, Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek, and his own *Deutsche Schriften*.

Mr. Timothy Loker, a faithful servant of the College for over fifty-five years, has resigned his post in the Butteries on account of failing strength, and retires to a well-earned leisure. Mr. Loker has been known and respected by many generations of Johnians, and some will remember that years ago he published a collection of verses that were widely read and appreciated for their simple truth and feeling.

The following members of the College have been appointed by the Senate to be Electors to Professorships in the University, the appointment in each case being for eight years :

Mr. Main for the Jacksonian Professorship.

Dr. D. MacAlister for the Surgery Professorship.

Professor Liveing for the Downing Professorship of Medicine.

Mr H. R. Tottenham, Fellow and Praelector of the College, has been appointed Junior Bursar in succession to Mr Russell.

Mr. Sandys has been appointed an Examiner for the Winchester Reading Prize, Mr. Wace for the Previous Examination, Mr. Warren for the Theology Special, Mr. H. M. Gwatkin for the Law and History Special, Mr. Smith for the Modern Languages Special.

Mr. Scott has been appointed an Auditor of the University Chest, Mr. Heitland an Examiner in Section C Part II of the Classical Tripos, Mr Graves Examiner for the Maitland Prize, and Mr. Hill a member of the General Board of Studies.

Dr. Bonney has been specially elected to the Athenæum Club, under the provision empowering the Committee annually to elect three members on the ground of personal eminence. We understand that Dr. Bonney is about to resign his position as Secretary to the British Association, in order to devote his time more entirely to purely scientific work.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Lecturer in Electro-technology at University College, London.

The Rev. C. C. Frost and J. E. Jagger have again been elected on the Committee of the Union Society.

Mr. Marr has been elected a member of the Council of the Geological Society; and Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne has received an award from the Lyell Geological Fund of the same Society.

We have to congratulate H. J. Warner, B.A., on getting the second Jeremie Septuagint Prize this year. H. J. Warner was placed in the First Class in the last Theological Tripos, and is an Exhibitioner of the College.

We have also to record the success of H. B. B. Ayles, who has obtained the Carus Prize, being bracketted with A. E. Brooke, of King's.

We are glad to welcome back to Cambridge and St John's our former Fellow and Lecturer, Mr. Alfred Marshall, who has been elected to succeed the late Professor Fawcett in the Chair of Political Economy. His inaugural Lecture, delivered recently in the Senate-House, has just been published.

W. H. Bennett, B.A. (M.A., Lond.), has been appointed Professor of Hebrew, Church History, and New Testament Criticism, at Rotherham Independent College, Yorkshire.

The following members of the College have been selected to preach before the University next Term: Rev. W. M. Ede, and Rev. George Body.

The volume from the pen of one of our former permanent editors (Mr. Bowling), entitled *Sagittulae*, published by Messrs. Longmans, is a collection of stray pieces, which the Author in his preface states were mostly written for these pages. "The magazine shewed in its infancy a tendency to be ponderous, and the Author of '*Sagittulae*' endeavoured, as one of the Editors, to correct this tendency by supplying it with lighter pabulum. Cambridge Rowing—Mountain Climbing—Woman's Rights—The Higher Education of Women—are some of the subjects which are handled in the earlier part of the Volume." "Though these random verses were not written with a view to their being collected and published, the Author ventures to hope that their subjects are sufficiently varied to interest in some degree the general reader, as well as those college friends whose interest in them is more special and personal."

Among recent books by members of the College are—*A Treatise on Dynamics* (Deighton Bell and Co.), by Dr Besant; *Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan and Co.), by Rev. John J. Milne, M.A., formerly Scholar; a new and cheaper edition of *The Life of James Clerk Maxwell* (Macmillan and Co.), by Professor Lewis Campbell and William Garnett; *Agnosticism and other Sermons* (Blackwood), by Rev. A. W. Momerie; *Sagittulae* (Longmans), by E. W. Bowling; *Student's Handbook of Psychology and Ethics*, 4th Edition (Longmans), by F. Ryland; *Turkish and English Lexicon*, pts. I and II, by Dr. J. W. Redhouse; *Patent Laws of the World* (Clowes and Son), by Alfred and Edward Carpmael; *The Suprarenal Bodies of Vertebrates* (J. E. Adland), by W. F. R. Weldon; *Epistles of Horace* (Macmillan), by Prof. A. S. Wilkins; *The Present Position of Economics* (Macmillan), by Prof. A. Marshall.

A work by the late Dr. Todhunter on *The History of the Mathematical Theories of Elasticity* is announced as soon to appear. The editing of the MS., left nearly complete by the author, has been entrusted to Mr. Karl Pearson, of King's College, and Professor at University College, London.

Preachers in the College Chapel for the Lent Term :

January 25th—Mr. Joseph B. Mayor, B.D.

February 1st—Mr. F. Watson, M.A.

February 15th—Prof. Momerie.

February 22nd—Mr. Warren, M.A.

March 1st—Mr. Dyson, M.A.

March 15th—Mr. A. F. Torry, M.A.

The following Johnnians were among the Select Preachers at Great St. Mary's :

January 4th—Rev. Chancellor Whitaker, M.A.

January 25th—Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A.

February 1st—Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A.

ORDINATIONS.

The following Johnnians were ordained at Christmas, 1884.

CANTERBURY.—*Deacon* : A. Cecil Scott, B.A.

YORK.—*Deacons* : A. Briarly Browne, M.A.; F.B. Greeves, B.A.

LONDON.—*Deacons* : H. B. Colchester, B.A.; E. T. Lewis, B.A.; M. H. H. Mason, B.A. *Priest* : M. Wellesley Churchward, B.A.

DURHAM.—*Priest* : F. W. Patten, B.A.

CARLISLE.—*Priest* : H. A. Ransome, B.A.

LINCOLN.—*Deacons* : N. Colquhoun Marris, M.A.; W. P. Mayor, B.A.

LLANDAFF.—*Priest* : W. R. Shepherd, B.A.

NEWCASTLE.—*Deacon* : H. Vernon Heber Percy, B.A.

OXFORD.—*Deacon* : F. R. Harnett, B.A.

ROCHESTER.—*Deacons* : Matthew Merrikin, B.A.;
Percy Vaughan, B.A.

ST. ALBAN'S.—*Deacons* : J. W. Court, B.A.; F. C. Marshall, B.A.; W. H. Whiting, B.A.

WORCESTER.—*Deacons* : C. E. Hopton, B.A.; H. Smith, M.A.

EXAMINATION—CHRISTMAS, 1884.

MATHEMATICS.

Examination in Subjects from Schedule III.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
—	Holmes Love	Roseveare.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Love
Roseveare
Holmes
Stroud
Bushe-Fox
Mossop
Kirby
Martin, J.

Second Class.

Hughes
Coyle
Widdowson

Third Class.

Elsee
Morris
Hill, H. H. L.
Harvey, H. B.
Peck
Large }
Slater }

Fourth Class.

Evans
Clifton
Stonham
Glover

Allowed the Examination.

Halkett

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Fletcher
Hill
Foster
Tate
Middlemast
Bradford
Pressland
Sainsbury

Second Class.

Greenidge
Tillyard
Jackson
Allen
Harris

Third Class.

Clark, H.
Symonds
Mascall
Barnes
Holmes

Fourth Class.

—

Allowed the Examination.

Cleeve

MORAL SCIENCES.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

—

Second Class.

Hoppell
Scott
Carlis, C.

Third Class.

—

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

—

Second Class.

—

Third Class.

Aulsebrook

LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Kerly
Orgett
Ds Easterby
Nichols

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Clay, J. W.

Second Class.
Gilling }
Pegge }

Third Class.
Stuart
Warner
Jackson

Second Class.
Matthews, W. C.
Barracrough

Third Class.
Barnett
Jefferis

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
(<i>Division I.</i>)	Fuller	Leon
(<i>Division II.</i>)	Gepp	
(<i>Division III.</i>)	Wilson	
Shore		
Jones		
Olive		

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
—	Evans, F. P.	Lake.
	Rendle	
	Rolleston	
	Seward	
<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Evans, A. J.	Notcutt	Harris
Harper	Rogers	Mee
		Turpin
<i>Third Class.</i>		<i>Third Class.</i>
Francis		Cowell
	<i>Not Classified.</i>	<i>Not Classified.</i>
	Herring	Young
	Manley	
	Newnham	

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Foundation Scholarships of £80—W. M. Orr, Methodist College and Queen's College, Belfast; H. B. Smith, Royal Grammar School, Lancaster.

Foundation Scholarships of £70—R. A. Sampson, Liverpool Institute; E. J. Brooks, Shrewsbury School.

Minor Scholarships of £75—R. H. Forster, Harrow School; E. B. Nicholson, City of London School.

Minor Scholarships of £50—J. Watson, St. Bees' School; T. G. Brodie, King's College School, London; E. W. Rudd, Durham School.

Exhibitions of £50—T. T. Groom, University College, London; H. H. Harris, St. Paul's School.

Exhibitions (Hebrew)—A. W. Greenup, Leys School, Cambridge.

(Natural Science)—A. F. Kellett, Mason College, Birmingham.

(Classics)—B. Noaks, Christ's Hospital, London.

(Mathematics)—E. J. Carlisle, Mill Hill School, London.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

December, 1884.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Sneddon

FIRST M.B.
ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.
Chaplin

ANIMAL BIOLOGY,
Mag. Jacques Ds. Kerr

SECOND M.B.
PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Ds. Cooke, E. Hunt	Ds. Kerr	Punch
Curwen	Ds. Olive	Shore
Ds. Jones, H. R.		

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Ds. Goodman	Rolleston	Ds. Williams, A. H.
Ds. Olive	Shore	

THIRD M.B.—Part I.
Mag. Haviland, G.D.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS,—Part III. *January, 1885.*

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Beckett	Hensley	Pattinson

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, 1885.

<i>First Class (1).</i>	<i>Second Class (0).</i>	<i>Third Class (0).</i>
Ds. Rapson	—	—

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.
T. Washington Bagshaw.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Ds Sneddon.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

It is not altogether a task of unmixed pleasure to have to record the doings of the L. M. B. C. this Term, for our great success in one way has been partly counter-balanced by our want of success in another. We will speak of the success first.

It will be known to all that we have two men, Brown and Symonds, rowing at present in the 'Varsity crew, and unless something unforeseen happens they will doubtless continue

to row there. For about five years we have not had a rowing "blue," and that we should now get two in the boat is a fact worth a good many places on the river.

In the Races, however, our doings have not been all that could be desired.

Our Third Boat, which was at best not a strong one, and below the average of L. M. Lent Third Boats, was further weakened by losing two strokes shortly before the Races; besides this, it was Sandwich Boat, a position which greatly handicaps the best crews.

The Fourth Boat of course suffered by men being taken from it to fill the vacancies in the Third; they were not the strongest and fastest boat possible before that. One of the reasons of the want of success seems to be lack of energy in the men rowing; this was far more evident in the Third than the Fourth Boat.

The first night the Third Boat rowed over, head of the Third Division, and in the second course bumped Sidney before First Post Corner. The Fourth Boat was the victim of very great ill luck, for one of its men lost his oar and had to jump overboard; with only seven men it kept away for a long distance, but finally was caught by Caius III.

The second night Pembroke II., a very fast boat over the first part of the course, caught our Third Boat when it was within about three-quarters of a length of Cavendish. Our Fourth Boat went down to First Trinity VI. when on the point of catching Caius II.

The third night the Third Boat rowed over, Head of the Third Division, but did not catch Pembroke II. in the second course. The Fourth Boat, by this time getting somewhat demoralized, went down to Jesus IV.

The fourth night the Third Boat was caught by Trinity Hall IV., and the Fourth Boat by Christ's II.

Our Third Boat rowed well after Sidney on the first night, and away from Hall IV. on the last night; if they had worked harder or started a place higher they would have gone up, for Cavendish, a boat they nearly caught, made bumps on both the last nights.

The Fourth Boat fell to pieces on the last two nights. The crews are as follows:—

<i>Third Boat.</i>				<i>Fourth Boat.</i>			
	st.	lb.			st.	lb.	
1 J. G. H. Halkett (<i>bow</i>)	10	8		1 J. Collin (<i>bow</i>)	9	10	
2 L. E. Wilson	10	11		2 G. Sharp	10	8	
3 T. H. Kirby	11	3		3 L. H. Nicholl	11	2	
4 T. T. Lancaster	11	13		4 A. H. Bindloss	12	0	
5 J. R. Fowler	11	8		5 H. A. Radford	11	6	
6 D. M. Kerly	11	4		6 T. Ashburner	10	12	
7 H. Hanmer	11	1		7 H. E. Radford	10	10	
R. G. May (<i>stroke</i>)	10	3		A. S. Harris (<i>stroke</i>)	9	13	
J. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)	8	4		C. J. Gibbons (<i>cox</i>)	8	2	

The Officers for the Lent Term are :—

1st Captain : J. C. Brown.
2nd Captain : H. T. Gilling.
Secretary : H. A. Francis.
Treasurer : W. C. Fletcher.

3rd Captain : N. P. Symonds.
4th Captain : W. N. Roseveare.
5th Captain : G. A. Mason.

Besides the racing boats two Trials were taken out by Mason and Bushe-Fox with a view to a Fifth Boat, but it was decided not to enter one, and these two Trials were therefore raced against each other, Mason's boat winning.

CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting was held on February 3rd for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing season. Mr. W. F. Smith was in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the following were elected officers :—

Captain—C. H. Sharman. Proposed by F. L. Thompson, M.A., seconded by H. Ward, was elected without opposition.

Secretary—C. Toppin. Proposed by R. W. Hogg, seconded by H. D. Rolleston, was elected also without opposition.

F. L. Thompson, M.A., was asked by the President to continue his office as Treasurer, and in complying with this request read a statement of the finances of the club for last year, in which it was found that, in spite of an unusually large expenditure, there was a balance of over £10. A vote of thanks to the Treasurer was proposed by the President for his great energy in keeping down the expenses of the Club. Needless to say this vote was cordially agreed upon.

The following were elected members of the Committee : H. Ward, H. Hanmer and J. S. G. Grenfell.

Our prospects for the coming season seem very good. To begin with, the ground is in first-rate order, and we may rely on being able to find no lack of almost perfect pitches, as we did last year. Then, to compensate for the losses of the colours, we shall be able to count on the services of A. A. Bourne, the old blue, whose slow bowling ought to prove a great assistance to what is, perhaps, the weakest feature of our cricket; while among the Freshmen we may mention W. Greenstock, of Fettes, and W. Barnett, of Charterhouse. On the whole, therefore, we may reasonably expect that it will not be very difficult to fill up the vacant places in the Eleven. Our only hope is that Freshmen will not carry away the notion that the same Elevens play in all the matches. Every new member is tried in Second Eleven matches at one time or another, besides the Freshmen's Match, and that of the Eleven *v.* Next Sixteen, so no one need fear that he will be entirely overlooked. We, therefore, hope that the Club will be supported with the same spirit as it has always been, and that it will still be able to hold its place among the other Colleges.

<i>Receipts, 1884.</i>		£	s.	d.
Balance	21	9	10	
Subscriptions and Donations	109	0	0	
Football Club	18	0	0	
"Eagle" Lawn Tennis Club	12	0	0	
"Inexpressibles," Ditto	4	0	0	
Long Vacation Club Subscriptions	25	4	0	
From W. F. Smith, Esq., (for Fences)	1	19	2	
		£191	13	0

<i>Expenditure, 1884.</i>		£	s.	d.
Poor Rate	8	11	0	
Paving and Lighting Rate	5	14	0	
Water Rate	2	10	0	
Church Rate	0	14	3	
Land Tax	2	19	7	
Beer Licences	3	3	9	
Deane's Salary	30	0	0	
Umpire	12	10	0	
University Capt. Fees	9	15	0	
Repair of Pavilion	7	17	3	
Levelling Ground	12	0	0	
Hire of Roller	2	0	0	
Hire of Mowing Machine	3	0	0	
Rolling Ground	6	0	0	
Hire of Horse Boots	1	0	0	
Scorer	5	4	0	
Hills and Saunders (1882-3)	4	5	6	
Metcalfe	4	16	6	
Spalding (1883)	2	14	6	
Watts (1882)	0	12	6	
Mills	0	7	6	
Umpire's and Scorer's luncheons	0	10	0	
Fields for May Term	18	12	0	
Fields for Long Vacation	9	12	0	
Crickets Balls	10	4	0	
" Nets	8	15	2	
" Stumps	0	10	6	
" Gauntlets	1	5	6	
Broomsticks	0	10	0	
Score Book	0	5	0	
Bats for Scores	3	15	0	
Total		180	19	0
Balance		10	14	0
		£191	13	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Since our last notice appeared in the *Eagle* we have played six matches, winning three and losing three.

Altogether, this season, of twelve matches five have been won two drawn and five lost; a record not comparing favourably with former years, but somewhat accounted for by the fact that the composition of our team has varied considerably, as illness accident or reading have at different times

hindered all the team, with but one or two exceptions, from representing the College, and thus getting to know each other's play.

The following composed our team :—

- E. W. Chilcott—Has made an energetic captain. A brilliant three-quarter back on his day, especially if the ground is sticky. Should pass more. A safe place kick.
- R. W. Hogg—Unfortunately unable to play regularly. When available has proved of very great service at three-quarter back by his dodgy runs and unselfish play.
- A. F. Glover—A good man anywhere behind. Good drop, and strong runner.
- A. T. Rogers—A hard-working forward.
- H. D. Rolleston—Has done good service forward, always working hard ; an energetic secretary.
- H. Hampson—The best forward of the team, being wonderfully quick on the ball.
- W. N. Roseveare—Has greatly improved at half-back. A good punt.
- H. S. Cadle—A light forward, follows up and passes well ; a good place kick.
- C. Toppin—does a great deal of honest work in the scrumage. Can play three-quarter back.
- J. R. Burnett—A fair half or three-quarter back. Slow in picking up.
- H. S. Ware—A good back, has not played much lately.
- E. A. Goulding—Unfortunately seldom available, plays well on the ball.
- C. H. Heath—Is a very fast three-quarter back. Should learn to pick up ; poor drop.
- W. A. Russell—A heavy genuine forward. Must not pick up the ball in the scrumage.
- A. H. Williams—A heavy forward ; can play half-back.
- W. W. Kelland—A forward ; works well.

November 28th *v.* Emmanuel. A very weak team played, and we were beaten by two tries to one. Hogg for us got in.

December 3rd *v.* Old Cliftonians. Won by one try to *nil*. A creditable victory over a strong scratch team. Hogg by a good run gained a try, Hampson also played well for us.

In the Vacation several past and present members of our team distinguished themselves, notably, C. H. Newman for Wales and Durham County, both of which teams he captained ; J. H. Payne for England ; Chilcott for Devonshire, and Izon for Midland Counties.

January 28th *v.* J. A. Shirer's (Trin.) Team. We played a very strong team, and lost by three goals to one goal and a try. Their goals were all dropped by A. L. Porter, while for us Heath and Hampson got tries ; Chilcott kicked the goal. W. G. Price played particularly well at half-back. We were without Roseveare, Rolleston and Goulding.

February 11th *v.* Trinity. Lost by three goals and three tries to *nil*. We were unlucky in not scoring on several occasions. Hampson played well.

February 13th *v.* Inexpressibles. The Inexpressibles, aided

by A. L. Porter and Shirer (Trinity) won by a goal to two tries; Chilcott, after a good run, got a try and kicked the goal. For the College, who were weakened by the absence of Hampson, Roseveare, and Toppin, the tries were obtained by Russel and Clay. Greenstock played well for the College at three-quarter back, who were strengthened by Fossick, Christ's. This is the first time this match has been played, and we hope it will become an annual fixture.

February 23rd *v.* Old King Williamites. Won by two goals and a try to a try. Greenstock dropped a good goal, while Chilcott got in twice, one of his places was successful. The team shewed greatly improved combination in this match.

February 27 *v.* St. John's College, Oxford. We played our annual match with this team, and beat them decisively by three goals and two tries to *nil*, in spite of the fact that they numbered in their ranks such men as C. S. Wooldridge and W. H. Squire. The ground was very muddy, but the rain held off during the match, and we had a most enjoyable game. Glover ran in for us in the first five minutes, but Chilcott failed with the place—a very difficult one. After this the game ruled very even till almost half-time, when the ball, being passed to Chilcott in front of their goal, he sent it neatly over the cross-bar. After half-time we had the hill in our favour, and continued to have the best of the game in spite of the brilliant rushes of Wooldridge and Squire. Soon Hogg, who played admirably throughout, got the ball, and after a dodgy run passed cleverly to Chilcott, who promptly ran in between the posts, and kicked an easy goal. For the rest of the game our forwards kept the ball well in their half, and two tries were obtained by Russell, from the first of which a goal was kicked. All our team played well, and are to be congratulated on so successfully winding up the season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Altogether, this season we have played fifteen matches, of which we have won ten, drawn one and lost four; a result comparing very favourably with records of late years.

This Term we have been further strengthened by the presence in the team of H. Ward, who was not up last Term, and of Mundahl, who secures the last place in the team.

The following are the details of the matches since February.

February 3rd *v.* Granta. Lost by one goal to two. The result might have been materially affected by greater accuracy in shooting. The passing also was not up to the mark.

February 5th *v.* Magdalene. Won by seven goals to none. In this match there was a great improvement in shooting and passing. Ward and Ainger, of the forwards, perhaps played best together.

February 10th *v.* Inexpressibles. Won by four goals to none. Hanmer's play was decidedly above the average.

February 13th *v.* Old Uppinghamians. Won by three goals to none. The game was fairly even, but our opponents suffered from not playing more together.

February 19th *v.* Trinity Hall. Won by three goals to one. This match wound up the season, and was very evenly contested, the score being one goal all till the last twenty minutes, when we added two more goals. One of these was shot by Barnett from the middle of the ground.

As regards the play of the eleven as a whole, the forwards did not work together as well as could be wished, except on the right-wing; the half-backs were fairly consistent in their play, but should try to direct their kicks more accurately to the forwards; the full-backs have been rather changed about, but if they would charge more, the defence would be greatly improved.

- A. H. Sharman (*capt.*)—Has played consistently well at half-back, while under his Captaincy the team has enjoyed a more than ordinarily successful season.
- H. Ward—Only played during Lent Term; fairly fast forward on the right-wing; middles well at times, but should learn not to pass back.
- T. W. Peck—A plucky and hard-working half-back; has improved in tackling, but too apt to kick out.
- G. A. Mossop—An energetic left-wing, with a good deal of pace; heads very well; should pass more.
- F. W. M. Botterill—A fairly fast forward; decidedly lacks judgment in passing and combination.
- W. H. Ainger—Perhaps the best forward in the Eleven; rather slow, but extremely neat with his feet; has been of great use to the team.
- S. A. Notcutt—A safe back, has improved in every respect; can take volleys anywhere.
- W. Barnett—A fast but erratic centre-forward; relies rather too much on his pace; has made some brilliant shots, though generally too careless.
- J. D. Scott—A slow full back, tackles well at times; should kick harder.
- C. J. Slade—Fairly good shot; passes well, but is inclined to be selfish.
- H. S. Mundahl—Has only played in the Lent Term; a fast back; *must* learn not to miss his kicks.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

Committee:

R. W. Hogg (*President*), L. W. Reed (*Hon. Sec.*), H. W. Bradley, E. W. Chilcott, H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Cadle, H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware, F. C. Palmer, C. H. Heath.

This, the thirtieth annual meeting of the Club, was held on February 20th and 21st. The weather throughout was most unfavourable, a stiff breeze blowing across the ground, and the path soft and muddy. For these reasons the times were not so good as usual, although the competition in the majority of the events was quite up to the average. At two o'clock punctually, Bradley fired off the pistol for the first of the preliminary heats of the 100 yards, which resulted in some very close racing

between Barnett, Palmer, Brereton and Peck. The final was run off on the second day, and proved a win for Palmer, in 10½ secs., second place falling to Brereton. The handicapping in the 120 yards reflected great credit on the Committee. Picken (7 yds.) in the final breasting the tape a bare 6 inches in front of Jefferis (6 yds.). The winner of the 120 Yards was, however, too liberally treated in the 350 Yards Handicap; with 16 yds. start he won easily, Chilcott (15 yds.) second. The Jumps were both won by Palmer, who cleared 19 ft. 5½ in. in the Broad, and 5 ft. 1½ in. in the High. The "take off" for the High Jump was especially bad, the ground being very wet and slippery. Barnett won the Weight with the very moderate put of 28 ft. 5 in. The long distance races (Half-mile Handicap, 1 Mile and 2 Miles Handicap) all fell to Reed, who was penalized 30 yds. in the Mile, and started scratch in the Handicaps. Cadle was second in the Half-mile and the Mile, and Mundhal second in 2 Miles Handicap.

We were sorry not to see a greater number of the representatives of the L.M.B.C. compete in the 100 Yards Boating Race, which was won, after a hard struggle, by Jefferis; Heath second. Only four came to the start for the Hurdle Race, Chilcott was first and White second. In the Quarter-mile race Palmer had matters all his own way. Passing the New Pavilion Heath led, closely followed by Brereton, but on entering the straight he was deprived of the leading position by Palmer, who came in a winner by some 12 yards. Brereton, by a well-timed spurt, passed Heath 20 yards from home, and ran in second. The Freshmen's Race (200 Yards), Palmer first, Barnett second. Consolation Race (300 Yards), Jackson first, Peck second. The College Servants' Race brought out a field of 15, the distance was a Third of a Mile, and it proved to be a most interesting event; the scratch man, Dickson, just failing to catch Carpenter, the winner. Before we close, we should like to thank the Honorary Members, who so kindly have helped the finances of the Club. Although the entries were fewer, we had, by the assistance of the non-running Members, more money in the Club than last year.

THE "EAGLES" L.T.C.

At a Meeting held in H. E. Hill's rooms, it was proposed to enlarge the Club owing to the continued competition for the vacancies in the Club. The motion was however lost, and out of nearly 40 Candidates, the following were elected Members of the Club: W. Barrett, J. G. Grenfell, W. Greenstock, W. P. Gill, W. H. Ainger, F. C. Palmer, J. R. Burnett, and H. T. Gilling.

LACROSSE CLUB.

"The wiry-looking Lacrosse-players with their murderous weapons" have been figuring conspicuously this Term on

Parker's Piece. Matches have been played with Newmarket the Leys, King's and Trinity; and returns are arranged Individually, perhaps, we are not so strong as last year, but we are more uniform as a body, and the practice-games are better attended. As we have only played through half our list of fixtures the final team has not been yet selected; but in addition to H. Wilson, W. M. Anderson, M. Jackson, A. F. Glover and A. T. Baxter, of last year's team, new colours have been already given to C. T. Pugh, E. Manley, A. B. Featherstone, E. Curwen and H. V. Hockin. Ill-luck, in the form of a sprained-ankle, has deprived us of the services of H. W. Bradley, and enabled him to play both for the University and John's teams. Throughout, the John's men have been prominently to the fore in the 'Varsity matches; besides Wilson and Anderson (respectively the University Captain and goal-keeper), Pugh, Manley, Featherstone, Jackson, Baxter and (last term) Bradley have played constantly for the Cambridge team. H. Wilson has captained the College team well throughout. We should like to see a reform in the Club colours; were they prettier, we fancy members would increase, and be prouder to wear them.

We have scored victories against Trinity and King's; the latter being a very stubborn match. Wilson and H. H. Carlisle obtained the only two goals, John's winning by 2 goals to *nil*. Against King's we scored 3 goals to 2, Carlisle obtaining all three from good passing by Wilson; Featherstone and Baxter on the attack, and Pugh, Jackson and Manley on the defence. The Leys out-matched us completely, and eventually won by 10 goals to *nil*; our attacks being weak and the defence over-worked. Besides the above, J. Darlington and D. T. Field also played in matches.

C. U. R. V.

B Company.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that our Company in the above Corps shows signs of renewed activity.

Since October, 1884, it has been increased by the enrolment of 28 recruits, who have by their constant attendance at the drills of the Corps, and their eagerness to "pass the Adjutant," shown their determination to become as soon as possible able defenders of their Country and their Queen.

The necessity for an increase of our military power, both offensive and defensive, led twenty-two years ago to the formation in this Kingdom of a Volunteer force, which should, as far as possible, become efficient and capable at any moment to defend our shores. This necessity for such a force is still as great now as it was then; and, in fact, this portion of our Reserves is needed still more. When we direct our attention

to the vast number of trained soldiers at the disposal of each European Power, and the activity and perfection with which they can be brought into the field in a fortnight, it certainly is our bounden duty, if we love our Country and intend it to remain independent, to arm and prepare to defend ourselves against any attack from an invading force. That such a calamity might happen is not such a remote impossibility as some optimists would wish us to believe. So, although pleased to find an increase in the number of recruits this year, we still think many more members of this College, and of the University, should join the ranks. Very little shooting has taken place since October, owing to the absence of the rifles. The old Sniders, which were ordered to be sent for repairs last November, have lately been replaced by Martini-Henries. We hope, with these weapons in their hands, we shall soon hear of some very good shooting.

The total strength of B Company on Roll Book is 58.

Fifteen members have entered their names for proceeding with the detachment to Colchester, on the 19th of March, to perform military duties for one week.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

We are very sorry to have to state that our Debates this Term have not been attended by as many members as the motions warranted.

There seems to be an increase in the absence of old members, who might do a very large amount of good to the Society, and materially improve the speeches of hon. members who are unable to speak at present, but who would, after listening to able speeches delivered by these old members, be incited to prepare speeches on the subjects for Debate, and by so doing improve their own power of speaking, and at the same time add tone to the Debate by speaking at its meetings. There is no doubt there are many prominent old members of the Society who are still in residence, and who might easily afford the short time of one hour or so to come to its meetings, and set before it their opinions on the subjects under discussion.

Honorable Members must be well aware that Freshmen and others who are learning the art of speaking, if they come down to an empty House and hear second-rate speeches, lose all interest in the Debating Society, and so do not derive the benefits from its meetings which they would do if hon. members, who are well able to give an interesting and at the same time instructive speech, chose to attend.

The following motions have been before the House for its discussion during the Term :-

January 31.—"That this House disapproves of the Poll Degree."
Proposed by T. W. Peck.

February 7.—"That the Church of England should be Disestablished, but not Disendowed." Proposed by W. N. Harper.

February 14.—"That the agitation against the Indian Opium traffic with China is unworthy of the support of sensible Englishmen." Proposed by G. W. Kinman.

February 21.—"That Tobacco Smoking is physically and morally injurious." Proposed by G. F. Mattinson, B.A.

February 28.—"That the consequences arising from Free Elementary Education are more harmful than beneficial." Proposed by H. H. Carlisle.

March 7.—"That Her Majesty's Government is unworthy of the confidence of the Country." Proposed by E. R. Cousins.

March 14.—"That this House would approve of State Aid to the Drama." Proposed by J. A. Leon.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The concert is fixed for Monday, June 15. Pieces to be sung are "The Little Baltung," "The Feast of Adonis," and Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia." Members who desire practice in part-singing, apart from that held weekly, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, who will be able to arrange for such.

THE THESPIDS.

The customary performances given by this Club took place in the large Lecture-room in the Third Court, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 9th and 10th. The Club is much to be congratulated, not only on the acting of individual Members, but also on the way in which the comfort of the visitors had been provided for during the interval between the two pieces.

The pieces which had been chosen for representation were the well-known farce "Fish out of Water," by J. Lunn, and "The Spectre Bridegroom," a comedy by W. J. Moncrieff. This is not the first time either piece had been selected, and there must have been several present who could remember Mr. C. A. Smith's fine acting of the part of *Dickory* in the comedy. The plot of "Fish out of Water" is very simple, and the interest in it is principally kept up in the thorough mystification of all the persons acting in it. *Sir George Courtley* (Mr. W. Howarth) is in need at the same time of a private secretary and a cook, and he commissions his steward (Mr. E. W. Chilcott) to procure them. *Sam Savory* (Mr. F. W. W. Tunstall), a cook, and *Charles Gayfare* (Mr. N. C. Barraclough) apply for the two posts, but owing to the stupidity of the steward are put in the wrong places. The amusing struggles of the cook in concocting a letter and of the Secretary in his attempts at a cup of cocoa were admirably rendered, while the interviews between *Alderman Gayfare* (Mr. Barnett), *Sir G. Courtley*, and *Sam Savory* kept the audience in roars of laughter the whole time. To add to the absurdity of the plot, the new "cook" is engaged to Ellen Courtley (Mr. J. E. Rogerson), strictly against

the wishes of his father, which was the principal reason why he was anxious for a place in *Sir G. Courtley's* household.

The great feature of this piece was the acting of *Sam Savory*, who managed in a most admirable way to represent all the absurdities of the cook in such an unusual position without any vulgarity.

Mr. Tunstall is so well-known an actor among the rest of the Thespids that there is little need to say more than that he acted better than he had ever done before, and we hope that it will not be the last time we shall see him taking a part in their performances.

Mr. Barnett had evidently bestowed great pains on getting up his part, and the eagerness he displayed for a good dinner seemed to come quite naturally to him.

This is the first time we had seen Mr. Howarth taking the part of one of the sterner sex. We were pleased to see that he was so well able to take a male part, though we all prefer to see him in his impersonation of the fairer sex—but this is only natural.

Mr. Lord looked a ghost all over, and deserves much credit for keeping his features so severe when the audience were plunged in roars of merriment.

Mr. Gardner fortunately did not attempt his part on the same lines as Mr. Smith, but presented *Dickory* in an entirely new light. His acting, from first to last, of this very difficult part was good and original, and he fully deserved the enthusiastic call he received on the "Ladies' night."

Mr. Tunstall was fully at home in his part of the *Squire*, and put a large amount of humorous fun into the whole piece.

Mr. King thought too much about his moustache to give much time to his acting, and was in too much hurry to get off the stage.

Mr. W. P. Gill, as Paul, the undertaker's man, is much to be congratulated. His make-up was a masterpiece, and but for his gin-bottle we should never have recognised him.

The acting of the "ladies" was not up to the high standard attained by the Club. Mr. Rogerson, who was the more taking in appearance, had too many smiles for the audience to be at all ladylike in manners, while Mr. Ainger neither looked nor acted the part. His stage smile was *not* captivating, though he repeated his part correctly, and shewed that, like the other members of the Club, he had been carefully coached.

Mr. Chilcott was most improved, and made up capitally as a steward, but scarcely made as much of his rather large part as he might have.

Mr. Barraclough's appearance was also better than his acting. But he has some talent, and should improve.

Mr. Rogerson acted his part with much spirit and humour, and if at times he somewhat over-did it, we must recollect that this was the first time he had ever attempted a lady's part.

Mr. Dyer managed the minor part of *John* creditably.

It seems a very short time since we saw Mr. Lord taking the title rôle in the "Spectre Bridegroom." His acting since then has not deteriorated, and to him may be given the palm in this piece.

The "Spectre Bridegroom" is an exceedingly clever comedy. The plot entirely depends upon the likeness between two brothers. *Mr. Nicodemus* (Mr. Lord) having heard of the death of his brother by a carriage accident, reluctantly repairs to the home of his brother's intended wife. He is enthusiastically received by *Squire Aldwinkle* (Mr. Tunstall), and less warmly by his daughter *Georgina* (Mr. W. H. Ainger) and her friend *Lavinia* (Mr. Rogerson). News of the accident is soon after brought in by *Dickory* (Mr. Gardner), who is at once accused of being drunk. However, on finding that the news is true, they all take *Mr. Nicodemus* for his dead brother's ghost, and take elaborate precautions to prevent his re-appearance. When once he is buried they believe that they are safe from further intrusion, and their dismay can be well imagined when they find that he appears at his usual time—twelve midnight. Then ensues an amusing scene between *Captain Vauntington* (Mr. J. G. King), *Georgina's* would-be lover, and the supposed ghost, when the *Captain* is easily put to the rout. The piece ends happily with the engagement of the now unmasked ghost and *Lavinia*, who was the first to discover the mistake.

We are looking forward to another successful performance at the end of the May Term, for the Thespids' May Term entertainment has now obtained a distinct position among the May Term amusements.

The following form the Committee:—

W. Howarth (President), H. S. Cadle (Vice-President), E. W. Chilcott (Treasurer), elected in the place of E. A. Goulding, resigned, and H. T. Barnett (Secretary).

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Our Theological Society, which, with the aid of F. Sandford, B.A., and C. A. Scott, B.A., had its plans matured last Term, put them into good effect this Term under the presidency of T. R. Murray, B.A. Theological discussions may be said to appeal to an innate faculty of man, in Eden or elsewhere; whether, indeed, the fact is traceable immediately to this innate principle or not, the Junior Members of the College evidenced in their meetings the budding forth—let us hope with promise—of discursive powers in various fields of Theology.

The treatment of the subjects was liberal in tone. A paper was given by Ellerbeck on the "Influence of Historical Circumstances on Religion," in which the reader traced the

gradual sifting of Jewish and Christian thought to purer conceptions, through their contact with certain nations outside their pale. The papers, however, were chiefly critical.

G. F. Mattinson, B.A., gave an essay on the 2nd. Ep. of St. Peter, in which he contested its authenticity, though he held its canonicity. He emphasised its unaccountable want of mention by the Fathers—Origen being the first to notice it, and even he not counting it authentic; also, the occurrence in it of phrases found in Philo and Josephus, who, the latter at any rate, wrote the apparently quoted words after S. Peter's death.

A paper by H. J. Warner, B.A., on the Pentateuch was thoroughly conservative, as against the Newer Critical School, thereby, indeed, so far coinciding with the feeling of our College on the subject. He held that Moses was the author; the composite nature of the Pentateuch, it being made up, as it were, of pieces put hurriedly together, and its details exactly suited the circumstances and character of Moses, the Leader through the Sinaitic wilderness; there were indeed a few pieces which Moses could not have written; these were most likely by Joshua.

The other two papers by Ayles and Teape were of a general character; they rather stated the case than passed judgment upon it.

Ayles, however, in his paper on the Acts of the Apostles, after having described the pragmatism to be accounted for, and several theories put forward to explain it, so far decided for Olshausen and Reuss, the former supposing Theophilus to be a Roman convert of S. Paul, and the author to mould his subject accordingly; the latter that an idea—the reconciliation of two contending parties, S. James' and S. Paul's—was the guiding thought of the author. Teape took up the Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels, a suitable subject for our society, as it has been and is now engaging the attention of Abbott and Rushbrooke, two of our late Fellows. He stated their view; he especially noted the Talmudical way in which the Common Tradition was written down—Bennett, our Tyrwhitt Scholar, aptly describing it as a Telegram; also, the strange necessity which would thence arise of the studying the Talmud as a help to get the connecting links of the traditional framework.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The first year of active work at Walworth has recently been completed. On the whole the retrospect is very encouraging.

During the past vacation nine members of the College stayed at the Missioner's house, occupying 'the College Rooms.' Their work was very helpful to Mr. Phillips, and apparently much appreciated by the people in the district. It is hoped some more Undergraduates may be induced to offer their services for some portions of future vacations. There is much work of all kinds to be done.

A Terminal meeting was held to report progress on Friday, March 13th, in Lecture Room IV., at which the Rev. Allen Whitworth gave an address on "Parish Work."

The collection in Chapel on Septuagesima Sunday on behalf of the Mission amounted to £12. 13s. 4d.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

Some readers of the *Eagle* may find interest in tracing the history of the "Saturday Night Meetings," which have been regularly held in the College during Term time since 20th February, 1875.

They were started by G. A. Bishop, a devoted member of the L.M.B.C., who was Treasurer in 1874, and in the May Races of that year stroke of the First Boat, which contained such heroes as O. H. D. Goldie, P. J. Hibbert and E. A. Stuart. Hard-reading and hard-rowing seem to have broken up a constitution never very strong, and on the 30th December, 1875, poor Bishop died, after a lingering illness. His life was published in the form of a small volume called "Memoir of a Cambridge Undergraduate (G. A. B.)," published by Hatchards, Piccadilly, and is thoroughly well worth the perusal even of those who never knew him.

The first meeting was held 20th February 1875, in Bishop's rooms, and was a success. It was then confined to men who taught in Sunday schools, for the purposes of prayer and discussion of the subjects connected with such work, but in the following year it was decided that the programme should no longer be confined to Sunday School questions, but should concern the Christian life generally and be thrown open to all who cared to come. E. A. Stuart, now well-known as the Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, presided over the meetings at the commencement. He was First Captain of the L.M.B.C.

A record of the number of persons present on each occasion was not kept till 1880. Since then the largest number has been 43, in the October Term 1881, and the smallest 8, in the May Term 1883. The average now is about 28.

For the benefit of any readers of these lines who might like to come, but stay away from not feeling sure what to expect, it may be well to state the course usually taken. A printed paper of subjects for each evening is distributed at the beginning of the Term, and notice is also put up on the College Screens on Saturday. The meetings begin with a hymn, then some prayers are read out of the Prayer Book, followed by a selected passage from the Bible. Then a paper is read bearing on the evening's subject. The remainder of the time is occupied with discussion, and the meeting closes with a short extempore prayer. The meetings have been handed down by our predecessors in this form, and it is the endeavour of those who now conduct them

"to keep the mean between the two extremes of too much
"stiffness in refusing, and of too much easiness in admitting
"any variation."

The object aimed at is to keep up a permanent institution for helping forward practical spiritual life in the College, accessible to all, useful to all, and where all may help by bringing their thoughts and experience into the common store.

The present Committee are: A. H. Bindloss, J. C. Brown, J. H. Butterworth, F. H. Frossard (Hon. Sec), T. L. Palmer, W. N. Roseveare, J. D. Scott and D. Walker (President).

The Meeting are held every Saturday evening in W. N. Roseveare's rooms, H, New Court, from 9.55 to 10.30.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IN EAST LONDON.

A meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 8 o'clock P.M., in Lecture Room I to advocate the claims of the University Settlement in the College. Prof. Marshall took the chair, and the meeting was attended by a deputation from Toynbee Hall.

Professor Marshall, who was received on rising with hearty cheering, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present on the occasion. He had had some experience of the Settlement movement in Oxford from the commencement, and his interest in it was deepened by the fact that he had been the immediate successor of Arnold Toynbee at Balliol. He had thus had peculiar opportunities of estimating the extent of his influence, and of understanding the spirit in which he worked. It was Arnold Toynbee's interest in working men of the East of London that primarily made him an economist. He went among those classes with the view of becoming acquainted with their wants and opinions. And so he believed that the University Settlement would most worthily fulfil its purposes, and would best do the work which he would most have desired to see done, if the residents at Toynbee Hall went there not with the expectation of teaching so much as of learning. He looked upon this as their great object. Perhaps it might sound like saying that "there was nothing like leather;" but he could not conclude without expressing his opinion that there was no subject in the present day more important for men to study than the laws of Political Economy; and it was only by such systematic study that we should see our way clear to solving the great problems that are now occupying modern society.

Mr. Whishaw, of Toynbee Hall, then gave a full account of the method of work adopted by the residents at Toynbee Hall. He described the life there as pleasant in the extreme, and urged all who could do so to pay a visit of a day or two to the Settlement. The life was not at all ascetic, and every one was kept occupied with the work that suited his inclinations best. Nothing was done by the residents as a community, and the Settlement was in no way committed by the action of any

individual member. They were in fact a sort of Club, persons seeking admission being balloted for in the ordinary way by the residents. Their methods of work were various. Some occupied themselves with teaching classes in connexion with the lectures under the Extension Scheme; others made it their business to look after the sanitary arrangements of the neighbourhood, thus supplying a salutary stimulus to the exertions of the regular officers and so on. At most of their meals they had some visitors, invited from the working men of the district with whom they came into contact in other ways. At stated periods they held "at homes" and "conversaziones," which were very largely attended. Once every year a great exhibition of pictures was held for a fortnight, which had been attended by no less than 2,500 people each day. Most of the residents were engaged in professional occupations during the day; a few only gave their whole time to the Settlement. They had at present in residence nine men from Oxford, only three from Cambridge, of whom one was a Johnian.

Several questions having been put to Mr. Whishaw by the audience, and answered by him,

Rev. J. Chapman in an interesting speech described a similar institution that was being set on foot in the South of London, but on more definitely religious lines.

Mr. Foxwell then rose to move the following resolution: "That this meeting, having listened to the account given by Mr. Whishaw of the University Settlement, desires to express its cordial sympathy with the object of that institution." Mr. Foxwell dwelt upon the advantages that would result from intimate intercourse between the richer and poorer classes, and stated his conviction that the only real friendship between persons of different classes would be built up on the basis of work of some kind done in common.

Dr. D. MacAlister seconded the resolution, and recommended Toynbee Hall as a home for medical students in London.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and deputation was then moved by Mr. G. C. M. Smith, and seconded by T. Darlington, and after a brief response by Mr. Whishaw the meeting was brought to a close.

We may perhaps say that any information will be gladly given, or any subscriptions thankfully received, by any of the Committee, whose names we subjoin:—

Mr. Heitland,	H. D. Rolleston,
Mr. Foxwell,	T. A. Herbert,
Dr. D. MacAlister,	H. A. Francis,
Mr. G. C. M. Smith,	T. Darlington (<i>Hon. Sec.</i>).
J. R. Tanner,	

It may not be out of place in the *Eagle* to mention the Meetings for the Study of Social Questions, which, though conducted by a Committee representing the University, have been held by

permission of the College Council in one of our own Lecture Rooms ever since they were started—now more than a year ago. The Committee represents both the Senior and Junior element in the University. Its object has been to introduce now and again to a Cambridge audience some one able to give practical information on a subject of wide social interest. The papers have been followed by discussion, and it is believed that in this way the meetings have been of real use to those who have taken advantage of them in clearing their minds and suggesting to them new ideals in regard to important social questions. Among those who have addressed the meetings, the Rev. C. W. Stubbs, Mr. Howard Evans, and Mr. W. H. Hall, dealt with the position of the agricultural labourer; Mr. Ernest Hart, with Sanitary Reform; Rev. S. A. Barnett, with the Universities Settlement, and Mr. W. Ripper, of Sheffield, with Technical Education. This Term two meetings have been held; at the first a paper was read on 'Usury' by Mr. R. G. Sillar, whose views were much canvassed in the subsequent discussion. Greater harmony prevailed at the latter meeting, when Rev. H. Solly and the Rev. R. Macbeth pleaded for their project of "Industrial Villages," as one remedy for the overcrowding of our towns and the depopulation of the country. It is to be noticed that Professor Marshall, whose return to Cambridge has been already of conspicuous advantage to these meetings, made some time ago, independently of Mr. Solly, an almost identical proposal. The members of the College who are or have been on the Committee for the Study of Social Questions are, besides Professor Marshall, Mr. H. S. Foxwell, Mr. Caldecott (now in Barbadoes), Mr. G. C. M. Smith, and J. R. Tanner. It would be wrong not to mention with these names Mr. Heitland who has been an unflinching friend to the cause.

SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

PREACHED IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, OCTOBER 26, 1884.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

If we could go, say to the middle of the Thames Embankment, and from the base of the Egyptian obelisk look across to the southern bank of the river, Wordsworth's famous sonnet, composed upon Westminster Bridge some eighty years ago, would hardly commend itself as accurately describing what we should be looking at. Many things some at least of us might feel to have seen more "fair" and more "touching" in their "majesty." Yet, would it not be a poor and even stupid soul that would be quite unconscious of, and indifferent to the manifold pulsations of life and joy and woe and purpose moving in the "mighty heart" of the myriads that toil there? Certainly it would be a shallow and an ignorant one not to be somewhat stirred by pondering the silent changes and almost vast revolutions that the rolling years have brought. The south bank of the Thames from Woolwich to Putney, and from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace glittering on the

Sydenham heights, contains at least a million of human souls, which each year is increased by twenty-five thousand. No one would call the prospect exhilarating or particularly impressive. Lofty chimneys, busy but somewhat squalid warehouses, a brewery, dingy wharves for the riverside traffic, hardly attract artists or touch poets. Yet it is not an unbroken picture of wretchedness; for here and there a lofty spire mounts into heaven, to soothe "the deep sighing of the poor" with thoughts of home and rest; and the two consoling features in that almost unique prospect (though consoling, it may be, to very different classes of minds) are, I suppose, the picturesque blocks of St. Thomas's Hospital and the towers of Lambeth Palace. The hospital is an eloquent epistle in brick and stone of the Divine Healer of Mankind, Who "went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed, for God was with Him." The Palace of Lambeth proclaims the continuity of the life and authority and influence and responsibility of the Church of England; that Church which, whatever other of her claims may be denied and rejected, is without dispute the historical Church in this ancient realm; a Church also which, notwithstanding great difficulties and discouragements, was never in all her history (no doubt with occasional exception) more active or more useful in South London than now; and which only needs the cordial of a little kindly sympathy, and the pleasant assurance that she is neither forgotten nor despised, to be stirred to fresh activities, and to be animated with a new courage to spread the Kingdom of her Lord.

What Mr. John Richard Green has aptly called "the Making of England" has had its full place and share in the southern quarter of riparian London, now, as some would call it, so squalid and commonplace; as others have somewhat been bitterly tempted to say about it, so neglected and forlorn. The narrow Thames proves almost as great a barrier between Westminster and Southwark as the Atlantic between Ireland and Massachusetts. Vast East London absorbs, almost monopolizes, the missionary energies of the metropolis and the country generally. While it needs and deserves all that Christian love and enterprise can do for it, perhaps some crumbs of Heavenly food can without injury or injustice be spared for South London, so easy of access, so necessitous in material circumstances, so poorly equipped with ecclesiastical endowments and local resources.

I observed a moment ago that, though South London *now* may seem to a hasty and superficial observer unromantic and unattractive, it has had no unimportant share in the making of the country's history. Men and women have lived there, who have shone as luminaries in the firmament of the nation's heroes. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Southwark vies even with Westminster in the wealth of its associations, if not quite in the splendour of its history. When the Saxons conquered England, Battersea, Lambeth, Newington, Kennington, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe formed one vast lagoon, "broken only by little rises which became the 'eyes' and 'hithes,' the islands and 'landing rises' of later settlements." From the Dulwich hills to the river was unbroken forest and morass. One of the most laborious works of the Roman settlers was probably the embankment of the lower channel of the Thames and the Lea. It was (as Mr. Green suggests) on ground thus gained from the swamp across the river at Southwark that dwellings clustered, whose number and wealth leave hardly a doubt that they were already linked by a bridge with the mother city, preceded, perhaps, by a rope or chain ferry. Five centuries pass, and in the great struggle between Godwin and Edward the Confessor, Godwin and his sons lie at Southwark, presently to be driven from it. Twenty-five years later, and William of Normandy, flushed with his victory at Hastings, gives Southwark to the flames in his march on London. Southwark rises from its ashes, and for centuries to come is the highway of all the traffic from Europe to the metropolis. Kings and queens, great princes and haughty ambassadors, warriors on their way to battle, pilgrims on their errands of devotion, brides for royal espousals, bishops for the trials which were presently to send them to the stake, have alternately made Southwark splendid, gloomy, and famous. On the river bank, both the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester once had their great town houses, the sites now covered, hardly ornamented, by ware-

houses and markets. At Bermondsey rose the walls of a stately abbey. St. Mary Oувry (better known by its modern name of St. Saviour, Southwark), under whose roof sleeps all that is mortal of Lancelot Andrewes, still rears her graceful beauty, silently but earnestly appealing to the Churchmen of our modern time to make her once more the nursing mother of the toiling thousands, and to restore to her her old beauty, if she cannot recover her collegiate dignity and her despoiled wealth. Chaucer, Gower, and Shakespeare; the Black Prince and Henry the Sixth; Sir Thomas Wyatt and Jack Cade; Gardiner and Ridley, with a host of lesser names, redeem London south of the Thames from the baseness of an obscure past. If it has interest for the antiquarian and the scholar, may not it also find favour with the philanthropist and the Christian? at once with him who feels that a human soul is the most precious thing under the sun, for God Himself has taken flesh to redeem it; also that the greater the task, and the harder the hardness of doing it, so much the nobler should it seem to be to a chivalrous Christianity, the worthier of instant help from all to whom Christ and men are dear.

Such is South London of the past. Let me now turn to one corner of it—that parish of Walworth, the name of which is familiar to many of you; which some, I know, have visited during the Long Vacation with encouragement to the Mission, with much advantage to the people, and I doubt not with real edification to yourselves.

Newington, with a population of 108,000, and divided into twelve parishes, fifty years ago was a pleasant suburb, with a little river murmuring through its streets, and an annual pleasure fair for its young people. In certain parts of it the population is pouring in like the sea in Holland when the dykes are cut, and on the site of the old Surrey Gardens almost a new town has been built; and, in the parish of St. John, on its border, which needs missionary zeal, enterprise, and devotion, as much as any heathen land under the tropics, your own College has founded a Mission which is already winning influence of the best kind in the neighbourhood, and about which I have been invited by the Master to give you information to-day. That information is of a distinctly encouraging kind. Some one has said that the world is saved by individuals. It is absolutely true that a Mission work, such as this, is under God, almost entirely dependent on the personality of the clergyman who conducts it; if he has tact, courage, energy, perseverance, and above all faith in God, it must prosper; if these gifts are not his, then it must fail. I am here to-day to give my emphatic testimony to the admirable diligence with which the head of your Mission is discharging his difficult and somewhat discouraging duties; and to state my distinct opinion that the work of his first year, necessarily and essentially foundation work, has been wise, solid, and real. He may have no special platform gifts, he does not believe in eccentric methods of action; God never gives all His gifts to any one of us. I am not sure that those which your Mission preacher possesses are not the most important and indispensable for such a work as he has accepted; great sympathy, a sense of the value of individual souls and a willingness to address, reach, and win them; a belief in the power of prayer, common and public as well as private and personal, a reverence for holy things and a love for the young, and a faculty of never feeling beaten. He has baptized one hundred children, he is steadily increasing his communicants and his congregation, and on the two occasions when I have visited his Mission Chapel and assisted him in his work, while I was anxious to see a larger attendance, I was encouraged by the quality of it. He believes in his work, he loves his people, he leans on God, he is loyal and grateful to you. This next year we must begin to build on the foundation; not bricks and mortar indeed, the time has not come for that yet, I cannot say how soon it may come, trust me for telling you when I think it has; but the edifying of the spiritual building, the patient and skilful training of his growing congregation to be workers themselves among their own neighbours, for the Christians of South London must evangelize South London, and its clergy must lead them; the stirring and feeding and guiding the awakened souls whom he brings to see and know their Lord, the wise and steady, and not too rapid

growth of useful agencies (the making his work social and humanizing, educating and philanthropic in the best sense of the word, the attracting of Church helpers from other parts of the town) surely some of you have friends and relations in London who have leisure and kindness and conscience at the disposal of this Mission if only they were told of it,—I say, let them be told, and will you tell them?—and then, the quiet cherishing in the heart of our scheme of a separate parish with its Church and Mission-room, its useful agencies, and its army of workers for God. As I have already observed, God only knows how far off in the distance that may be. We will leave it with Him; He will hasten it in His time, if we will work with Him towards it.

We have three great needs, *men*, *alms*, and *devotion*. Men—*prophets*, if you like to call them, as a great preacher in St. Mary's called them last Sunday. But people must be trained; and I know no better school of prophetic training than the University of Cambridge, and if the training is to work as well as to think, to act as well as to know, that wisdom and energy may go together, pay a visit some others of you to your own Mission of St. John, a work inaugurated by this great foundation and a happy example to other Colleges, which one at least is not unlikely to follow. *Alms*—if you cannot give personal service, cannot you give money? The inevitable expenses of the services of the Mission amount to something, and it is a great waste of spiritual energy that the Missionary clergyman should have to beg it by letters. Other subsidiary aids to a Mission such as those of a Mission-woman or Lay-reader would stir and deepen the work, but they must be paid for. And *sympathy*—care for the work, and believe in it. We do not indeed ask for compassion, we do invite co-operation; I assure you we are both cheerful and thankful. Not for one moment, however, confound a plain statement of present and urgent necessities with either discouragement about them or despair under them. A hundred times let me say, God forbid. We have *great* cause for sincere thanks to God that He has stirred so many kind hearts to help us, and has already, in what once might almost be called the paralysed extremity of the great Winchester diocese, helped us to begin really to stir ourselves. What I feel most anxious about is that people on our border should take the trouble to understand what are our actual responsibilities and slender resources on the south side of the river, and should not go on supposing, as hundreds and thousands of good people, who might be better informed, persist with a provoking complacency in supposing, that the diocese of Rochester simply means the pleasant little diocese over which kind Bishop Murray at first presided, with its ninety-eight parishes and 200,000 souls, with its placid Medway, and its delightful cathedral, Gundulph's Tower, and the cherry orchards and hop gardens of its sweet pastoral life, and has nothing whatever to do with the smoke, and misery, and squalor, and woful crowdedness of that vast province of dull houses which prosperous travellers to London Bridge must find it depressing even to look at, as well as unwholesome to pass through; with no grand buildings, no stately thoroughfares, no centres of fashion, no palaces of art—only the toiling masses for which the dear Saviour died, and whose poverty He Himself chose, took, and tasted—only the myriads of pale and wasted children, who hardly know a rose from a lily, and certainly could not tell wheat from oats—only a gallant band of patient and kind-hearted clergy, who toil on from year to year with a quiet, grand faith, and yet sometimes, being only men, with a mournful sense of disappointment, whom a transference to some country post would just renew into a second youth of mellowed activity, and stir to fresh efforts for Christ; and whose heavy burdens are only too often made heavier than they ought to be by the morose anxieties of poverty, and by the lack of rest, air, and change.

To ourselves we will say, "Fear not, but let your hands be strong." To our Christ above we will *not* say, as one once said, "Why hast thou left us to serve alone?" His promise still holds good, still vindicates itself by incessant and consoling fulfilment, "Lo, I am with you always, even until the end of the world."

To *you* we say, "Come over and help us," "The harvest truly is plenteous but the labourers are few."

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1884.

Donations.

A Bequest of upwards of 300 Volumes from the Library of the late Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes, B.D., Rector of Layham, Suffolk, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College.....
 Harvey (Gabriel, D.C.L.). Vols I, and II. (1579-1593). Edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart. Huth Library, 1883-1884.
 Earnshaw (S., M.A.), The Doctrine of Germs. 8vo. Cambridge, 1881
 Boerhaave (Hermann), Praelectiones Academicæ. 7 vols., 8vo. Gottingæ, 1740
 Flatland, a Romance of many dimensions. By A Square. London, 1884
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 Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1882
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 Phelps (Archdeacon), Life of. By the Rev. C. Hole. 2 vols., 8vo. London, 1871-73
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- The Jerusalem Bishopric- Documents.**
With Translations arranged and
Supplemented by Rev. Professor
William H. Hechler. 8vo. London,
1883..... **Rev. W. H. Ullmann.**
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the year 1300 to the year 1650.** By
Charles Wilkin, Ph.D. 8vo. Cardiff,
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University of Cambridge. Vol. II. From
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- The Schools of Charles the Great and
the Restoration of Education in the
Ninth Century.** By J. Bass Mul-
linger, M.A. **The Librarian.**
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Additions.

- Annæ Comnenæ. Alexias.** Edited by A. Reifferscheid. 2 Vols. Teubner
Text. 8vo. Lipo, 1884.
- Bertrand(J.),** Traité de Calcul Différentiel. 4to. Paris, 1864. } Additional copies.
----- Traité de Calcul Integral. 4to. Paris, 1870. }
- Calendar of State Papers.** Venetian, 1557-1558. Edited by Rairdon
Brown. 8vo. Rolls Series, 1884.
- Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland.** Edited by Joseph Bain. 8vo.
Edinburgh, 1884.
- Cambridge University Calendar,** 1884.
- Catalogue of Early English Books (to 1640) in the British Museum.** 3 Vols.
8vo. London, 1884.
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Edited by Richard Howlett. Rolls Series, 1884.
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8vo. London, 1877.
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Ireland. Second Edition. Parts 1, 2 and 3, 1879.
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G. Thilo and H. Hagen. Vol. II. 8vo. Lips, 1884.
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- Whitaker's Almanack,** 1885.
- Williams (Archbishop),** Life of. By A. Philips. 8vo. Cambridge, 1700.
(Thomas Baker's Copy).



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 258.)

THE benefactions already enumerated are comprised within a period of thirty years. They came in, says Mr. Baker, principally with regard to Bp. Fisher and Dr. Metcalf. After Fisher had suffered in London his enemies were not content without seeking to obliterate his memorials from the College. His arms were taken down, his name was erased from the list of benefactors, and his endowments were ascribed either to the Foundress or impersonally to her executors. The old Catalogue of Benefactors, which extends as far as the contributors to the present Library, only mentions Fisher's name in a marginal note. His *rebus* even was removed. "All the stalls' ends in the queere....had graven in them by the joyner a Fish and an eere of wheat." But Lord Cromwell had them cut off and the present figures put in their places. The only example now left in College of what was then a "thing much in fashion, and which must be forgiven to the humour of the age" is the *Ash* growing out of a gilded *tun* which decorates the canopy of Ashton's monument. We

formerly had one of Dr. Keyton. A mistake on page 257 with respect to Dr. Keyton's Chantry was copied from Prof. Babington's book. The date of Loggan's views is 1688, and it is difficult to explain how Baker, who was at that time a Fellow of the College, could have been ignorant of its existence. "There was a third chapel," he writes, "which though now demolished is mentioned with its altar upon the books. It was probably situated on the same side with Dr. Thompson's, adjoining to that part of the College Chapel where there is a door or passage, now indeed walled up or plastered over, but whenever the plaster is removed, it will mark out its situation." In default of any better explanation, the following may be hazarded: that Baker did not recognize as Keyton's Chantry what was then the Vestry, but looked for the entrance to the Chantry further East, where afterwards a door-way was discovered. Carter, in 1753, writes, "The Vestry here was formerly a Chapel founded by Dr. *Heton* (or *Keyton* as Fuller calls him) in which he had his Chantry Priest to say Mass for his soul and to keep his Anniversary."

In addition to the acknowledgments prefixed to the former paper, the writer desires to thank Mr. J. Willis Clark, the Editor of Prof. Willis's forthcoming "Architectural History of the University," for having permitted him to see and make free use of the advance sheets of that interesting work. He has also frequently copied notes collected by the Rev. A. Freeman on the College Portrait Pictures, which appeared in a former volume of this magazine.

The record of Mr. Gregson's benefaction was accidentally omitted from the middle of page 256.

EDWARD GREGSON, B.D., Rector of Fladbury, in Worcestershire, founded in 1527 two Fellowships and a Scholarship.

He paid for this foundation £829. 13s. 4d.

†THOMAS THOMPSON, D.D., left £5. 6s. 8d. per annum to 'two poor preachers,' originally two chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel which bore his name. This chantry was a small, low building fitted into the angle between the west wall of the range of chambers forming the front of the College and the south wall of the Chapel. It did not extend beyond the second buttress. It seems to have been the old Sacristy slightly altered, and older than Bp. Fisher's, Ashton's, or Keyton's chantries. It is depicted by Loggan (1688), and is mentioned by Baker as still existing in 1707. It is not known when it was pulled down, but the removal was so complete that only very slight traces of its foundations could be found in 1869, when the doorway leading into the Chapel, an altar tomb, a hagioscope and other remains were discovered under the plaster of the south wall of the Chapel, as shewn in Prof. Babington's book (plate 4).

Dr. Thompson appears to have been of the County of Durham and of Pembroke Hall. He was afterwards Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, Master of Christ's Coll., and twice Vice-Chancellor. He died in 1540.

†WILLIAM CHAMBRE, of Royston, who died 1546, granted 13s. 4d. per annum for a sermon at Royston on every Rogation Monday by a Fellow of this House.

CATHARINE, Duchess Dowager of Suffolk, gave in 1552 an annual rent-charge of £6. 13s. 4d. on estates at Parham for four poor Scholars.

The Duchess was the sole daughter and heir of William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby. The benefaction was in commemoration of her sons, Henry and Charles Brandon, successively Dukes of Suffolk, who were students of the College. They were youths of extraordinary promise. Sir John Cheke instructed them in Greek and Bucer superintended their education. They were skilled in Latin, Greek, French and Italian, were well read in the laws and history, fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. They were made Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Edward VI. The sweating sickness breaking out in Cambridge their mother removed them to the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, Hunts. Immediately after their arrival there they were seized with the fatal epidemic and died in a few hours, July 15, 1551. Verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both Universities.

The arms of the Duchess are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

†ROBERT CARTER in 1563 devised an estate in London to the Company of Fishmongers, directing that out of the rent the annual sum of £4 should be paid to a poor Scholar of this College.

SIR AMBROSE CAVE, K.B., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died 1568, gave £10 per annum, charged on land at Appleby, Nuneaton, for two Divinity Students.

This benefaction was due to the influence of Lord Burghley, to whom a Latin letter was addressed, 5 cal. April, 1572, thanking him for his favour in procuring the donation, and in excusing the fee for the privy seal. Sir Ambrose left a similar endowment to Magdalen Coll. Oxford. He was probably a member of that house as well as of St. John's.

†WILLIAM LITTLEBURY in 1571 bequeathed £200 for an exhibition in this or Christ's College.

He was of Dedham, Essex, and endowed the grammar school there.

JOHN THURLESTONE, M.A., Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital and Grammar School of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, gave £90 in 1572 to found a Scholarship.

The Scholar was to receive £1. 6s. 8d. yearly to have his chamber in his seniority, 'his readinge in the Hall, launder and barbour as other Scholars have, and to be discharged of all Cooke's wages at the coste' of the College.

JOHN GWYNNE (or Wynne), LL.D., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum on his estates in Caernarvonshire, for two Fellows and three Scholars. These were reduced by a decree in Chancery in 1650 to three Scholarships.

Dr. Gwynne, uncle of Owen Gwynne, 18th Master, was elected Fellow of the College, March 21, 1547, Senior Fellow 1553, Prebendary of Llanvair in the Church of Bangor, and afterwards sinecure Rector of Llanrhaiadr in Denbighshire. He sat in Parliament for the town of Cardigan and the county of Caernarvon successively.

Owen Gwynne, the Master, was one of the first Scholars and subsequently a Fellow on this foundation.

The foundation appears now to be lost. No payment of the rent-charge has been made since 1825.

JOHN PARKHURST, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, gave 100 marks to the Library.

He was of Magdalen and then of Merton College, Oxford, tutor to John (afterwards Bishop) Jewel, Vicar of Cleeve, Gloucs., fled from England during Queen Mary's reign, consecrated Bp. of Norwich 1560, died 1574. The verses he wrote on the death of the two young Dukes of Suffolk, above mentioned, are given in Fuller's History of the University.

†JAMES PILKINGTON, D.D., Bishop of Durham, 10th Master, gave about fifty books to the Library.

He was of Rivington, in Lancashire, where he founded a Grammar School, and left the patronage of it to the College. Fellow 1539, an exile during Queen Mary's reign, he lived sometime at Basle, and afterwards preached to the English congregations at Geneva, during which time he wrote several commentaries, though Baker says those on St. Peter and Ecclesiastes were never published. Returning on the accession of Elizabeth he was made Master in 1560, and the same year Bp. of Durham. He resigned the Mastership in 1561. He died and was buried at Bishop Auckland in 1575, æt 55, but his body was removed to Durham and buried near the high altar in the Cathedral.

The College now nominates a Governor of Rivington School.

†ROBERT HORNE, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, gave MSS. and printed books to the Library.

Fellow 1536, he was made Dean of Durham, his native diocese, in 1551. He fled to Germany in Queen Mary's reign and became the head of the Episcopal party at Frankfort. Queen Elizabeth made him Bishop of Winchester in 1560. He was one of the Reformers at the Westminster Conference in 1559, and read their paper against the Latin service. He was one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible, the portion assigned to him being from the Song of Solomon to the Lamentations of Jeremiah. "A worthy man," writes Fuller, "but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, papists and sectaries. Both of these in their pamphlets sported with his name, as hard in nature and crooked in conditions; not being pleased to take notice how horn in Scripture importeth power, preferment and safety.... He died in Southwark, June 1, 1580, and lieth buried in his own cathedral near to the pulpit."

THOMAS ASHTON, the first Master of Shrewsbury School, founded two Scholarships and two Exhibitions.

He graduated in 1559-60, was Fellow of Trin. Coll., 1562, M.A., 1563. He made Shrewsbury School one of the largest and most famous then in England. The charter of the school was granted in 1551 by Edward VI., but the king died before it could be opened. It was in abeyance during the reign of Mary. The date of the actual opening is 1562. Ashton was the

first Master but resigned in seven years. He obtained from the Queen the grant of the tithes of Chirbury. By Elizabeth's indenture the Bailiffs and Burgesses were bound to apply the profits of her grant "according to such orders and constitutions as shall be taken in that behalf by Thomas Ashton, Clerk, now Schoolmaster of the said grammar school." The orders and constitutions dated 1577 are set forth in Appendix Q, Vol. IV., of the Public Schools Commission Report, 1864, and also in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 405-413. St. John's was to appoint the Head Master and to receive notice of all vacancies.

'This year, 1577, and ye **xxix**th daye of August being frydaye Master Asten that godly father departid this present lyffe a lytyll besydes Cambridge who before hys deathe cam to Salop and there prechid famously and dyd fynyshe and seale up Indentures to the full accomplyshme't and annuite of **cxxli** for the sufficient fyndinge of the schoolemast^r there in Salop w^{ch} he of hys greate suyte before was a travelar to the queene's m^{tie} for the augme'tac'on to that annuall porshyon and so fynysHINGE all things gyving the sayd towne of Salop a frindly farewell and wthin a foureteene dayes after dyed.' (*MS. Chronicle, in the Library of Shrewsbury School*).

Certain rent-charges were left for the fulfilment of Ashton's bequests, in accordance with which the Corporation of Shrewsbury still pays £17 annually to the College. The Scholarships, &c., are replaced by one exhibition. Other school Exhibitions, formerly tenable only at St. John's, can now be held at any College in Oxford or Cambridge. The Head Master is now elected by a Board of Governors, of which our Master is *ex officio* a member.

The most noble WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burghley, K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of this University, gave in 1581 £30 per annum to increase the payments to the 24 Foundress' Scholars from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, and for other purposes. He also gave Communion Plate to the Chapel.

He was born 13 Sep. 1520, educated at Grantham and Stamford Schools, admitted May, 1535, under Dr. Metcalf, then Master, who 'seeing his diligence and towardness would often give him money to encourage him: he was so toward studuous and so earely capable as he was reader of the Sophistrie lecture, being but sixteen yeres old.' After six years' residence without taking a degree he became a member of Gray's Inn.

He was Chancellor of the University forty years, 1559-1598, and 'as he was a true friend to the University, so particularly he was a constant patron and protector of this' which he 'usually styled his *beloved college*.' The benefactions which bear his name are but a small part of his favours. 'In one word,' adds Mr. Baker, 'he was another Bishop Fisher to the Society.'

He accompanied Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Cambridge in 1563-4, on which occasion he was created M.A. with the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Leicester and others of the Court.

He was chief of the Commissioners who framed the Statutes by which the University was governed for nearly 200 years. He died Aug. 4, 1598, and was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford, in which church there is a rich monument to his memory between the chancel and north aisle.

In acknowledgment of his bounty, Lord Burghley was during his life to nominate two of the Lady Marg. Scholars. Also the College was to send yearly one person, having authority and ability to preach, to make a sermon at St. Martin's in Stamford Baron, and one to make a sermon in Chesthunt parish church, both sermons to be made about the time of the receipt of the rents, in which sermons the preachers 'shall yearlie onelie for a memory declare the gift of the said Lorde Burghley to the said colledge, and the usage thereof for the reliefe of the said 24 scollers, so as suche as hereafter shall be chargeable with the foresaid severall yearlie payments maie knowe howe the said graunts hadd their begynninge.' Each of the 24 scholars yearly shall put into Latin verses some of these sentences of Scripture, viz. *Maledictus*, etc., Jer. xvii. 5, 7; Ecclus. iii. 22, vii. 40, xi. 14, xxxii. 4, 10 (adding after *vix cum necesse fuerit*)—13, xii. 1.; 1 Cor. i. 26 (omitting *quia non...nobiles sed*)—29; 2 Tim. ii. 22—25; 'So as every of the said 24 schollers shall seuerallie make in lattyne and write foure or more exaneter or Iambik verses subscribinge the same with his propre name and the daie of the moneth and yeare of oure Lorde: whiche said verses shalbe yearlie presented to the said Lord Burghley duringe his life at the tyme of the payment of the said seuerall yearlie rents.' A letter from Wm. Earl of Salisbury, 20 Apr. 1632, fixes the times of sermons at Hatfield and Quixwold (the place being changed from Chesthunt) to the end 'that being an eare-witness of the prechers' merits I may with more confidence endeavour their good and preferment.' Sermons at Stamford and Hatfield are still preached by Fellows of the College, usually on the Sunday after St. Luke's Day and on the second Sunday after the Feast of St. Michael, and exercises in Latin and Greek verse presented to the Marq. of Exeter and Salisbury.

By a special Statute of 1859 the Marquess of Exeter has the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £20 per an. a properly qualified student of Stamford School, and the Marquess of Salisbury the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £10 per an. a properly qualified student of Westminster or Hoddesdon School. The Marquess of Exeter pays a rent-charge of £20 to the College annually and the Marquis of Salisbury a rent-charge of £10. The College now nominates a Governor of Stamford School instead of nominating, as formerly, the Head Master to be elected by the Mayor of Stamford.

A massive silver gilt Chalice and Paten is preserved which may have been Lord Burghley's, it is apparently of the 16th century. In 1632, when the College was turned into a prison by the Puritans, the Earl of Salisbury interceded for the Communion Plate to be spared. The sons of this Earl, Charles Viscount Cranborne and Robert Cecil, who were admitted Fellow Commoners in 1634, presented two silver flagons, which bear their names and arms. The silver gilt Communion Plate now in use was presented in 1728 by Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter. It is engraved with the Earl's arms and those of the College. It consists of 2 flagons, a large paten, 4 chalices, 4 small

patens and a large alms dish with the following inscription : *Deo et Ecclesie Coll Div Johan Evang Cant Hæc Vasa perpulchre Deaurata (Quadringentas uncias pendencia) Sacra esse voluit Honorat D^r D^r Brownlowe Comes Exon Tanquam Indicium Animi vere Munifici erga Collegium Nutritium* 1728.

A statue of Lord Burghley, given by the present Marquess of Exeter, stands on the buttress next to the main entrance of the Chapel. His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Master's Lodge.

†LADY MILDRED, second wife of Lord Burghley, one of the learned daughters of Sir Ant. Cooke, gave £20, and presented a polyglot Bible to the Library.

'She gave a some of money to the Master of St. John's Colledg, to procure to have fyres in the hall of that colledg uppon all Sondays and hollydayes betwixt the fest of all Sayntes and Candlemas, whan ther war no ordinary fyres of the charge of the colledg.' And 'very many books in Greke, of divinitie and physick, and of other sciences.' She was the real foundress of Dr. Goodman's scholarships (see below).

Lady Burghley's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The Marquess of Salisbury is descended from Lady Mildred; the Marquis of Exeter from Lady Mary, Lord Burghley's first wife, sister of Sir John Cheke.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, D.D., Dean of Westminster, gave, Feb. 20, 1579, lands in Bransdale, Yorks., and £18. 13s. 4d. in money for two Scholars.

He was Lady Burghley's chaplain. His scholars not seldom call themselves hers. One of them is registered thus : *ego Johannes Ogle Lincolniensis admissus sum discipulus (ex fundatione Domina Burghley erased) pro doctore Goodman Marcij vndecimo* 1585. In a letter of thanks to him for his benefaction the College urges him to thank the unknown benefactor.

He was born at Ruthin, 1529, educated at Christ's Coll : B.A. 1549-50, soon after elected Fellow of Jesus Coll : D.D., a member of St. John's, 1564. He was Dean of Westminster 40 years, and was buried in the Abbey in 1601. He founded the Grammar School at Ruthin, his birth-place, where Bp. Williams was educated. A list of his other numerous benefactions is given in Cooper's *Athenæ* II. 318. He translated the first Epistle to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible, and also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the Bible into Welsh, and it is said he defrayed the cost thereof.

The Bransdale estate pays £8 a year to the College. It is said to be vested in the College subject to a lease, granted 19 Elizabeth, for 1000 years.

FRANCES JERMYN, sister of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk, endowed a Scholarship.

By her will, 10 Sep., 1581, she gave to the maintenance of one Scholarship in Trin. Coll. and one at S. J. C. so much as should be thought

sufficient by her exors. Sir Rob. to nominate during his life such as be 'meete and able in respect of wytte learninge vertew and pouertie....apte to learne Logicke in the Hall' and not under 14 yrs. of age. The exors. judge a yearly stipend of £5 to be sufficient, and Sir Robt. gives a rent-charge of that amount out of his manor of Badwell in Stanton, Suffolk.

WILLIAM SPALDING, yeoman, of Timworth, in Suffolk, gave £60, to which his brother, Wm. Spalding, of Great Barton, added £20 for a Scholar.

Sir Robt. Jermyn was to nominate the College where the Scholarship was to be founded, the Scholar to be chosen from Bury School.

In place of the Scholarships on this foundation and on that of Mr. Symonds, of Gisligham, an Exhibition was established by Statute in 1858 of the yearly value of £18, to be called the 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition, to be given by way of preference to scholars of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School.

†WILLIAM CARDINALL, ESQ., in 1595 founded Exhibitions for two poor Scholars.

Born at Dedham, he studied for a time at St. John's, but left without a degree and entered Gray's Inn. He died c. 1596, leaving lands at Much Bromley to Dr. Chapman, V. of Dedham, for his life, and afterwards to the Dedham Grammar School upon trust, to employ the rents and profits in maintaining two poor Scholars at St. John's College.

The 'Cardinall' scholars of Dedham may now choose their College.

[Bishop Latimer in his sermon *Of the Plough* says: 'In times past when any rich man died in London they were wont to help the Scholars of the Universities with exhibitions.. When I was a Scholar at Cambridge myself I knew many that had relief of the rich men in London.'

St. John's has many records of this kind of munificence.]

HENRY HEBBLETHWAYTE, citizen and draper of London, gave £500 in 1587 for one Fellow and two Scholars.

The college having received the money 'to the end that by some foundation in wryteinge a perpetual memorye of the Benevolent mind of the same Henery Heblethwayt towards the said Collidge and of his zelous affection towards poor Scollars therein may remayne for euer hereafter,' covenant within one year to invest the money as directed..... Also to elect into the fellowship 'Rob. Heblethwayt now a graduate.'

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall. A stained glass window to his memory was placed in the present chapel, on the north side, by the late Rev. Jos. Hindle, Vicar of Higham, in Kent, who held the Fellowship on his foundation from 1818 to 1830.

For the 'Lupton and Hebblethwaite' Exhibitions replacing the above-mentioned Scholarships see the note on Roger Lupton, D.D.

SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY gave three houses in London, Feb. 1590-1, and £20 in money for three Scholars.

The money was to buy land of the value of 20s. per an. in order that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the benefaction might remain to the use of the College according to the statute. For 24 years of his life he gave 16 marks each to five students.

H. B. was a Scholar of the College in 1551, but did not graduate. He applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the Company of Haberdashers. After being Sheriff in 1584 he was elected Lord Mayor 1596, and knighted during his tenure of office. He represented the City of London in Parliament 1603-4 and died in 1606. He was an eminent Mathematician, Editor of Euclid, and author of papers relating to shipping. His son Henry was a Fellow-Commoner of the College, and it is thought that Wm. Billingsley, scholar, 1579, and Fellow, 1585, was also his son.

†RICHARD PLATT, citizen and brewer, of London, in 1600 founded Aldenham School, in Hertfordshire.

The College was to nominate three Masters of Arts, from whom the Brewers' Company, of which he was a member, was to choose one for Head Master of the School. To the Master he left a house, with orchard and garden, and £20 a year. His son, Sir Hugh Platt, author of many curious books, was a graduate of this College, and his grandson, Wm. Platt, was one of our munificent benefactors.

The College now nominates a Governor of Aldenham School.

WALTER SAWKINS, a London citizen, left 40s. per annum for a Student in Divinity, being the rent of a house in Wood Street.

The house still remains in possession of the College.

To MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, we owe our beautiful Second Court. She also gave a piece of tapestry, the last mention of which in the College accounts is that it was hung up in the Hall in 1722; probably it was lost two years later when a quantity of new wainscotting was erected.

The daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, she was born April 22, 1556. She was married to Gilbert Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, whose full consent was given to her munificence. She assisted in bringing about the marriage of her niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, for which she was imprisoned and heavily fined by James I. She died in 1632.

Her statue over the gateway of the Second Court, the work of Thos. Burman, was presented to the College in 1671 by her nephew, the famous cavalier general, William Cavendish, the 'loyal' Duke of Newcastle. Another statue of her stands on a buttress of the Chapel near the E. end of the S. side. There are portraits of her in the Master's Lodge, and her arms are carved below her statue in the Second Court and represented in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Second Court was begun in 1598, the N. side being undertaken first on account of Dr. Metcalfe's buildings on the opposite side. The date of its completion may still be seen on two ornamental gutters, ANO D^O on the one, 1599 on the other. The whole Court was finished in 1602. The architect was Ralph Simons, who also built the older parts of Emmanuel and Sidney, and designed the great Court of Trinity College. The inscription on his picture in the Gallery of Emman. Coll. speaks of him as the most accomplished (*peritissimus*) architect of his age. The first contract was for £3400, and the materials of the buildings to be removed; £205 was afterwards allowed for additions and improvements. The ultimate cost was £3655. The Countess paid £2700, her misfortunes preventing her from completely carrying out the work. The undertaking was an unfortunate one for the contractors. It involved them in a law-suit with the College, and Gilbert Wigge, the builder, was imprisoned for a time. Simons, also, had the misfortune to lose one of his hands.

The plans signed by Simons and Wigge are preserved in the Library, bound up with those of the old stone bridge. They afford an interesting contrast to the detailed plans of modern times, being comparatively meagre outline sketches, which were not even strictly adhered to. They contain for instance no sketch of the oriel windows in the centre of the N. and S. sides.

Simons and Wigge, who were both freemasons, must have used their judgment and discretion and have exercised constant supervision over the artisans, who would probably be for the most part craftsmen accustomed to work together.

The whole of the first floor of the N. side, 187 ft. 6 in. in length, was assigned to the Master. The principal portion of this, and the most remarkable feature of the whole Court, was the Long Gallery, which originally extended from the W. wall (in which Simons placed an oriel window) for a length of 148 ft.; this is still shewn by the ceiling, which is ornamented by plaster enrichments in relief, executed in 1600. Unfortunately this noble room has been much mutilated. In 1624 about 24 ft. of the W. end was absorbed in order to obtain a staircase and vestibule to the Library. This alteration, however, was evidently so managed that the Gallery still presented a clear space from the Lodge to the Library door, uninterrupted even by a partition to separate the staircase, for Carter, writing in 1753, says; 'The Master's Lodge hath many good and grand apartments, but especially the Long Gallery, which is the longest room in the University, and which, with the Library that opens into it, makes a most charming view.' In the last century it was apportioned into rooms, of which the Drawing Room, containing the oriel window and one of the large fire-places, was 50 feet long. When the present Lodge was built, c. 1870, the Combination Room, 93 ft. long, was formed out of these rooms.

Baker speaks disparagingly of the Court as a 'crazy building' not likely to last as long as the first, which was erected nearly 100 years earlier. It soon began to need repairs. In 1691 it was deemed necessary to put two buttresses in the S. E. corner of the Third Court as supports. Another addition may be recorded here. In 1765 an Observatory was erected above the gateway, the ceiling of the upper

rooms being lowered to make room for it. It was removed in 1859, the Observatory on the Madingley Road having made it unnecessary.

†ROBERT BOOTH, B.D., of Cheshire, 'our best solicitor,' as Mr. Baker calls him, 'through whose unwearied agency' the Second Court was begun, superintended its building, erected a wooden bridge across the river at his own expense and bequeathed £300 and valuable plate.

He was Bursar, elected Fellow 1572-3. His sole executrix married Mr. Chas. Markham, who writes to the College: 'It was his wyll, to gyve £300 to your Colledg to be bestowed vppon the building of a Conduyte in your Courte ... as it might continue as a Memoriall, and himself not forgotten. Notwithstanding hearing that you arre not willing for some reasons best known to yourselves: To avoyd all suspicion that we intend not to make any vse of this mony.... always provyded that it goe not in darkenes, but that he may be admitted as a Fownder, or a Benefactor, so as he may continue vppon record.... the mony shalbe ever ready when it shall please you to demand it.'

The money was partly swallowed up in the general expenses of the Court. In 1636 we find £26. 18s. out of Mr. B's money spent on beautifying Fisher's and Ashton's chantries, and about the same time the organs (placed probably in the chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry) 'wholy payd for with Mr. Bowthe's money.' These improvements and embellishments were all removed or destroyed when Cromwell's soldiers had possession of the College a few years later.

The elaborately chased silver gilt loving cup bearing the hall-mark of 1616 used to be known as the Booth cup.

†STEPHEN CARDINALL, Vicar of North Stoke, Oxfordshire, bequeathed £40 to the College.

He was son of Wm. Cardinall of Much Bromley, Essex, by his second wife. The Wm. Cardinall who founded the Dedham scholarships was an elder son by the first wife. He graduated in 1560-1, and was elected Fellow the year following. M.A. 1564, Vicar of Stoke 1571. In 1572 he was one of the opponents of the New Statutes of the University. In July, 1573 he headed the movement which resulted in the ineffective re-election of Dr. Longworth to the Mastership. He died in 1575. His name is recorded in the old list of benefactors.

†RICHARD SMITH, M.D., Professor of Physic.

'Did by his last will dated June ye 9th. 1599 give one 3d. part of his estate to his son Paul Smith for life and if he died without heirs to ye College of St. John's in Cambridge. He did die without Heirs but we never received one farthing of ye Estate.'

A native of Gloucestershire, Fellow 1557-8, Mathematical Lecturer 1561, M.D. 1567, about which time he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, of which he was also successively Censor, Consiliarius, and President. He was also one of the Royal Physicians.

GEORGE PALYN, citizen and girdler of London, gave £300 in 1611 to purchase lands of the clear annual value of £16 for four scholars.

Our estate, 45 acres, at Radwinter, Essex, was purchased with this bequest.

Palyn was of a Cheshire family. Fuller gives a list of twelve of his benefactions which he calls a "golden girdle of charity," 'continuing till he ended where he began,' with a bequest to the parish of Wrenbury, where he was probably born.

JANE WALTON, widow of John Walton, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, Prebendary of Lichfield and Rector of Bredsall, near Derby, gave £100, Oct. 24, 1609, for a scholar.

Archdn. Walton entered the College May, 1568. B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582, Archdn. of Derby 1590. He held the rectory of Gedling in Nottinghamshire in addition to that of Bredsall. He died 1st June, 1603, and was buried in the Old Church of All Saints in Derby, where there is a monument commemorating him and several of his charities.

His widow died in 1605, bequeathing the above mentioned Scholarship to St. John's, with a preference to boys educated at the Derby Grammar School, and £40 for the benefit of the Masters of that School.

JOHN HOPPER, of Colchester, gave £100 in 1616 for two sub-sizars, 12*d.* per week each, towards sizings.

They were not to be absent above six weeks without allowance of the Coll.

†JOHN BUCK, citizen and cutler of London, gave £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum—the Cutlers' Exhibition—out of the rent of premises in Fleet Street.

'For ever trusting in God that the sd. Company of Cutlers will help to augment and increase it, so that there may be one scholar found and maintained by the sd. Company of Cutlers in the aforesd. College, that it may be to the praise of God.'

This foundation appears now to be lost.

†ROBERT HUNGATE, Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, gave 40 marks per annum to four scholars.

He was admitted here in 1564. In 1619 he founded the Grammar School and Hospital of Sherburn, in his own county of York, endowing it with property in the same parish, out of which £120 *per annum* was to be devoted to clothing and maintaining the boys, and £12 *per annum* to the Master. The boys of his school were to come to St. John's not later than the age of 15½ years. He died 25th July, 1619.

†WILLIAM, LORD MAYNARD, of Wicklow, founded a logic lecture in 1620.

This was an University lectureship, but the lecturer was to be a member of this house. A royal dispensation was granted on behalf of this lectureship 'that notwithstanding all the Fellows except those two that study Physick are by the Statutes of the College obliged to go into Priest's orders within six years after they are Masters of Arts, and also that every one's Fellowship shall become void a year after he has got anything certain amounting to the yearly value of ten pounds, except he is College Preacher as appears more fully by the same Statutes it is by this Dispensation declared that the said Lecturer shall enjoy his Fellowship notwithstanding the salary annexed to the said Lectureship and may choose whether he will go into orders or no.'

The first and only lecturer was Thos. Thornton, who was with many others deprived of his Fellowship for his loyalty. He was at that time President of the College as well as Logic Lecturer.

In the list of benefactors to the University drawn up by public order in 1640 (MS. Dr. Jo. Cosin, Vice Chancellor) there stand commemorated my lord Maynard for £50 per annum for a logic lecture, my lord Brook for £100 per annum for a history lecture, Sir Henry Spelman for a Saxon lecture, whereunto he annexed the impropriated rectory of Middleton in the county of Norfolk, and Sir Edwin Sandys for £1000 left by will for a lecture in metaphysics; all which seem to have been lost by the iniquity of the times, and being gone no more is needful to be said about them than to preserve their remembrance.—(Mayor-Baker, p. 212).

MARY, widow of ROBERT LEWIS, of Colchester, in 1620 bequeathed £100 to found a scholarship in connexion with Colchester School.

Both Robert Lewis and his wife were born and brought up at Colchester. R. L. graduated at S. John's 1571-2; he was Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, 3rd Dec. 1579, from which benefice he was suspended for non-conformity, but was afterwards restored. He was in Newgate prison Nov. 1581. On another occasion a day was set for his deprivation for refusing to wear the surplice. He avoided his benefice in 1589. In his memory, and to carry out his wishes, his widow bequeathed £100, for which the Corporation of Colchester granted an annuity of £7 per annum, for the maintenance of a scholar.

†GEORGE WHITE, gent., of London, left £8 per annum.

George White, gent. of London, left £8 per annum out of part of certain lands at Sunderly in Essex 'towards the maintayning of one poore Scholler or other that studdies Divinity.'

He bequeathed, 17th Nov. 1583, all his lands to his Brother, Thomas White, citizen of London, upon condition that he should pay the above annual rent-charge to the College.

This endowment is lost.

SIR RALPH HARE, K.B., of Stow, Bardolph, gave, 30 April, 1623, the impropriate Rectory of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, and the patronage of the living of Cherry Marham.

The Rectory which had formerly belonged to the monastery of Westacre in Norfolk, was valued at £64 per annum. The income for three years was to go towards building the Library, and thereafter for the maintenance of thirty of the poorest and best disposed scholars of the foundation. He is said to have been moved to his generosity by reading Sir H. Spelman's book *de non temerandis ecclesiis*. In the College Catalogue of Benefactors and in the *Liber Memorialis* he is said to have contributed £300 to the Library.

He was knighted at the coronation of James I. in 1603.

There is a large portrait of him in the Hall, and a window erected to his memory in the Chapel on the south side of the apse by Exhibitioners of his foundation. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, keeper of the great seal, gave more than £2000 to build the present Library. He left lands at Raveley and £160 to found Scholarships, and bestowed upon the College the patronage of the Rectories of Aberdaron, Freshwater, Soulderne and St. Florence. He also gave silver sconces for the long gallery.

He gave us many valuable books, and also left land at Coton, the rent of which was to be devoted to the Library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and four Scholarships.

It appears that in the year 1651 the attention of the Committee for the reformation of the University was called to the state of Bp. Williams's Fellowships. The College state that Bp. Williams gave lands of the supposed value of £55 a year, but with the most careful management these did not return more than £40, a sum sufficient to maintain only the scholars. That the College had unwillingly accepted the trust, and were only induced to do so by the promise of increased funds. That the Fellowship Fund was in debt £500 to the College. The Commission gave the College leave to discontinue the Fellowships.

Compare the note on Dr. Gwynne's foundation.

By the provisions of Bp. Williams's deed of gift the Master might 'assume and retain unto himself' one of the Rectories above mentioned 'at every avoidance.' The remaining three were for the preferment chiefly of the Fellows of his Lordship's foundation, and to make way for the scholars to their places. The Rectory of Freshwater has been from time to time held by the Master, but such an arrangement being contrary to the spirit of recent legislation, a Statute was made in 1859 for increasing the endowment of the Mastership by other means. The two Rectories in Wales were sinecures; that of St. Florence has been recently united with the Vicarage of the same place, but efforts to bring about a similar consolidation of the benefices of Aberdaron have been hitherto unsuccessful. In the choice of Scholars on the Bishop's foundation preference was to be given to Wales, to the school and liberties of Westminster, and to the Diocese of Lincoln. They were to have the rooms under the Library assigned to them.

Bp. Williams was born at Conway, of which town his father was an Alderman, 25th March, 1582. He was educated at Ruthin School, then recently founded by Dr. Goodman (see p. 330). The Bishop of London, Dr. Vaughan, himself a Welshman, visited the school, and noticed the young scholar. Williams entered the College in 1598 under his cousin Owen Gwynne, who afterwards owed his Mastership mainly to his pupil's influence. He graduated in 1602 and was elected Fellow the year following. He seems (says Granger in his *Biographical History*) to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities, to his magnificent and well-conducted entertainment of the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish Ambassador, during his Proctorship. The Chancellor told him that 'he was fit to serve a king,' and soon recommended him at Court. The Master, Dr. Clayton, found in him a useful emissary and deputy in state affairs. He was ordained in 1609, after which preferments came to him in rapid succession. He held the livings of Honington in Suffolk, Grafton and Walgrave in Northamptonshire, the last of which he seems to have retained until he became Archbishop of York. In 1612 he was Prebendary of Hereford, then Prebendary and Precentor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Cardigan, Canon of Peterborough, Dean of Salisbury, Dean of Westminster, in 1621 Bp. of Lincoln, and finally, in 1641, Archbishop of York. James I. made him Keeper of the Great Seal in 1621, the last ecclesiastic who has held that office. He was deprived of it by Charles I. in 1626. In consequence of the King's displeasure and the rivalry of Abp. Laud he withdrew from political life. In 1637 he was prosecuted and committed to the Tower, and only released in 1640, when prosecution was directed against Laud. The rivalry of these eminent prelates seriously disfigures the lives of both. The promotion of Williams to the Archbishopric was little more than nominal. He worked hard in connexion with Morton, Bishop of Durham, and others to reconcile the Puritans so far as could be done by remedying abuses in the Church, but the attempt was fruitless, it was made too late and hostility was too intense. The civil war soon broke out and the Archbishop fled from his diocese to his native country never to return. Opinions differ as to the character of his military operations in Wales. His biographer, Bp. Hackett, maintains that

he remained an ardent Royalist to the last. Evidence, however, seems to prove that he took the side of the Parliament, but whether actually against the King, or solely in the interests of law and order, may perhaps be doubted.

He died in 1650, and was buried at Llandegai near Bangor, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

If he received the emoluments of many cures, and frequently, according to the custom of the time, held two or three together, he was everywhere lavish in his beneficence. 'Every place (says Bp. Hacket) where he had a title was the better for his charity.' He gave lands for the poor at Honington and Walgrave. He repaired or restored Walgrave Church, the Palace at Lincoln, and part of Westminster Abbey. He built a court at Lincoln College, Oxford, and built, endowed, or enriched Libraries at Lincoln, Westminster, and Leicester, as well as at St. John's. His own books were, like Bp. Fisher's, destined for the College, but, through his misfortunes, comparatively few came to us at his death. Compare the appendix to *Philip's Life of Williams*, pp. 310—322, with *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 620—2.

It is believed that our copy on vellum of the large Bible known as "Cromwell's Bible" belonged to Archbishop Williams.

We have a large portrait of the Bishop in the Hall and a small one in the *Liber Memorialis*; his arms are emblazoned at the east end of the Library, in the *Lib. Mem.*, and in the great windows of the Hall and Library; and there is a statue of him on one of the buttresses on the south side of the Chapel.

The Old Library was situated on the south side of the Entrance Gate, on the first floor, where the tops of the windows are arched. It was approached by a staircase in the S.W. turret, the largest of the four at the corners of the Gateway Tower. In 1616 it was divided into apartments and the books removed to a room over the Buttery. Many applications were made for assistance towards building a new Library, but without much result, until an unknown donor expressed his desire to undertake the work alone. In 1623 the Bishop confessed himself the donor, promised £2000 towards the building, consented to Sir R. Hare's benefaction being used for the same purpose, and approved of the plans. The shell of the building was completed in 1624, as is recorded by the inscription on the west end over the great window, where the initials I L C S stand for *Johannes Lincolniensis Custos Sigilli*. The floor was laid in 1625, the staircase

completed and the books placed on the shelves in 1628.

In addition to the Vestibule and the Librarian's room, which were incorporated from the Long Gallery, the Library measures 110 feet by 30. Being thus 10 feet broader than the side of the Second Court it necessitated the closing up of some windows and the opening of others in the older building. And when, forty years later the south side of the Third Court was undertaken, the new buildings also were made 30 feet deep, and became the first example in the College of a block, two rooms in depth, divided longitudinally by a substantial wall.

In the summer of 1628 the Bishop came to inspect his gift. Preparatory to his visit, his portrait, for which the College paid Gilbert Jackson £10, was hung up in the Library.

The whole cost of the structure was £2991 1s. 10d., towards which the Bishop contributed £2011 13s. 4d., and Sir R. Hare £192 (or £300). The remainder, besides incidental expenses, was paid by the College.

The erection of the building led almost immediately to the bestowal of valuable contributions of books or of money to purchase books. The beautiful MS. book, called the *Μνημόσυρον* or *Liber Memorialis*, frequently referred to in these pages, was written to commemorate these benefactions to the Library. A reprint of its text will be found in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 338—342, and a description of the arms portrayed in it in pp. 1107—9 of the same work. A longer list of the benefactors is given in Cooper's *Memorials*.

A. F. T.

(To be continued).



OF MEMORY.

INQUIRIES into the nature and field of memory have often posed the profoundest minds. All knowledge, said Plato, is remembrance; and many of the present generation jump with this opinion, howbeit, without going so far backward as the lofty Grecian, to a former life, they rest content if they remember what they acquire with pain in their brief sojourn in this place if so be they may profitably exhibit it before they depart. Aristotle did sometimes incline to the conceit that all virtuous and moral life is the fruit of a good memory; for, said he, all our judgments in matters of practice being reached by the syllogism, their moral worth and quality will follow the remembrance of that syllogism which is proper to each particular and occasion of life. And thus, if the question be of drinking, the sight of a stoup of sack will remind one person that "sack is pleasant, this is sack, therefore it is pleasant," whereas it will cause another to reflect that "sack worketh inebriation, this is sack, therefore it is inebriating"; which difference in the particular of memory will tend to make the one virtuous and the other the opposite. Such observations of these immortal ancients of rival schools concur to shew that memory should embrace all the parts of man and their actions; as well all knowledge and virtue as that which is composed of these two, that is to say, wisdom. Our beloved University, which is the

mother of us all, doth herein shew a fit consideration, for that she hath devised many and diverse tests which shall confer divers degrees of honour on those of her sons that can on set occasions prove an adequate remembrance of facts and good men's sayings and opinions. And yet, notwithstanding, experience teaches us that men's memory answers not always to their virtuous conduct, nor their painfulness in study; even as there be also whose meagre virtues are not answerable to their great parts. Yea, a writer of antiquity did not inaptly liken some minds to sieves that leak out as fast as one should fill them, and eftsoons are as unfurnished as at the first, or if they keep aught it is as likely garbled chaff as fattening grain—for the former by its lack of substance floateth naturally on the surface, while the latter sinketh out of the sight of the superficial. Of such, said the son of Sirach, "they shall not be sought for in publick Council, nor sit high in the Congregation." It is here to be noted that the memory so far forth as relateth to its quality is very much in the power of the will and the higher part of man, and is apt to remember that which the soul delighteth in; while for its quantity it followeth in some measure men's natural parts, and in some measure their painfulness in study. And thus we shall often find there are those who profit much by reading, albeit they remember but little of any particular: the pure water from the Muses' fountain, though it filter quickly through the mind, yet cleanseth and sweeteneth by its mere passage. Which thing was not inaptly shewn by the Indian sage to his disciple by way of parable; when the pupil blamed his lack of memory, alleging it for an excuse of his want of diligence that he could hold nothing longer than the reading or hearing of it, hereupon the philosopher bade him first fill a jar with water, and anon empty it and wipe it dry with a towel: teaching him that though nought

remained of the water but its effect of cleanliness, yet this was no little gain. Indeed, there are who seem to remember least and yet profit most by learning, because it becometh so intimately a part of themselves that they cannot separate it, so as to shew to others that in particular whereby they were advantaged: just as there are who forget no parts of their learning, but hold them so distinct that they receive nothing into themselves for their profit. And so the learned have distinguished two provinces in memory, the one conservative and the other reproductive of knowledge. The latter (which, however, argueth the possession of the former) is chiefly necessary to make a man be held for a wit; for to have the former only is as if a man should be laden with a cumbrous weight of riches, and yet could never find aught at hand for his need.

But to flee tedium, we will leave to the schools the question of memory in the general, as it is concerned with study, and descend to the memory that is conversant in the homely matters of life. Here the quality or sort of things that each man will remember habitually and naturally differeth so greatly that this would furnish a revelation of his innermost nature—for the things remembered shew the condition of the mind remembering. To take a general instance, he that hath great strength and health will naturally dwell on the pleasures or pains that come to him by the senses, he that is weak in body will be exercised on what he findeth in his own mind. And this would be most apparent if we could take the earliest thing that one can with clearness remember; and, forsooth, to discover such first remembrances, whether in ourselves or our friends, would afford, I imagine, an infinite amusement. For as it is a true observation of the Roman poet that a vessel will keep longest the flavour of that which is first put into it, so also the new vessel will impart some taste

of itself to its earliest contents. Let an instance or two attest this assertion. That rare example of all the accomplishments and most of the vices that are in men's power, I mean Benvenuto Cellini, giveth as among his earliest recollections the sight of a little lizard running lively about the blazing oak logs on the hearth. "After I had looked awhile, says he, at this wonder, my father fetched me a blow on the ear that fairly staggered me and set me a-crying, whereupon he gave me money and comforted me, saying that he beat me not in punishment of a fault, but to make me know and remember that this was a salamander, an animal rarely if ever seen before. And, though I was barely five, I remember it all most plainly to this day," and he wrote this pleasant history when he was run far in years. This narrative of the Florentine would go to shew that memory is fortified by an affection of pain or terror or dislike. And there are who have likened the mind to sea-sand, and impressions and ideas to waves causing furrows therein, and it may well be that fear or pain hardeneth and fixeth them. Which comparison may be thought to be approved by the Scripture that describeth the understanding of Solomon the wisest of men to be "even as the sand that is on the sea-shore." And, notwithstanding that those do not always, nor indeed often, excel most in memory who feel most pain or distaste in study, yet for common things they are beyond question fastened in the mind as much by pain and fear as by joy. And this would hold in the things recalled from childhood. Herein it is difficult to disentangle that which we remember from that which we know by later growth or narration of others. My own memory would seem to begin with a night in early childhood when the anxiety of an unanswered question banished sleep. I had heard how the two bears had come out of the wood to eat the children that were rude to the

prophet. My untravelled mind knew no other wood than that of doors and tables and the like, and I feared lest bears should issue thence to feast on me. My pain was great at my failure, after long and painful efforts, to articulate intelligibly the question What kind of wood bears lived in? Perseverance on the morrow gained me an answer; but the sleepless night of terror has stayed in my mind though quite forgotten by all around me.

Even if we descend so near the present as our first entrance on life at the University, how faint does the passage of two or three years make the most lively impressions, and of how varied quality are the remembrances of each several person. What strikes us most is methinks the presence in the flesh of men long revered and almost worshipped. To walk the same streets with Todhunter, whose name is in all the schools, filled one with such awe and surprised delight that it would not have added a much greater astonishment to have stumbled, in turning a corner, into the arms of Euclid and Algebra themselves, his companions. And then, among the emotions called forth by the wealth of antiquities, the Urn from the tomb of Euclid beside the Senate House almost made one prostrate oneself before the venerable relic of him who has delighted and instructed the world with a treatise, which is at once so just and candid, and in which the illustrations are in so rare a degree proper to the subject handled. Had time only allowed him to study at St. John's, his book would have been surely perfect, and a delight, without even the small alloy of pain felt by some schoolboys at occasional obscurities.

Do we not all recall how the very depths of our nature were stirred by the first sight of the statues on the parapet at the Library at Trinity, designed, it is said, by the noble and renowned Wren, to figure forth to all time the virtues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and

Mental Arithmetic, which, as the most superficial reflexion will shew, afford so apt an emblem of the courtesies of life in this place conjoined with a sound learning and religious education.

We end here: for to pursue the subject were infinite, and though the curious might seek out the growth of fictitious aids to the memory—as when a dame should fasten a knot in her kerchief on her lord's departure for the Holy Land, to the end she may keep him in her mind in his absence—yet to make plain the reasons of these connexions would demand the patience of Tully, and as we aspire not to his eloquence, neither will we emulate his prolixity.

X.



TEUFELSDROECKH IN CAMBRIDGE,

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF "SARTOR RESARTUS."

RECENT researches among the six paper bags which hold the miscellaneous literary and autobiographic writings of Professor Teufelsdröckh have disclosed certain fragments, the significance of which has been overlooked by editors unfamiliar with English academic life. Upon what grounds we base our belief that this University of ours has at one time been honoured by the presence of the great German Philosopher will appear in the few selected passages which we now hasten to make public.

It is among the multifarious contents of the bag marked *Sagittarius* that our attention is first arrested by sundry shreds and scribblings, here closely commingled with tailors' bills, street-advertisements, and other extraneous matters. We find, for instance, an ingenious "Meditation upon a Trencher-Board" and certain not unsuggestive "Thoughts on the Curfew-Bell," with other disconnected but often partially intelligible jottings, as thus:

'Here is indeed a Paradise for the Clothes-Philosopher, a very Elysian Field, wherein the patient reaper may gather rich harvests of fruitfulest Ideas, while the heedless wayfarer cannot fail to glean some few straws, whereby, in sooth, one may learn from what quarter blow the Winds which sway this earth-kingdom "of Chaos and old Night." From the summit of a lofty Chapel-Tower, for us a *speculum* or watch-tower and philosophic *ποῦ στῶ*, we gaze into the

'terrestrial Man's-nest beneath. Which eminence we
'have reached not without sundry gropings and harsh
'abrasions of our personal Epidermis and with a
'sufficiency of stumblings and ejaculations: but what
'Balaam upon Peor, soul-enkindled to clearest vision,
'mourned for a moment the toil of his ascent? In the
'buildings beneath us and some score like assemblages
'of brick-and-mortar are housed three thousand two-
'legged animals without feathers, each one in character
'and tastes (*Gemüth und Neigung*) different from his
'neighbour. Here, if you will, is a vast Man-Factory,
'whither comes-in each year much young Rusticity
'and other raw Produce, in time to be worked-up by
'processes occult and various, by many shuttlemovings
'and rattlings of the ponderous loom of Time, into
'glowing Web and shining Vesture, and sent out to
're clothe a naked World. Hither also a Product
'already and elsewhere finished, the unendeavouring
'and unattaining one, all-too-satisfied with himself and
'his experience. Yet of all these varieties of bipeds,
'from the Nephelim-race of giants intellectual, Men-
'of-the-Chair, nay from the Vice-cancellarial Presence
'itself, begirt with awful Panoply of silvern pokers, to
'mere undergraduate insignificancy and Pigmyhood,
'each I perceive enshrouding and enwrapping himself,
'as the outermost Envelope or Investiture of his distinct
'Ego, with one uniform garment of black Bombazine,
'and superadding for the outward case or covering of
'his heaven-created Brain a four-cornered cap surely
'the uncouthest and uncomfortablest. Thus have the
'Fates willed that into this retired pool or backwater
'of the great Life-Stream no Current of Change shall
'penetrate, and that amidst the tottering of Thrones, the
'passing of Reform Bills, and innumerable restless
'Movements and Hurryings-to-and-fro, the Academic
'Costume alone shall remain uniform and immutable.
'Nevertheless can this mediaeval attire but mask or
'partially obscure the Personality of the wearer, which

‘will still make itself seen in divers signs and tokens;
‘as who should say:

‘Behold I too, howsoever Tradition may tyrannise
‘and tailorise me, am no mere Cap-and-Gown-Screen but
‘a man and a brother, with originality enough and
‘not a little boldness of conception: witness these
‘grey gaiters, these trousers of loud-resounding check,
‘this waistcoat of coerulean hue and multitudinous
‘adornment of silver buttons.’ Thus may we guess
‘from this and the other inkling and suggestion whether
‘the volumes beneath the arm of that hurrying
‘Undergraduate are the epics of Homer or the romances
‘of Whyte-Melville; whether the chalk-dust on the
‘sleeve of this impassive Bachelor comes from the
‘Black-Board or the Green-Table. Nay, in this same
‘Allcovering Vesture of Cimmerian black itself are
‘not wanting to the eye of Discernment indications
‘significant enough. That youth of mild aspect, with
‘sleeves intact and sharply-angled cap—is it not he
‘whom mis-directed piety led last Sunday to wait
‘white-robed before the doors of the University Press?
‘That other, the shreds and ribbons of whose togā
‘flutter in the breeze, from whose shapeless head-gear
‘proceeds, as he passes, rattling of wooden chips—was
‘it not he who yesternight held high revel in his
‘rooms, who is but now returned from close conference
‘with the Dean?’

Such jottings as these, scarce decipherable in
Teufelsdröckh’s cramped *cursiv-schrift*, are of interest
only as the first impressions of a mind vigorous enough,
but too prone, perhaps, to bring all that it saw to the
Procrustean standard of a special philosophy. Such
passages as this following evince the same dominating
idea:

‘See too that this Temple of Learning lacks not
‘its *Sanctum Sanctorum*, this Brain-centre of Civilised
‘England hath yet its Cerebrum and Cerebellum, or, to
‘speak more plainly, in this Republic of Letters are

‘Degrees whereof Clothes are the symbols and outward badges. Wherefore it is ordained that each alumnus, at certain periods or crises of his development, shall crab-like cast off his external crust and appear with increased dignity of aspect, or rather that having fulfilled his grub-like or pupal state, or in academic phrase *status pupillaris*, he shall emerge a free butterfly, albeit of sober hue and with wings useless for flight.’

As might be expected, of the Power and Influence of Clothes our Professor moralises much. ‘Thou, O weary Tripos-grinder,’ he exclaims, ‘poring with aching brows upon the Dynamics of a Rigid Body, with all thy labours, thy tea-drinking and wet-towelling, what at any time shalt thou gain? Dost thou answer with the words of the Father of Triposes; “Skin for Skin”? Wilt thou give all that thou hast of strength and health for a mere Rabbit-skin?’

And again we have such a fragment as this:

‘It is evening, and we hover meditatively, with sidelong excursions, bat-like, about the dark-growing (*nachtende*) but not-yet-all-deserted streets. From the murky shades comes one jaunty in carriage, uttering snatches of jubilant song, rejoicing in freedom from that all-levelling sable-hued Incubus. But lo! why does he falter? why drops that half-enjoyed cigar from his nerveless lips? See approach this stern Dignitary, regulation-clad, close-attended by canine followers; which unrelenting Man-monster straightway accosts the other, and from whom the gay wayfarer parts at last mulcted, not without sundry shufflings and would-be stavings-off of the Inevitable, in the sum of six shillings and eightpence. Such Tragedies perchance are enacted nightly beneath the lamp-lights, Tragedies of maddest plot and passion, opening with Joy and Music, closing with direst Catastrophes, dreadfulest Apparitions, vanishing into gloom amid muttered but all-too-vigorous Objurgation.

‘What thinks of them Boötes, celestial Proctor, as he
 ‘leads *his* hunting-dogs over the Zenith in their leash
 ‘of sidereal fire? But what hinders that I too, needy
 ‘traveller over Life’s dusty high-road, should thus
 ‘elicit from all and sundry whom I meet that same
 ‘third-part-of-a-pound sterling, and likewise withdraw
 ‘into the Tartarean darkness. Ah, foolish one! who,
 ‘owl-like, blinkest horny eyes at the world, saw’st
 ‘thou not around that official throat certain mysterious
 ‘Bands of white cambric? Know that without that
 ‘talisman of might our Djinn of terriblest aspect were
 ‘but a man, and a meek one withal. Spoil him of
 ‘those inches of snowy lawn; and like shorn Samson
 ‘his power is departed, and the budding scholar
 ‘smokes and sings gownless beneath the Concave of
 ‘all-embracing (*allumfassender*) Night.’

From all which jottings it will appear to the discerning reader, as to the patient editor, that the Professor writes somewhat rashly and from an inadequate knowledge of the whole life of our University. Other papers found in the same bag shew, however, that the Wanderer, as our amiable cynic loves to call himself, has extended his experience, and learnt that there are times when the sternest disciplinarian lays aside the academic costume for less sombre habiliments. Although none of these stray passages bear any date, the following one is of interest as indicating at what season of the year Teufelsdröckh resided, probably for some days, in the midst of a community which little suspected what hidden genius it was then privileged to harbour. The Philosopher, it would seem, visited Cambridge during the May Term.

‘See,’ he exclaims in one of his sudden out-bursts,
 ‘see now this gallant band who thus hurry on, scarlet-
 ‘clad, one-purposed, northward-tending, rushing like
 ‘Gergesene herd violently down to the river. By
 ‘what strangest metamorphosis and Circean magic are
 ‘the grave students of this morning transformed to

‘the eager athletes of this afternoon, and carried at one leap from Herodotus to Logan, from triremes to outriggers? Is not this too the spell of the Genius of Clothes (*Kleider-Dämon*)? Let but the sober scholar exchange the Chiton of Academe for this same resplendent coat, or, as it were, the wraith or beatified ghost of a coat, and forthwith the red clothes-symbol incites him bull-like to deeds of prowess and hugest extravagances.’ ‘Still otherwise too does the all-compelling Clothes-Spirit sway this and other like-souled but divers-coated bands of daring Argonauts, urging each hero to strive towards fullest excellence in his boat-propelling, if haply he may one day change his garb of martial scarlet, or regal purple, or scarce-credible zebra-like stripings for the much-coveted badge of Celestial Blue.’

‘And of these others, ‘babbling of green fields’ and smooth-shaven lawns and slowly faring thitherward over curse-provoking cobble-stones and past sacrest collegiate greenswards; of that motley array too disporting itself multitudinously in yonder bosky paddock, what shall be said? Almost had I written that the Clothes-Spirit which possesses them is Legion, so many are the rainbow-tints of their garments. Here shall the Philosopher take note, moreover, how each bird is to be known by his plumage, and that with ease; thus while your common earth-walking Mortal is content to clothe his back with a tunic of double-hued stripes, the Favoured of the Gods basks in the sunshine, (perchance Joseph-like envied of his brethren) in emblazoned coat of many colours.’

Our space will not now permit us to publish the Professor’s further remarks on this and kindred topics, ‘of which,’ he writes, ‘the mutual connection (*Zusammengehörigkeit*) under intelligible laws, by the Clothes-Philosophy alone can we hope to elucidate.’

These reflections of his, not unkindly withal, but tinged with an atrabiliar humour, prove then, in default

of evidence more direct, that our Professor really visited Cambridge in the flesh. Could we resuscitate defunct bed-makers, we might hear perchance how a 'little figure' in 'loose, ill-brushed thread-bare habiliments,' was once seen walking the courts of St. John's, with many uneasy motions and mutterings, head-shakings and feelings-after a capacious German pipe, alas, unsmokable within the sacred precincts. Did the world-famed Teufelsdröckh reside within our own walls? was he an honoured guest at our High Table? did the inscrutable Weissnichtwo Professor ever, breaking one of his luminous silences, give forth in the Combination Room some scintillations of the fire that burnt in his self-contained soul? These are questions the answers to which must, to use a phrase of his own, 'remain 'always enshrouded and beclouded and indeed darkly 'obfuscated in the fathomless caverns of the Un-'knowable.'



“SAGITTULAE.”*

THIS little volume of society-verses with the whimsical, punning name, appeals specially to Cambridge men, and still more to Johnians. For, as we all know, Mr. Bowling is not only a late Fellow of the College, but he is also the most enthusiastic of ‘Lady Margaret’ men, and the most loyal of contributors to the *Eagle*. In fact, if there were not superabundant justification for the existence of the *Eagle*, (though rash hands were raised against it not so long ago) a new reason might be found in Mr. Bowling’s collected verses. How many of these deftly-shot arrows, one may ask, would have left the bow, if the archer had not seen clear above him our ‘*αἶρος ὑψητερῆς*,’ inciting him again and again to a new venture? We claim that Mr. Bowling is in the first place ‘the poet of our College Magazine.’ In this all will agree who have held our old volumes in double affection for having here and there the hall-mark of ‘Arculus.’

It is no less demonstrable that Mr. Bowling has been chiefly inspired as a poet by those associations of the College and the river which make up so much of our own Cambridge life. We may open this little

* “Sagittulae: Random Verses:” by E. W. Bowling, Rector of Houghton Conquest, and late Fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge. Longmans, 1885.

book where we will, and be sure to find ourselves somewhere under the willows of our much-abused Cam, and within hearing of St. Mary's bells. There are some nine or ten spirited ballads on the great subject of Rowing, which celebrate alike the Lady Margaret Vth Boat of 1863, and the Eight which Goldie stroked to victory. We cannot help regretting, however, that Mr. Bowling has not arranged his poems in order of date, so that they might have thrown still clearer light on our half-forgotten annals. Three or four more ballads are concerned with Alpine climbing; and a greater number touch lightly and wittily on the social revolution produced in Cambridge by the rise of Girton and Newnham, and the abolition of celibate fellowships. Among them is the parody on Macaulay, by which probably Mr. Bowling is best known, and which commemorates for ever the admission of women to University examinations, on Feb. 24th, 1881. Finally, there are one or two poems of a more serious cast, and four 'Bedfordshire Ballads,' which we could perhaps have spared. They destroy the unity of the collection, and, so far as we can see, have no extraordinary value either as poetry or as vehicles of moral truths. The last of the four, which is written in dialect, has more character than the rest, possibly on that account.

But our readers will be glad after so much preamble to hear something from 'Arculus' himself. First, then, let it be the concluding verses of the excellent parody on Macaulay:

But when in future ages
Women have won their rights,
And sweet girl-undergraduates
Read through the lamp-lit nights;
When some, now unborn, Pollia
Her head with science crams;
When the girls make Greek Iambics,
And the boys black-currant jams;

When the goodman's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom,
And the good wife reads her Plato
In her own sequestered room;
With weeping and with laughter
Still shall the tale be told,
How pretty Pollia won the Bridge
In the brave days of old.

No one will contest the humour or the skilful workmanship of lines such as these.

But we must shew that Mr. Bowling is a poet also of the 'Dorian mood.' And what Lady Margarett man can read the lines that follow without a quickening of the pulse?

"Tell me, Muse, what colour floateth round the River's ancient head;

Is it white and black, or white and blue, is it scarlet, blue, or red?"

Thus I prayed, and Clio answered, "Why, I thought the whole world knew

That the red of Margareta had deposed the flag of blue!
Babes unborn shall sing in rapture how, desiring *Close affinity,
Goldie, rowing nearly fifty, overlapped, and bumped First Trinity.

I myself was at the Willows, and beheld the victory won;
Saw the victor's final effort, and the deed of daring done.
I myself took off my bonnet, and forgetful of my years,
Patting Goldie on the shoulder, gave him three times thrice three cheers.

Ne'er, oh! ne'er, shall be forgotten the excitement of that night;

Aged Dons, deem'd stony-hearted, wept with rapture at the sight:

E'en the Master of a College, as he saw them overlap,
Shouted 'Well rowed, Lady Margaret,' and took off his College cap;

* Mr. J. B. Close, stroke of the First Trinity 1st Boat.

And a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academic garb,
 Sang a solemn song of triumph, as he lashed his gallant barb;
 Strong men swooned, and small boys whistled, sympathetic
 hounds did yell,
 Lovely maidens smiled their sweetest on the men who'd
 rowed so well:
 Goldie, Hibbert, Lang, and Bonsey, Sawyer, Burnside, Harris,
 Brooke;
 And the pride of knighthood, Bayard, who the right course
 ne'er forsook.

The quotations we have made would suffice to shew Mr. Bowling's great command of the resources of the versemaker: but we cannot resist giving another, from a poem dated 1875, which would seem to have suggested some familiar lines by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. Our quotation runs:

O oft do I dream of the muddy old stream, the Father of
 wisdom and knowledge,
 Where ages ago I delighted to row for the honour and praise
 of my College.
 I feel every muscle engaged in the tussle, I hear the wild
 shouting and screaming;
 And as we return I can see from the stern Lady Margaret's
 red banner streaming;
 Till I wake with a start, such as nightmares impart, and
 find myself rapidly gliding,
 And striving in vain at my ease to remain on a seat that
 is constantly sliding.
 Institutions are changed, men and manners deranged, new
 systems of rowing and reading,
 And writing and thinking, and eating and drinking, each
 other are quickly succeeding.

Surely one can almost hear Mr. Grossmith singing it!

If another proof is wanted of Mr. Bowling's versatility, we find him here in his own pages *coaching a boat*, not however in the idiomatic Saxon which we are accustomed to hear from the towing path, but in Vergilian hexameters! We cannot quote the

whole passage, though we believe the soundness of the advice imparted would be acknowledged by all boat-captains. But there seems to our ear something almost pathetically earnest in the last precept—

Nec minus, incepto quoties ratis emicat ictu,
Cura sit ad finem justos perferre labores.

For the benefit of the pure mathematician we may say that 'Ad Camum' is accompanied by a version in English, which, however, seems to be hardly so successful as its learned original, though it contains one pretty piece of poetry:

Where is Paley? Where is Fairbairn, from whose lips the
Naiads dank
Snatched and gave their sweetest kisses when our Eight at
Chiswick sank?

We can now take farewell of our pleasant task. We have shown Mr. Bowling to possess the secret of well-turned verse, polished humour, and that spirit of affection for Alma Mater to which (as Charles Lamb says of another) 'the Cam and the Isis are better than all the waters of Damascus.' No one who appreciates these qualities will ever regret making Mr. Bowling's acquaintance.

It is true that Mr. Bowling in his preface modestly addresses himself to a narrower audience. He says of his pieces, "I hope their re-appearance will be welcome to a few of my old college friends." And no doubt to Johnians of the decade between 1860 and 1870 these ballads will appeal with particular force, for they enshrine many names which to a younger generation are, alas, names only, but which to them call up heroes of their own time. But it is an author's privilege to add new friends to old, and, as we have said, this cannot fail to be the case with 'Arculus.' Will our readers forgive us if we quote for Mr. Bowling's encouragement some lines of Longfellow,

which are indeed hackneyed, but which perhaps are not altogether inappropriate?

'I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long, afterwards in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song from beginning to end
I found again in the heart of a friend.'

G. C. M. S.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

ON the Twenty-first of March, the first morning of Spring and the hundredth anniversary of Kirke White's birthday, a wreath of flowers was laid on his grave in the green enclosure opposite the College gate. The wreath was the gift of Mr. W. G. Pearce, of Brooklyn, New York, who sent a sum of money to the Mayor of Nottingham (the poet's birthplace), desiring that some honour, however small, might be done on his hundredth birthday 'to one whose poems gave him more pleasure than any other poet's.' The Mayor wrote to Mr. Orpen, Vicar of All Saints, who was kind enough to carry out Mr. Pearce's wishes in the manner he suggested.

Readers of the *Eagle* are no doubt aware that Kirke White died in his College rooms (F Third Court) on Sunday, October 19, 1806. He had come into residence a year before as a Sizar; and by great—it is to be feared excessive—application had won the first place in the annual College Examination. He was buried in the graveyard of what was then All Saints' Church, and for many years his only monument was the plain flat stone to the north-east of the recently-erected memorial cross. A tablet to his memory, with a medallion portrait by Chantrey and an inscription by Professor Smyth, was placed in the church by an American admirer, Dr. Francis Boott, of Boston. When the church was pulled down in 1870 the tablet was transferred to the Ante-chapel of the College. Southey was a warm friend and supporter of the poet, and Byron wrote—"I should have been most proud of such an acquaintance, his very prejudices were respectable"; but it is interesting and suggestive to note that his merits seem to be felt by Americans more than by his own countrymen. His centenary would probably have passed unnoticed but for Mr. Pearce's affectionate tribute.

Obituary.

THE. REV. DR. CURREY.

WE note with regret the death of the Rev. George Currey, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, which occurred on Thursday, April 30, from an attack of apoplexy. Dr. Currey was the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself a preacher to the Charterhouse. He was born in Charterhouse-square, in April, 1816, and was educated at the Charterhouse School, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which Society he became a scholar in 1834. In the following year he obtained the Bell University Scholarship, and in 1838 took his Bachelor's degree, being fourteenth Wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos. He was elected a Fellow of the college in 1839, and was appointed lecturer in 1840. He proceeded M.A. in 1841, B.D. in 1852, and D.D. in 1862. He was appointed preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in 1845, and was preacher at the Charterhouse from 1849 till 1871, since which time he had held the Mastership. Dr. Currey was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1851 and 1852. In 1872 he was appointed to the prebendal stall of Brownswood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1877 he was nominated one of the examining chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester. He was also commissary to the Bishop of Newcastle. Dr. Currey was a contributor to *The Speaker's Commentary*, and also to *The Commentary on the Bible*.

Writing in the *City Press*, the Rev. W. Benham says of Dr. Currey: His value lay by no means in any brilliant show. He was a retiring and modest man, but there was hardly a man in London who

was more respected in his own sphere. He was a finished scholar, as well as deeply read both in modern literature and in some branches of science. For many years he presided over the Literary Council of the Christian Knowledge Society. It was in the unostentatious but thoughtful and careful labour which he gave to this work that much of his excellence was shown. It was quite remarkable how thoroughly he was trusted by his fellow-members. If an important work was to be published, everyone felt that it was safe if Dr. Currey took it in hand.

The following is an extract from the funeral sermon preached in the Chapel, Charterhouse, on May 3, by one of Dr. Currey's colleagues.

Dr. Currey was above all things a Carthusian. It is hardly too much to say that his whole life was passed in Charterhouse. Sixty-nine years ago he was born in Charterhouse Square, at a time when his father filled the office of Preacher, a post to which our late Master afterwards succeeded. His father died when he was yet a child, but that did not sever his connection with the place, for immediately afterwards he entered the school, when he was only eight years old. He remained in the school for the unusually long period of ten years, and left it with an admirable reputation for diligence and talent to go to the University of Cambridge. His career there was a brilliant one, and after much distinction, first as a learner, and then as a teacher, he left the University, and after a short residence at Isleworth, came back again to his old school, and his old home.

In the year 1848 he was appointed Preacher of the Charterhouse, and in 1872 he succeeded Archdeacon Hale in the office of Master, so that for the last thirty-seven years he has been a constant resident within these walls. And he was a Carthusian not only by birth, by education, by long residence, and by virtue of the offices he held, but also by affection and attachment. He loved the place right well, was exceedingly proud of being placed at the head of it, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to witness or increase its prosperity. It is but a small thing to say that anything he could do to benefit Charterhouse he always did most gladly. He himself would have been the first to insist that in showing a warm interest in it and in all that concerned it he was discharging only the barest duty.

And he not only did what he could here, but he did it, as it seems to me, in the pleasantest possible way. I have been his colleague for fourteen years, and I may truly say that I never met any man more easy or pleasant to work with. All connected with Charterhouse will, I am sure, bear me out in this. He was a man I should say with whom it would have been impossible to quarrel. He was a man who never would, and I might

almost say never could, take offence. There was no littleness, no suspiciousness about him, no imputing of bad motives, no inclination to find fault. One always got on with him in an easy friendly way, and I, for my part, ever felt a growing confidence that, however long we might remain associated together, we should always continue on the same pleasant terms. Anyone who had to deal with our late Master must feel that in losing him we have lost a colleague who is not likely to be replaced by a better one. He was kind-hearted, ready to oblige, never extreme to mark what was done amiss, always willing to make the best of things, and smooth over difficulties.

The Sermon concludes with a reference to Dr. Currey's blindness, which came upon him towards the close of his life:—

Nearly all his life his eyesight had been defective. When I first knew him, fourteen years ago, it was in such a condition that reading and writing were a great labour to him, but without a word he persevered in what he had to do as if nothing was wrong. But of late years the defect grew worse and worse, until at length, from one cause or another, he has been for the last two years practically a blind man. The weight of that affliction who can tell, to a man of his literary tastes and habits, retaining as he did the vigour and energy of his mind. It cut him off from his work and his amusements. It deprived him of the occupations which give an interest to life, and make time pass pleasantly. It made the hours hang heavy on his hands, and drove him back upon his own thoughts, devouring his own soul, through many a weary day and night. It must be admitted that he bore his loss most patiently. He persevered and made the best of it, but it was a hard and dreary lot, which weighed on his spirits, damaged his health, and hastened his end. Hastened his end, let us say mercifully. The blow which brought the sorrow in no long time brought also the relief, and he has been taken away to a state in which the sorrows he suffered for a brief space will indeed seem like a dream when one awaketh. He is taken from us a God-fearing, diligent, kind-hearted, talented man; a good husband, a good father, a good master, and a good friend—one who was not content to discharge merely the duties which he could not neglect, but was ever ready to make himself useful, and did make himself very useful in many other ways. May the peace of God be with him! may his example not be thrown away on us who remain!

GORDONUS.

Non tua victrici velamus tempora lauru,
Non tua natali condimus ossa solo;
Spe fracta infractus, summo in discrimine rerum
Fidus, et ah nimia proditus ipse fide,—
Vinceris, at vincis moriens, surgisque cadendo:
Quaeritur e cunctis ultimus hostis?—abest.
Nulla diu victo superest victoria leto
Nam tibi mors lucrum, nam tibi vita mori.

C. STANWELL.

GORDON.

Thy brows we veil not with the conqueror's meed,
Not in thy country's soil thy bones are laid:
Hopes broken broke not thee, in utmost need
Found faithful, by thine own great faith betrayed.
Vanquished thou still art vanquisher in dying,
And risest most in that thy low down-lying.
Where thy last foe? For him nor prize nor strife,
Since death to thee is gain—to die thy life.



"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

O FEEBLE heart, pursuing
Vain phantoms of the night!
How better far be doing
The nearest act with might!

How dark the path and weary
Wherein thou walk'st alone!
How long the way, and dreary!
How wild! how all unknown!

How happy is the duty
Of doing simple things!
How full of sweetest beauty,
The peaceful rest it brings!

Be humble then my spirit,
Nor aim at lofty deeds;
For who mistakes his merit
Shall gather nought but weeds,
But meekness will inherit
A harvest of sweet seeds.

H. W.



[A copy of the following verses, as originally printed on a folio-size sheet of paper, has recently been presented to the Library by Mr. Foxwell, and has been suspended in a frame near the upper bay window. The seat of the Earls of Oxford was at that time at Wimpole (the present seat of the Earl of Hardwicke), and it was at Wimpole that Prior spent the latter years of his life, and died 18 Sept. 1721. He retained his Fellowship until his death; but for the easy circumstances in which the latter years of his life were spent, he was mainly indebted to the liberality of Lord Harley, the son, and second earl. These verses would, accordingly, appear to have been composed on the occasion of a joint visit paid by himself and some members of his patron's family to the College Library, when coming over from Wimpole to Cambridge].

V E R S E S

SPOKE TO THE

LADY *Henrietta-Cavendish Holles Harley*,

In the LIBRARY of

St. John's COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

November the 9th, An. 1719.

By Mr. *PRIOR*.

MADAM,

SINCE *ANNA* visited the Muses Seat,
(Around Her Tomb let weeping Angels wait)
Hail THOU, the Brightest of thy Sex, and Best,
Most Gracious Neighbour, and most welcome Guest.
Not *HARLEY*'s Self to *Cam* and *Isis* dear,
In Virtues and in Arts great *OXFORD*'s Heir,
Not HE such present Honours shall receive,
As to his CONSORT We aspire to give.

Writings of Men our Thought to Day neglects,
 To pay due Homage to the Softer Sex;
Plato and *Tully* We forbear to read,
 And their great followers whom this House has bred,
 To study Lessons from Thy Morals given,
 And shining Characters, impress'd by Heaven.
 Science in Books no longer we pursue,
Minerva's Self in *HARRIET's* Face We view;
 For when with Beauty we can Virtue join,
 We paint the Semblance of a Form Divine.

Their pious Incense let our Neighbours bring,
 To the kind Mem'ry of some bounteous King,
 With grateful Hand, due Altars let Them raise
 To some good Knight's, or holy Prelate's Praise;
 We tune our Voices to a nobler Theme,
 Your Eyes We bless, your Praises We proclaim,
St. John's was founded in a Woman's Name:
 Enjoin'd by Statute, to the Fair We bow;
 In Spight of Time, We keep our antient Vow;
 What *MARGARET TUDOR* was, is *HARRIET HARLEY* now.

LONDON: Printed for *Jacob Tonson*, at *Shakespear's-Head* over-against *Katharine-Street* in the *Strand*. MDCCXX. [Price 2d.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term, 1885.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr Penrose has prepared preliminary designs for the buildings mentioned in our Chronicle of last Term, which have met with much favour on the part of the Fellows, and have now been approved by the Council. The style is essentially that of the Second Court, with some details suggested by the older parts of the First Court and by the Master's Lodge. The building will be of red brick with stone dressings, the roof being covered with plain red tiles. The length is about 130 feet in all, the width nearly 40 feet. The approach is through the archway (E Second Court) leading to the Library. The first flight of the Library staircase will be removed and turned round so as to form a continuation of the second flight, two archways being made in the north wall beneath the present windows lighting the stairway. All the interesting features of the present staircase will be carefully preserved, and, as some think, brought out more perfectly. A few steps will then lead to a corridor 85 feet long, running along the back of the block towards the Lodge Garden. From this corridor access is had to the lecture-rooms on the ground floor, and to the two wide staircases leading to the upper floors.

Four lecture-rooms are provided. The largest, at the north end of the building, is a handsome room 28 feet wide by some 38 feet long. The next largest is 25 feet by 35, and at the south end. Between these are two smaller rooms separated by a moveable partition, and suitable for smaller classes. There is also, intervening between the south end-wall of the block and the wall of the Second Court, a one-storey room, designed for holding physical apparatus, and capable perhaps of being used as a small laboratory. A doorway, like that in the Second Court facing towards the Master's Lodge, gives an independent entrance from what we may call the 'Chapel front' of the block into the lecture-rooms, and in the day-time also to the upper storeys.

This Chapel front is broken by the projection of the large lecture-room at its north end, and further south by an oriel

window like that in the Lodge. The windows of the lecture-rooms have arched heads like those of the Old Library in the First Court; those of the upper rooms are square-headed. Two gables break the roof-line, and the ridge is surmounted by a hexagonal lantern like that above the Hall.

The west elevation, towards the river and the Lodge Garden, shews for part of its length the red roof of the corridor, which is only one storey high, together with three square or polygonal stair-towers, each with features of its own. The variety of this aspect of the building is one of its special merits, and we think it will harmonise well with the Library on the one hand and the Lodge on the other.

Nine sets of rooms are arranged for on each of the two upper floors, the sizes being nearly those of the ordinary rooms in the New Court. The gyp-rooms are on a somewhat novel plan, for, while each man has a small service-room of his own, there are on each staircase two larger gyp's rooms where washing-up, &c. can be done for several men in common.

Very ample provision is made for light and ventilation, and we can well believe that rooms in the New Building will be much sought for and highly valued. The new lecture-rooms are urgently needed for teaching purposes; but we may hope that they will also serve to accommodate, and so to bind more closely to the College, the various societies to which from time to time we have given a home. Lastly, when the finished plans are seen we believe it will be agreed that, from an architectural point of view, the New Building will be no unworthy addition to the varied and interesting fabric of St John's.

Dr. Taylor, our Master, has given at the Royal Institution, London, two lectures '*On a lately-discovered Document, possibly of the First Century, entitled THE TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES, with Illustrations from the Talmud.*' Mr. Weldon has given at the same Institution a discourse '*On Adaptation to Surroundings as a Factor in Animal Development.*'

The Rev. William Allen Whitworth, Fellow of the College and Vicar of St. John's, Hammersmith, has accepted the Rectory of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Almack.

Dr. J. W. Redhouse, Oriental Interpreter to the Foreign Office, and a Member of the College, has received the decoration of C. M. G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George). Dr. Redhouse has presented to the Library a copy of his great English-Turkish Lexicon.

Two of our Fellows, Mr. W. M. Hicks, Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, and Dr. A. M. Marshall, Professor of Zoology in Owens College, Manchester, have been chosen Fellows of the Royal Society.

Ds H. S. Lewis has been elected to Mrs. Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship, to which reference was made in our Chronicle of last Term. In accordance with the terms of the Foundation Mr. Lewis is about to prepare an edition of *Rashi's Commentary on the Book of Canticles* from a MS. in the College Library.

Mr. Mullinger delivered this Term, by appointment of the Teachers' Training Syndicate, a course of lectures on the History of Education. Mr. Heitland has been appointed an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize, Dr. Bonney and Mr. Teall Examiners for the Sedgwick Prize, Mr. Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarships, and Dr. Garrett for the degree of Doctor of Music.

Ds J. R. Tanner (First Class, Historical Tripos, 1882), has been appointed a College Lecturer in History.

The Rev. Thos. Adams (19th Wrangler, 1873), of the High School, Gateshead-on-Tyne, has been appointed Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Lower Canada.

TOYNBEE HALL.—We would remind our readers of the movement in the College on behalf of the Universities' Settlement in the East End. Toynbee Hall ought to be especially attractive to men who have taken their degree and whose occupations call them to London, for it affords them an opportunity of prolonging a Collegiate life, and introduces them to a new kind of experience which is likely to be valuable. We are informed that funds are still needed to give the movement a fair chance of success, and are asked to state that contributions to any amount will be gratefully received by T. Darlington, Hon. Sec., or by any member of the College Committee mentioned in last term's Chronicle.

The following books, by members of the College, have recently appeared:—*Defects of Modern Christianity*, Second Edition (Blackwood), by Rev. A. W. Momerie; *Guide to the Choice of Classical Books*, Third Edition (Bell), by Professor Joseph B. Mayor; *Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge* (Bell), edited by T. Ashe, B.A.; *Second Latin Exercise Book* (Clarendon Press), by J. Barrow Allen; *Thucydides: Rise of the Athenian Empire* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *The Rise of Latin Literature* (J. E. Cornish), by Professor A. S. Wilkins; *The Influence of Science on Theology: the Hulsean Lectures for 1884* (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by Dr. T. G. Bonney; *M. Tulli Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator*, and *The Bacchae of Euripides*, revised edition (Cambridge University Press), by J. E. Sandys; *Analytical Notes on the First and Three Last of the Minor Prophets for the use of Hebrew Students* (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by Rev. W. Randolph; *Francis Bacon: an account of his life and works* (Macmillan), by Dr. E. A. Abbott; *The Andromache of*

Euripides, with short notes (Deighton, Bell and Co.), by F. A. Paley; *Q. Horatii Flacci Carminum liber III* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page.

The *Collected Scientific Papers of the late William Alexander Forbes, M.A.*, formerly Fellow of the College and Prosector to the Zoological Society of London, have just appeared, and a copy has been presented to the Library by the Rev. E. Hill, Tutor and Fellow. They make a volume of 496 pages, published by R. H. Porter, Tenterden Street, W., and edited by Mr. Beddard, Mr. Forbes' successor as Prosector to the Zoological Society, with a Preface by Mr. P. L. Sclater.

A NEW BALLOT BOX.—On Saturday last, May 23rd., a new ballot box of his own invention was exhibited in Dr. Besant's rooms by the Rev. J. F. Bateman, by means of which the most illiterate voter who could count, and any blind person who had fingers, could vote with secrecy and quickness. Over the slit in an ordinary tin ballot box is placed a frame with wires exactly coinciding with the lines dividing the names of the candidates, which are printed in alphabetical order on a card. The card is slipped into the frame by a poll clerk, and kept in position immediately over the slit by a little metal slide and spring. As soon as the voter, whose hand and wrist are entirely concealed from the poll-clerk by a low screen surrounding three sides of the top of the box, has made his mark, the poll-clerk pulls a string, the card is set free and drops into the box, which stands on a broad table, on one side of which sit the poll-clerk and agents. No building up of wooden "compartments" is required, but merely an upright screen or blank wall at the back of the voter, so that no one can look over his shoulder. Much greater rapidity in voting and counting the votes is ensured. The "official mark," which is on the back of the card when slipped into the frame, is not seen, and therefore is unknown to any one but the poll-clerk, till the counting. No person can take a ballot card out of the station, or hold it up to shew how he has voted. In fact, no less than five different actions which, in the Acts of 1872 are prohibited and made penal, are, by this system, made impossible. Mr. Bateman's ingenious invention aroused much interest among the recently enfranchised members of the College.

NEWCOME PRIZE.

From the new volume of *Statutes of the College, etc., 1885*, we learn (p. 88) that Dr. John Newcome, Master of the College, by his will dated 12 June, 1763, "gave his house in Trinity Parish, in which Mrs. Porter then lived, to the College, in trust, to keep it in repair and to bestow yearly on the best Moral Philosopher that shall take his degree of Bachelor of Arts with good reputation at the usual term of January the sum of five

pounds and to the Examiner whom the Master shall appoint the sum of two pounds for his care and trouble, and the testator explained that he meant a Bachelor of St. John's College."

To meet the altered circumstances of the present time the Council have decided to carry out Dr. Newcome's purpose by ordering:

- (1) That the Newcome Prize be awarded in the Michaelmas Term of each year to that Bachelor of Arts of the College who is recommended by the Lecturer in Moral Sciences as having most highly distinguished himself in the immediately preceding Moral Sciences Tripos.
 - (2) That the Examiner's Fee of two pounds be added to the value of the prize; and
 - (3) That in any year in which the prize is not awarded the money be devoted to the purchase of books in the department of Moral Sciences for the College Library.
- The annual prize is thus of the value of seven pounds.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIPS.

The Council have decided to employ the money bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson (see last number) in founding Studentships in the Sciences he desired especially to foster. The rules governing these studentships are the following:

1. There shall be two Studentships, called Hutchinson Studentships, of the annual value of not more than sixty pounds each, payable half-yearly.

2. Each Studentship shall be tenable for a term of two years; but the Council reserve the power of extending the tenure of the same for one year after the expiration of the said two years, provided that such extension shall appear to them desirable in the interests of study.

3. A Hutchinson Studentship shall be tenable with a Scholarship.

4. Admission to a Fellowship at any College shall vacate a Hutchinson Studentship.

5. The election to Hutchinson Studentships shall take place annually at the same time as the election to Foundation Scholarships.

6. The Council reserve the power to impose such conditions upon the Students as the circumstances of each particular case may require, the object of such conditions being to encourage genuine study after the best methods. The Council may require a Student to present in writing an account of his studies or to deliver lectures.

7. Any Student who shall in the opinion of the Council have been guilty of serious misconduct shall be liable to suspension from or deprivation of his Studentship.

8. Any Student of the College who shall be *bona fide* engaged in the pursuit of some branch or branches of Physical or Natural Science or in the study of Semitic or Indian languages and shall be of not less than nine and not more than eighteen Terms' standing from the commencement of his residence in the University shall be qualified to be a Candidate for one of these Studentships.

9. If no Candidate of sufficient merit shall be found in the College engaged in the above-named studies, the Council reserves the power to elect a student engaged in any study whether a member of the College or not.

10. If any Studentship shall become vacant during the term for which the same is tenable, the Council may fill up the vacancy for the residue of the said term or deal with the stipend of the vacant Studentship in any way by which the purposes of Mr. Hutchinson will in their opinion be best attained.

11. If the income arising from the sum of money bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson shall be more than sufficient to provide the stipend of £60 a year to each Student, the balance shall be carried to a Reserve Fund, to be used in the encouragement of the studies named in Rule 8 in such way as the Council shall determine.

12. These Rules shall take effect on the day of election of Foundation Scholars in 1885, but in order to establish a system of rotation one Student only shall be elected at that election.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B.: PART I. (20).

Ds. Andrews
Ds. Facey

Ds. Nicholls
Ds. Scott, P.C.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C. (4).

Ds. Andrews

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Mag. J. Boyd Hurry

J. Oswald Lane

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

W. Foster

Ds Charles Slater

CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. A. H. Sharman, *Sec.* C. Toppin.

After having lost such men as C. A. Smith, E. Fisher, and Robin, the Eleven may well be congratulated on a season of more than average success. This result is perhaps due to the play of the Eleven being of a collective character and not that of individuals. The batting average has been more consistent throughout, and certainly is an improvement on last year, for there are no less than 7 averages over 20 runs per innings.

In the bowling department the College has once more the assistance of A. A. Bourne, an old 'blue' (slow left-hand); Toppin, whom we heartily congratulate on playing for the 'Varsity, has unfortunately been but seldom able to appear for the College, but when available has done yeoman service, in his absence Hanmer has bowled fast with variable success, while Ainger is a serviceable slow bowler.

Fielding is perhaps the weakest point of the team, and it may be well to remind them that runs are not only made with the bat, in other words, that a run saved is a run gained, and a catch missed is the equivalent of a runless innings.

Out of the following 13 the Eleven has generally been chosen: A. H. Sharman, A. A. Bourne, L. W. Reid, C. Toppin, A. Hanmer, J. S. G. Grenfell, A. Y. Baxter, H. Ward, W. Greenstock, S. A. Notcutt, H. S. Ware, W. H. Ainger, W. Price. While F. L. Thompson and our last year's Capt. (E. Fisher) have given their services on a few occasions.

Of the likely candidates for the vacant places in the team, W. Greenstock's consistent scoring and fielding have been of great assistance; Notcutt is a straight bat, and, when initial nervousness is overcome, a good one; Ware, at the wicket, and at times with the bat, has done good service; Ainger has been useful as a slow bowler and, though not a pretty bat, generally makes double figures; Price is a good field, a fair bat, and can bowl fast.

Of the following sixteen matches five have been won, two lost, and six drawn, the largeness of last item being due in great measure to the rainy weather this Term.

On *May 1st* we beat Emmanuel by 4 wickets, our total chiefly owing to the efforts of Hanmer 46 and Fisher 32, reaching 125.

Our match with King's on *May 4th* was drawn, owing to heavy rain coming on after little more than an hour's play, we lost one wicket for 72, Hanmer being left not out with 27, Greenstock made 28.

May 5th v. Caius:—Another drawn match, our total was 139; Greenstock 28, and Sharman, not out 33, being the chief contributors; Caius made 101 for 2 wickets.

May 8th:—Another draw. Corpus made 136, and our score was 72 for 3 wickets at call of time, Sharman being not out 29.

May 11th:—We beat Pembroke, making 169, Toppin (60) and Hanmer (47) being principal scores; they made 91, Toppin's average of 5 wickets for 24 runs reads well.

May 12th v. Queens':—They made 86, Hanmer's 4 wickets costing 24 runs each. We made 181 for 6 wickets, Toppin making 93 not out, and Grenfell 43.

May 14th and 15th v. Jesus:—Drawn, as we occupied the wickets for the whole of 1st day, making 315; Reed with (87) and Notcutt (74) being the chief scores. On 2nd day Jesus made 435 for 8 wickets, Roberts making 75 and Wheeler 145.

May 26th v. Assyrians:—This should have been a two days' match, but rain fell incessantly on the Monday. We went to the wickets first and made 289, of which Baxter made 87 and Toppin 63; the Assyrians went in and lost 4 wickets for 18 runs. The match was thus drawn.

May 27th v. Hawks:—This was our first defeat, and may be referred to the panic which set in, the first five wickets all falling at the same total. Eventually we made 85, while the Hawks made 154 for 5 wickets.

May 28th v. Clare:—We went in first and made 221, of which Greenstock made 91, a very creditable performance, and Hanmer 39. Clare went in for an hour, and lost 2 wickets for 34.

May 29th v. Crusaders:—Lost.

June 1st v. Trinity Hall:—The Hall going in first were dismissed for 68, Sharman getting 7 wickets for 33 runs. We made 277 for 4 wickets, Hanmer by vigorous hitting making 121, and Grenfell a good 67 not out.

June 4th v. Trinity on Trinity ground:—This match, originally arranged for two days, eventually ended in a draw, played on one day only; going first to the wickets we made the very creditable total of 226, Hanmer's 108 not out being an invaluable innings. Trinity lost 5 wickets for 188, of which Greatorex claimed 55.

The Second Eleven matches, which prove excellent trial-matches for the First Eleven, have been productive of some good batting and bowling performances, notably Greenstock's 100 against Trinity Hall, Harding's 88 against Non-Colls., Ainger's 50 against Corpus, Chilcott's 76 against the Hall, and other minor scores. Ainger took 8 wickets for 22 runs against Jesus, and Harding has at times been effective with fast underhands.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held June 4th the following officers were elected:—

<i>Rugby.</i>		<i>Association.</i>	
1st Capt.,	H. D. Rolleston	1st Capt.,	K. Ward
2nd Capt. }	C. H. Heath	2nd Capt. }	W. H. Ainger
Sec. }		Sec. }	
Treasurer, C. Toppin.			

THE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Perhaps, on the whole, this year is the most prosperous the Club has ever had. The general play throughout the College has distinctly improved, and we may look forward to the next few years with greater hopes than could have been anticipated from our last year's performances.

We have had a larger entry for the Ties, both Single and Double, than we have ever had before, and the Committee adopted for the first time the Bagnall-Wild system of drawing them, which caused some little astonishment to those members of the Club who were not deeply versed in lawn tennis matters of last year's team; we have only H. Ward and A. B. Clifton left, both of whom have played fairly regularly in the matches. So far the only member who has received his colors is G. E. D. Brown, who is certainly the best player we have had since H. H. Wilkes went down. The other three places will be filled up before the end of the Term, W. H. Ainger, J. H. Harvey, J. H. Butterworth having the best chance. We have

won considerably more than half the matches we have played, and should certainly have done much better had it been possible to induce our best players to play regularly.

A new blazer was started last Term, which has apparently given general satisfaction. It is certainly pretty, and has the great merit of being a new combination of the College colours, red and white.

Finally, in spite of the raised subscription, the numbers of the Club are greatly in excess of any previous year, so that the Club is in a capital state financially.

LACROSSE CLUB.

We brought our season to a close by a Match against Trinity, played on April 27th. We won a somewhat casually contested match by 3 goals to nil, so that our record for the season stands as follows :

Jan. 30th v. Trinity, won by 2 goals to nil.

Feb. 24th v. King's, won by 3 goals to 2.

Feb. 25th v. The Leys, lost by 10 goals to nil.

Mar. 5th v. Newmarket, won by 5 goals to nil.

Apr. 27th v. Trinity, won by 3 goals to nil.

Matches played 5. Won 4. Lost 1.

The following compose the team:—W. M. Anderson, E. Curwen, E. Manley, A. B. Featherstone, M. Jackson, P. A. Robin, H. V. Hockin, C. J. Pugh, A. F. Glover, A. Y. Baxter, H. Wilson, H. H. Carlisle.

The Club colours have been changed, and as the new combination seems distinctly more popular, we look forward to an increased Membership and an even more successful season next year.

C. U. R. V.

B. Company (St. John's Coll.),

Since last Term there have been very few changes in the formation of our Company of the above Corps. We congratulate Captain Scott on obtaining a certificate of proficiency "Special Mention" on Army form E. 571 at the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, London.

The Commanding officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and appointments :—

Lieut. R. F. Scott to be Captain B Company

3415 Pte. E. R. Cousins to be Lieut B "

3404 Pte. W. A. Badham to be Sergeant B "

Pte. G. E. Matthey to be Corporal B "

At the end of last Term a Company of the University Corps, numbering 60 of all ranks, left Cambridge for a week's trial of military life. The Company paraded in the Corn Exchange on the 19th March under the command of Captain Lowe,

D Company. After a few words of caution and advice from their Colonel, R. T. Caldwell, the Company left the Corn Exchange amidst the cheers of their friends and the bystanders, and marched to the station *en route* for Colchester. They were headed by a gallant quintette of buglers. After a railway journey of about 30 miles, which lasted four hours, they were very glad to detrain. Their march through the town seemed to attract the prying eye of every inquisitorial observer. Once in camp and drawn up opposite their quarters they were dismissed to examine them.

The infantry camp at Colchester consists of lines of wooden huts. Each hut is capable of holding 20 or 21 men. Our men were allotted four huts in F Lines. B Company had one to itself which was very agreeable to our men. In the centre of the hut was situated a stove, and two tables, one on either side of it in the middle. Iron bedsteads and a few forms were the only other articles of furniture in the hut. The mattresses and bolsters consisted of sacks filled with straw. These being perfectly fresh were found to offer a very stubborn opposition to the efforts of the men to make them as flat as possible to ensure a safe night free from falls. There was a strap supplied to each bed, which was of such a length as to encircle the bed and the man in it. This seemed to be the only way of securing a good night's rest. We need hardly say this strap was not originally intended for that purpose; but was meant to hold together the blankets, sheets, and sacks of straw, when folded up during the day. It is not exaggerating when we state that it took many men, the first day or two, from half to three-quarters of an hour to fold up their bed-clothes in the regulation style. Had they not gone with the determination to do hard work and place themselves in the position of privates in the regular army, their spirits must have failed them. But, like fine sons of Britain, they did their duties cheerfully and well, as the letter from the officer commanding to the Assistant Adjutant shews:

1. Letter.—The following letter from O. C., 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, to Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern District, is published for information:—

Colchester, 28th March, 1885.

Sir,—On the departure from this Camp of the detachment of Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers who were attached during their stay to the battalion under my command, I have the honor to report for the information of the General Officer commanding the district:

That the conduct of the detachment was extremely good, no irregularities of any kind having come to my notice.

They performed all the duties of a soldier efficiently, including guards.

I consider that their progress in drill during their short stay was also quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c.,

(Signed) R. W. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

The meals, though regular, were not at first what one could relish, but this we soon got accustomed to. The times of the meals were:—breakfast, 8 a.m.; dinner, 1 p.m.; and tea, 5 p.m. The Government allowance for breakfast and tea consisted of a large bucket of tea, with dry bread: for dinner it was nearly always beef and potatoes. We soon, however, discovered we could obtain butter, jam, bacon, eggs, &c. from the canteen, so that we were not long before we had what we wanted.

On week-days “réveille” sounded at 6 a.m., but it was generally 6.15 a.m. before the men turned out. The first parade took place at 7 a.m., and consisted of extension motions. After parade came breakfast, then battalion drill, 10.15 a.m., and next, dinner, 1 p.m. In the afternoon we had to attend a drill, which was generally private, *i.e.* we were unaccompanied by any of the Companies of the Bedfordshire Regiment. When this was over we either explored the interesting town, played football, or else took drives in the neighbourhood.

Of the town we need not say anything, as its history is well known. Of the football matches our men played against the officers and men of the Bedfordshire Regiment the University lost the Association game, but won the Rugby. In the neighbourhood, which was really pretty, Manningtree, 11 miles from Colchester, and West Mersey, about the same distance, were found very interesting.

The Postal Service was good, there being two deliveries during the day. Several friends of the men in camp would do well to join the Volunteer Corps, go to camp and learn what A. B....F Lines means. Some letters were received by members of the corps addressed as follows:—

A. B.
c/o F. Lines, Esq.,
The Camp,
Colchester.

The evenings were spent usually in the following way. Mess at the George Hotel or some other Hotel at 6.30 p.m.; then to the Theatre, but this was not frequented very much, owing to the kindness of the Serjeants of the Regiment inviting us to make free use of their mess-room, and we spent several pleasant musical evenings there.

On the day before the University Corps left they were inspected by Colonel Waller (in the absence of Major-General White). He complimented them on the performance of their duties in a manner which must make, not only the Corps, but every member of the University proud. The moment for their departure at last arrived, and their bags, &c., were placed in an artillery waggon. The men were then paraded in front of their huts; they gave a last farewell look at their homes, or rather what had been their homes for the last week,

and then the word was given to march. The band of the Regiment, which we might mention is one of the finest in the army, played them out of camp to station. Our men were favored with airs only played on special occasions, viz:—"The girl I left behind me," "Home, Sweet Home," &c. These airs made them feel very loth to leave Colchester.

We might mention that out of the 60 men in camp, B Company sent one officer, Lieut. A. S. Manning, and 16 rank and file.

The Annual Inspection of the Corps took place on May 4th, at the Corps Ground. The Inspecting Officer, Col. Byron, remarked that he was very glad to see such a large increase in the numbers present (235 being the greatest attendance for the last 15 years), and also to observe a great improvement in the general appearance and knowledge of their duties of the members of the Corps. He had received from the General commanding at Colchester a most satisfactory report of the detachment which was in camp there last March, and also had observed in *The Times* the laudatory remarks on the marching past of the detachment which attended the Brighton Review. By this it was evident that the greater attention to their drill, and the better attendances at the parades during the last year, had not been without effect, and he only hoped that another year he would still be enabled to give a report as satisfactory as the one he would make this year. Heavy rain then put a stop to further proceedings.

Lieut.-Col. Caldwell also addressed the Corps, and pointed out the necessity of shewing their readiness to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and to take a part, if necessary, in its defence. For this purpose he suggested that in the event of a war this Corps should volunteer for garrison duty during the Long Vacation, viz., the months of July, August, and September, and called for those on parade, who would be able to undertake this duty, to give in their names.

One hundred and forty-two of those present responded to this appeal, and this offer on the part of the Corps was at once notified to the War Office.

The following letter is published for information:—

Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.,
12th May, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to a letter of the 5th instant from the officer commanding 2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University) Rifle Volunteer Corps, I am directed by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request that you will have the goodness to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell the thanks of His Royal Highness for the expression of readiness of the corps under his command to be employed on garrison duty in the months of July, August, and September, if required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON, D.A.G.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Far from being disappointed at the interest shewn in the debates of this Term, we are so far greatly encouraged. If possible we intend to continue to indulge in our weekly social gatherings and not to allow ourselves to be stranded on the principal debates once a fortnight, a scheme which was adopted last May Term with poor success.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that outside attractions present themselves with greater variety this Term than either of the other Terms, and consequently this Term our numbers are always somewhat diminished. But when we deduct from our usual attendance those who join this gay multitude of pleasure seekers, and again, those who feel compelled at last to devote their evenings to work for divers Triposes, we cannot believe that the general interest is in any way abated.

A remarkable feature of this Term's debates so far has been the extraordinary amount of interest displayed in discussing minutes or in prolonging business meetings to an unnecessary length when discussing some trivial point of order. In ordinary business transactions such a state of things would be deplorable, and even in business meetings there are times when a little practical wisdom on the part of the questioner might prove beneficial to the Society and prevent waste of valuable time. But it so happens that some of our most practised and eloquent debaters expend almost all their powers of oratory on such a motion as the adjournment of the House, and although it might be advantageous for them to direct their rapid current of thought into a more suitable channel, yet it would be a sad spectacle to see so many shining oratorical lights suddenly extinguished.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing a wish that more Members would be willing to bring forward or oppose some motion even without being specially asked.

The following gentlemen form the Committee for the current term :

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, M.A. ; J. R. Tanner, B.A. ; H. S. Lewis, B.A. ; and J. E. Jagger.

President—W. N. Harper.

Vice-President—E. R. Cousins.

Treasurer—H. H. Brindley.

Secretary—J. H. Butterworth.

Additional Members—G. F. Mattinson, B.A., and T. H. Sifton.

The motions which have been discussed so far are :

April 2nd.—"That this House would not approve of the extension of the Franchise to women." Proposer, T. H. Sifton. Opposer, C. Foxley. Lost.

April 9th.—"That this House believes in Ghosts." Proposer, H. H. Brindley. Opposer, J. H. Butterworth. Lost.

April 16th.—"That co-operation is the law of life, and competition the law of death." Proposer, H. S. Lewis, B.A. Carried.

April 25th.—"That this House considers that the Russian aggression in Central Asia constitutes a *casus belli* with this country." Proposer, E. R. Cousins. Carried.

THE THESPIDS.

President, W. Howarth ; *Vice-President*, H. S. Cadle ;
Treasurer, E. W. Chilcott ; *Secretary*, H. T. Barnett.

The usual Annual Dinner was held last Term and proved a great success. Afterwards a performance of the Farce "An Ugly Customer" was given in Mr. Lord's rooms to the members and guests, in which Messrs. H. T. Barnett, Sharman, Grenfell, Ainger, and Greenstock took part. The performances this Term will take place on June 9th and 11th, the pieces selected being "Secret Service," a Drama in two acts, by J. R. Planché, and the well-known Farce "Chiselling."

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Practices have been held on Thursdays at 7 p.m. in Lecture Room IV. The chances of a brilliant rendering of the concert pieces are small. Whilst praising those whose attendance has been regular, it must be admitted that not a few shew little or no enthusiasm. It would seem that anything in the shape of a rehearsal is irksome to the general mind. Athletes must keep in regular training, and the reading man's hours must be filled with solid work ; everybody allows this discipline to be necessary for success, yet some imagine that the musical products of master-minds are to be acquired and rendered without exertion or effort.

It is well known that our Musical Society lacks men with good voices and musical talent. It is equally well known that numbers of Johnnians possess these, but are unable to use their powers, simply because they have never been shewn the way. Hitherto there has been no bridge between those able to read music and those unable to do so. It is generally supposed to be a difficult and tedious business to acquire this power, whereas it is a most pleasant and interesting one. Henceforth, aspirants to musical skill may, if they choose, be taught in a short time, comparatively, to make effective use of the talents they possess. It is not granted to the many to become Reeveses or Santleys, but anyone who cares to take a little trouble may speedily learn to read ordinary music at sight.

By the sanction and approval of our senior Dean and Dr. Garrett, the choir school (in All Saints' Passage) will be at the service of Johnnians, who may realise for themselves the truth of the statement made above. No charge for tuition will be made. A small terminal subscription will be required to cover the cost of music and a trifling amount of stationery.

It is a matter of surprise that the privilege of enjoying the advantages of singing under the conductorship of our organist should be regarded with indifference. There is nothing to prevent our Chapel Choir, our Services, and Musical Society becoming second to none. Let us bestir ourselves and use to the full our privileges, and at the same time fulfil our

duty to our College. Meanwhile, arrangements will be made and particulars issued concerning the preparatory course, which will commence next Term.

The following will be glad to give information and to receive names:—J. S. Barnes, 1 1st Court; B. E. Matthews and A. H. J. Matthews, 19, Earl Street; J. E. Crabtree, 4, Willow Walk; and the Secretary of the Musical Society.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

More attention was given to the Old Testament this Term than last. The Term commenced with a Paper by Knight of Clare, which gave a vivid account of the summary treatment Nestorius received from Cyril: though mainly historical, the paper at once evoked a somewhat ardent discussion on *θεολογος*, and even in our small Society a division in the camp was apparent. The tone of Botterill's Paper on the Pastoral Epistles was warmly applauded; the situation of the aged Apostle was described in a way which itself carried the conviction that, as the author of the Paper maintained, these epistles were by the Apostle's own hand. Murray struck quite a new line in the next Paper, on Church History, in which he criticised the limitation of periods for study in the Theological Tripos and Special, pointing out the necessity of some elementary knowledge of the chief events and persons after Leo the Great to the present, especially that of the Middle Ages; he also pointed to the great help Church History might be to devotion, illustration in preaching, and removal of sectarian differences. In his Paper on the Idea of a Future State in the Old Testament, O. A. Scott urged the recognition of the growth of this idea, how through the relation of the people of the covenant, and of individual saints, the conviction of eternal life became fuller until sealed by the Resurrection of Christ. A. G. C. Ewing read the final Paper on the Sabbath, reviewing its Paradisaical, Egyptian, and Mosaic origin: the subsequent debate, however, turned on the necessity of keeping the Sabbath in the Christian Church, and hence the Sunday Question of the present day soon rose to meet with different treatment from the respective sides, which the discussion before long revealed.

"THE COLLEGE MISSION."

The first Annual Report has just appeared, and we must refer readers of *The Eagle* to it for details of the progress of the work from the first, and of its immediate needs.

We have to chronicle a visit from the Mission district on Whit-Monday, and trust that this may be the forerunner of many such pleasant meetings. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips reached Cambridge with a party of 21, consisting chiefly of workers, to whom we were glad to be able to shew our appreciation of

their self-denying active interest in the work, together with a few of the inhabitants of the district whose attachment to St. John's could not be complete without a personal visit. The weather was most unpropitious, but none failed to enjoy themselves on that account, and we found no lack of objects of interest under cover, many of our visitors considering themselves fortunate in seeing more of the College itself than they might have seen in brighter weather. The Senior Members of the Executive Committee entertained some 40 at luncheon in Mr. Hill's Rooms, and the Junior Members provided tea in scattered parties.

A cause of great satisfaction and help to the Missioner and to all concerned, is the recent engagement of a caretaker on whom full reliance can be placed and whose wife has already proved herself most valuable to Mrs. Phillips in the Mission Work.

Since the last issue of *The Eagle*, the Workmen's Club has been reconstituted, with a view to closer relations between the Cambridge Sub-Committee and the Local Committee. The original system was found to be far from satisfactory or successful, the tendency being to drift into a Boys' Club; accordingly the Club will be closed during the summer months and will be re-opened in October on its new lines. In the meantime it is intended to continue lectures and concerts.

With reference to the residence of Johnians in Walworth during any part of the Long Vacation, there is accommodation for 3 men in the Missioner's House, and Mr. Phillips will be only too glad to have personal help throughout the Vacation. We can assure all of a hearty welcome and an enjoyable visit if they have a real interest in the condition of the poor. The Junior Secretary will be glad to receive any further names as soon as possible, in order to make final arrangements before the end of Term.

The Editor of the Mission Magazine is anxious to get names of Cambridge Subscribers. The name of the paper is "Dawn of Day," and the cover will contain each month a Cambridge Letter and district news. There are already more than 100 Subscribers in the district.

The collection in Chapel on Rogation Sunday after the Sermon by Canon Body amounted to £ 14. 3s. 10d.

TRIPOS LISTS.

MORAL SCIENCES.

CLASS I. (0).

CLASS II. (3).

CLASS III. (3)

Carlisle
Hoppett
Scott

NATURAL SCIENCES—Part I.

CLASS I. (8).

Evans, F. P.
Rolleston
Seward

CLASS II. (18).

Evans, A. J.
Rendle
Rogers, LL

CLASS III. (19).

Harper, W. N.

LAW TRIPOS.

CLASS I. (9).

Ds. Kerly (*bracketed senior*)

CLASS II. (19).

Ds. Easterby (*7th*)
Gilling (*bracketed 13th*)
Orgill (*bracketed 16th*)

CLASS III. (17).

Nichols, J. H.

I.L.M. EXAMINATION.

Ds. Chaudhuri
Ds. Falcke
Ds. Muckalt
Ds. Nabi-Ullah
Mag. Wilkins, E. W.

FIRST M.B.—ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (67).

Cowell
Heward
Lambert, C. H. A.
Lewis, S.
Mason, G.
Wait

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1885.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Mathematische Annalen. Edited by Prof. Felix Klein and Prof. Adolph Meyer. Band XVIII to XXIV. 8vo. Leipzig, 1881-1884	Mr. W. M. Hicks.
Beiträge zur Baktrischen Lexikographie. By Professor Paulus A. de Lagarde.	
Symmicta—By Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde. 8vo. Goettingen, 1877. 8vo. Leipzig, 1868	The Author.
Deutsche Schriften. 2 vols. By Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde. 8vo. Goettingen, 1878 and 1881.....	
Also the following Texts Edited by Prof. Paulus A. de Lagarde:—	
Constitutiones Apostolorum. 8vo. Lips., 1862	
Materialien zur Kritik und Geschichte des Pentateuchs. Vol I. 8vo. Lips., 1867	
Der Pentateuch—Koptisch. 8vo. Lips., 1867	
Genesis Græce. 8vo. Lips., 1868.....	
Prophetæ Chaldaice. 8vo. Lips., 1872..	
Hagiographa Chaldaice. 8vo. Lips., 1873	
Psalterium juxta Hebraeos Hieronymi. 8vo. Lips., 1874	
Psalmi 1-49. Arabice. 4to. Gottingae, 1875	
Psalteri versio Memphitica. 4to. Gottingae, 1875	The Editor.
Psalterium Job Proverbia Arabice. 4to. Gottingae, 1876	
Praetermissorum—Libri duo. 8vo. Gottingae, 1879	
Veteris Testamenti Fragmenta Syriace. 8vo. Gottingae, 1880	
Petrus Hispanus—de Lingua Arabica— Libri duo. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883 ...	
Aegyptiaca. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	
Judae Harizii Macamae, 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	
Vetus Testamentum Græce. Pars Prior. 8vo. Gottingae, 1883	

- Practitioner (The), Vol. XXXIII. July
to December 1884.....
- Vol. XXXIV. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
January to March 1885
- Dr. Donald Mac Alister
- Harvey (Gabriel), Works of. Vol. III.
Edited by A. B. Grosart. Huth
Library, 1884
- Library Association: Reports of the
Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings,
held in 1881 and 1882. Edited by
Ernest C. Thomas
- Nettleship (Henry), Lectures and Essays
on subjects connected with Latin
Literature and Scholarship. 8vo.
Oxford, 1885
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[The revised proof of the Lists in last number (pp. 321-2) having failed to reach the printer, the following *errata* are here appended:—

p. 321, for 'Boerhaave (Hermanni), *Praelectiones Academicæ*,' read

'Boerhaave (Hermann), *Praelectiones Academicæ*.'

p. 321, for 'Buteo (Joan), *Logistria*,' read 'Buteo (Joan), *Logistica*.'

p. 322, *dele* full stop after *Annæ Commenæ*.

p. 322, for 'Raidon Brown,' read 'Rawdon Brown.'

p. 322, for 'Hannia' read 'Hauniae.']

The number of volumes taken out of the Library between the 1st of October, 1884, and the 30th of May, 1885, has been 1564. The number of works presented during the academic year (including Mr. Hughes' bequest) is 407, or 501 volumes; the additions by purchase (exclusive of serial publications) amount to 86 works, or 119 volumes.

END OF VOL. XIII.

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